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AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK
1946-1947

Compiled and Edited by
THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE



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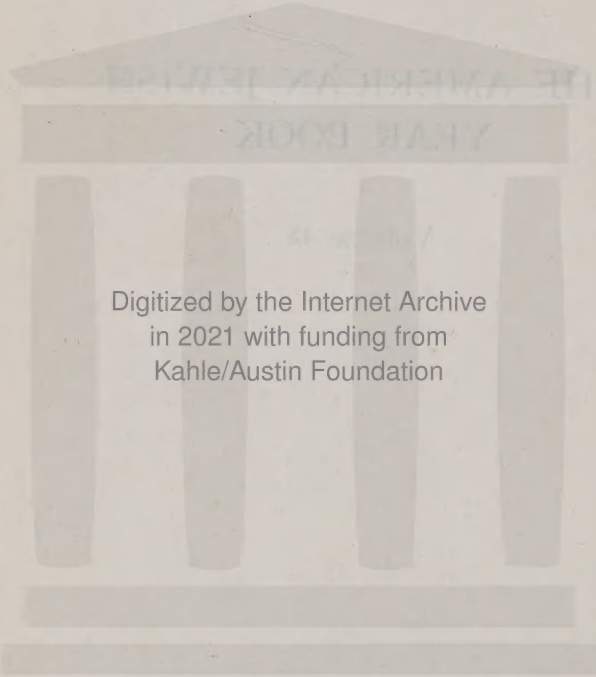
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THE AMERICAN JEWISH
YEAR BOOK

Volume 48



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The American Jewish Year Book

5707 (1946-47)

Volume 48

Prepared by the Staff of

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Under the direction of

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN and JULIUS B. MALLER

Editors

MORRIS FINE, Associate Editor



PHILADELPHIA

THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

5707-1946

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PRESS OF THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA

PREFACE

The period with which the present volume deals, the first year following six years of world war, was so replete with events and activities of vital moment to Jews, especially those of the European continent and Palestine, that the Editors found it necessary to devote more space than in any preceding volume to the Review of the Year. It was necessary, also, to include special sections. One of these deals with the problems presented to the world by the most unfortunate surviving victims of Nazi fury,—the so-called displaced Jews. Another special section deals with the efforts of Great Britain and the United States, at the suggestion of President Harry S. Truman, to find solutions for these problems, chiefly the transfer of 100,000 victims to Palestine. In addition, the unusual length of the chapter on international events attests to the large number of other subjects on the agenda of international discussion or action which concerned or affected the situation of Jews.

A few facts regarding the contributors to the Review of the Year deserve mention here. In respect of chapters on the United States section, progress was made in effectuating the policy of securing more and more the co-operation of national agencies which, because of concern with a particular field of community endeavor, are in position to speak with authority regarding events and trends in those fields. In line with this policy, the Synagogue Council was invited to contribute the chapter on Religious Activities; the National Community Relations Advisory Council, the article on Combatting Anti-Semitism; and the American Zionist Emergency Council, the chapter on Zionist and Pro-Palestine Activities.

Progress was made, also, in efforts to secure articles on Jewish life in other countries from competent local observers. In addition to the articles on the British Commonwealth, Canada, and the Union of South Africa, contributed as in past years by such observers, the article on Palestine comes this year from a member of the Yishuv in the person of Miss Lotta Levensohn, whose article on the late Henrietta Szold, in the preceding volume, was so favorably

received. In this connection, the Editors desire to express their sense of loss in the death of Dr. Abraham Revusky, who contributed the article on Palestine annually since 1941.

In the preceding volume, we presented an article which gave the results until then of efforts to compile the record of the participation of American Jews in the armed forces of our country in World War II. In the present volume, we present a similar article dealing with the participation of the Jews of Great Britain and Palestine in the same struggle. It is our earnest hope that we may be able to include articles on the war record of the Jews of Canada, the Union of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand in Volume 49.

The other two special articles, aside from the biographical sketches, deal with normal, peacetime subjects. The article on the Jews of Canada is a statistical analysis of the results of the Canadian census of 1941. The fact that in Canada the decennial census classifies the population by religion and ethnic origin makes available statistics, both absolute and relative, regarding the composition of the Jewish population of the country which would otherwise not be available without a great deal of unofficial effort.

The third special article, that on Yeshiva University, commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, around which, in less than twenty years, have grown the component parts of a university, the first Jewish institution of its kind. It was only during the past year that the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York conferred upon the Yeshiva the status of a university.

In addition to these three articles, this volume includes biographical sketches of our outstanding community leaders who died during the past year—Irving Lehman, who in a distinguished career on the bench in New York State attained the highest post in the judiciary, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, a position formerly graced by another esteemed Jew, Benjamin Nathan Cardozo; George Z. Medalie, a leading member of the bar of New York State whose lamentable death came only a few months after he had been appointed a justice of the same court; Harry A. Hollzer, who after successful service on the bench of California, was honored by appointment as a judge of the United States District Court; finally, Felix

N. Gerson, who held a high position in the field of American Jewish journalism, was a competent translator and served in an advisory capacity to the Jewish Publication Society for many years.

Because of the pressure on the limited space, it was necessary in this volume to omit the greater part of the calendar material and the Index to preceding volumes heretofore published regularly. It was decided, also, to publish directories of National Jewish Organizations and of Jewish Periodicals in the United States and Canada in alternate issues of the Year Book, making room for the publication of the Directory of Jewish Federations, Welfare Funds, and Community Councils in the present and in every other issue to follow.

At a critical stage in the preparation of the present volume, the Editors were fortunate in being able to have the expert assistance of Mr. Morris Fine, formerly Assistant Editor, who had been absent for three years during which he served in the armed forces. As Associate Editor, Mr. Fine expedited the submission of manuscripts, edited them, served as liaison with the publishers, and performed all the many varied duties involved in putting a volume of this kind through the press. The Editors extend to Mr. Fine the heartfelt expression of their grateful appreciation of his conscientious and devoted aid.

They desire to thank, also, the contributors of the special articles and of the various sections of the Review of the Year all of whom cooperated wholeheartedly in every way. Thanks are due, also, to Mrs. Rose G. Stein for her painstaking and conscientious work in preparing the Supplements to the Review,—work which involved the reading of a great volume of source material and the judicious selection of the comparatively small number of items eligible for inclusion. Miss Iva Cohen, assistant librarian of the American Jewish Committee, again prepared the very interesting and useful American Jewish Bibliography, a virtually complete list of the books and important pamphlets of Jewish interest, in English, which appeared in the United States during the year. The Editors thank Miss Cohen for her competent handling of a difficult assignment.

Thanks are due, also, to the following persons who rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of various sections of this volume: Mr. Hyman Sandow, of the staff of the National Refugee Service; Miss Leah Hanf, of the

staff of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; Messrs. Joshua Starr and Israel Shapiro, of the Joint Distribution Committee; Mr. Nathan A. Pelcovits, formerly of the staff of the American Jewish Committee; and Dr. Solomon A. Fineberg, Mrs. Geraldine Rosenfield, and Miss Diana Bernstein, all of the staff of the American Jewish Committee. Thanks are due also to Miss Rose A. Herzog, formerly member of the editorial staff of the Year Book, for her painstaking reading of proofs.

Finally, the Editors wish again to express their grateful appreciation of the cooperation of Mr. Maurice Jacobs, executive vice-president of the Jewish Publication Society of America, who this year, the eleventh of his connection with the Society, again worked closely and most sympathetically with the Editors in the production of the present volume.

As this issue is about to go to press, there are indications that the crucial problems for Jews which have followed in the wake of the most destructive war in history are approaching at least partial solution. Along with our brethren everywhere, we pray that the coming year will see substantial improvement in the wretched plight of a large section of the remnant of European Jewry, and a wise and humane settlement of the difficult and complex problem of bringing about a resumption of the work of establishing in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN
JULIUS B. MALLER

New York, July 29, 1946.

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CALENDARS

CALENDARS

By JULIUS H. GREENSTONE

The Jewish year consists of 12 months, each month having 29 or 30 days. An intercalated year has 13 months, an additional month, called Adar Sheni (second Adar), being added between Adar and Nisan. Nisan, Sivan, Ab, Tishri, Shebat, and the first Adar (in the intercalated year) always have 30 days; Iyar, Tammuz, Elul, Tebet, Adar (in a simple year, or Adar Sheni in an intercalated year) always have 29 days each. Heshvan and Kislev sometimes both have 30 days, when the year is called "perfect" (*Shelemah*, indicated by letter ש), sometimes both have 29 days each, when the year is called "defective" (*Haserah*, indicated by letter ח), and sometimes Heshvan has 29 days and Kislev 30 days, when the year is called "regular" (*ke-Sidrah*, indicated by the letter כ). Whenever the month has 30 days, the 30th day of the month is the first New Moon day of the following month, which has two New Moon days. When the month has only 29 days, the following month has only one New Moon day. In order to simplify the tables of the Calendar for Fifty Years, only one New Moon day is indicated, the one which is the first of the month. Thus when there are two New Moon days, the second alone is given.

5707

is called 707 (תש"ז) according to the short system (לפ"ק). It is a regular Common Year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths, 354 days, beginning on Thursday, the fifth day of the week, and having the first day of Passover on Saturday, the seventh day of the week; therefore, its sign is הכז, i. e. ה for fifth, כ for regular (כסדרה) and ז for the seventh. It is the seventh year of the 301st lunar cycle of 19 years, and the twenty-fifth year of the 204th solar cycle of 28 years, since Creation, according to the traditional Jewish reckoning.

ABRIDGED JEWISH CALENDARS FOR 5707-5708 (1946-48)

Holiday	5707 (1946-47)	5708 (1947-48)
First Day New Year	Thur. 1946, Sept. 26	Mon. 1947, Sept. 15
Second Day New Year	Fri. Sept. 27	Tues. Sept. 16
Fast of Gedaliah	Sun. Sept. 29	Wed. Sept. 17
Day of Atonement	Sat. Oct. 5	Wed. Sept. 24
First Day Tabernacles	Thur. Oct. 10	Mon. Sept. 29
Second Day Tabernacles	Fri. Oct. 11	Tues. Sept. 30
Hoshana Rabba	Wed. Oct. 16	Sun. Oct. 5
Eighth Day of Feast	Thur. Oct. 17	Mon. Oct. 6
Rejoicing of the Law	Fri. Oct. 18	Tues. Oct. 7
New Moon Heshvan, 1st day	Fri. Oct. 25	Tues. Oct. 14
New Moon Heshvan, 2nd day	Sat. Oct. 26	Wed. Oct. 15
New Moon Kislev, 1st day	Sun. Nov. 24	Thur. Nov. 13
New Moon Kislev, 2nd day	---	Fri. Nov. 14
First Day Hanukkah	Wed. Dec. 18	Mon. Dec. 8
New Moon Tebet, 1st day	Mon. Dec. 23	Sat. Dec. 13
New Moon Tebet, 2nd day	Tues. Dec. 24	Sun. Dec. 14
Fast of Tebet	Thur. 1947, Jan. 2	Tues. Dec. 23
New Moon Shebat	Wed. Jan. 22	Mon. 1948, Jan. 12
New Year for Trees	Wed. Feb. 5	Mon. Jan. 26
New Moon Adar, 1st day	Thur. Feb. 20	Tues. Feb. 10
New Moon Adar, 2nd day	Fri. Feb. 21	Wed. Feb. 11
New Moon Adar Sheni, 1st day	---	Thur. Mar. 11
New Moon Adar Sheni, 2nd day	---	Fri. Mar. 12
Fast of Esther	Wed. Mar. 5	Wed. Mar. 24
Purim	Thur. Mar. 6	Thur. Mar. 25
Shushan Purim	Fri. Mar. 7	Fri. Mar. 26
New Moon Nisan	Sat. Mar. 22	Sat. Apr. 10
First Day Passover	Sat. Apr. 5	Sat. Apr. 24
Second Day Passover	Sun. Apr. 6	Sun. Apr. 25
Seventh Day Passover	Fri. Apr. 11	Fri. Apr. 30
Eighth Day Passover	Sat. Apr. 12	Sat. May 1
New Moon Iyar, 1st day	Sun. Apr. 20	Sun. May 9
New Moon Iyar, 2nd day	Mon. Apr. 21	Mon. May 10
Thirty-third Day of the Omer	Thur. May 8	Thur. May 27
New Moon Sivan	Tues. May 20	Tues. June 8
First Day Feast of Weeks	Sun. May 25	Sun. June 13
Second Day Feast of Weeks	Mon. May 26	Mon. June 14
New Moon Tammuz, 1st day	Wed. June 18	Wed. July 7
New Moon Tammuz, 2nd day	Thur. June 19	Thur. July 8
Fast of Tammuz	Sat. July 5*	Sat. July 24*
New Moon Ab	Fri. July 18	Fri. Aug. 6
Fast of Ab	Sat. July 26*	Sat. Aug. 14*
New Moon Elul, 1st day	Sat. Aug. 16	Sat. Sept. 4
New Moon Elul, 2nd day	Sun. Aug. 17	Sun. Sept. 5
Eve of New Year	Sun. Sept. 14	Sun. Oct. 3

*Fast observed on following day.

1946, Sept. 26—Oct. 25]

TISHRI 30 DAYS

5707 תשרי

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Sept.		Tishri			
26	Th	1	New Year א' דראש השנה	{ Gen. 21 Num. 29:1-6	I Sam. 1:1-2:10 Jer. 31:2-20
27	F	2	New Year ב' דראש השנה	{ Gen. 22 Num. 29:1-6	{ Hos. 14:2-10; Joel 2:15-27
28	S	3	האינו, שבת שובה	Deut. 32	{ Seph. Hos. 14:3-10; Micah 7:18-20
29	S	4	צום גדליה [נדרחה] Fast of Gedaliah	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{ Is. 55:6-56:8 Seph. none
30	M	5			
Oct.					
1	T	6			
2	W	7			
3	Th	8			
4	F	9			
5	S	10	יום כפור Day of Atonement	{ Lev. 16 Num. 29:7-11 Afternoon: Lev. 18	{ Is. 57:14-58:14 Afternoon: Jonah Seph. add: Micah 7:18-20
6	S	11			
7	M	12			
8	T	13			
9	W	14			
10	Th	15	א' דסכות Tabernacles	{ Lev. 22:26-23:44 Num. 29:12-16	{ Zech. 14
11	F	16	ב' דסכות Tabernacles	{ Lev. 22:26-23:44 Num. 29:12-16	I Kings 8:12-21
12	S	17		{ Ex. 33:12-34:26 Num. 29:17-25	Ezek. 38:18-39:16
13	S	18		{ Num. 29:20-28 Seph. 29:20-25	
14	M	19	חול המועד	{ Num. 29:23-31 Seph. 29:23-28	
15	T	20		{ Num. 29:26-34 Seph. 29:26-31	
16	W	21	הושענא רבא	{ Num. 29:26-34 Seph. 29:29-34	{ I Kings 8:54-66 or 9:1
17	Th	22	שמיני עצרת	{ Deut. 15:19-16:17 Num. 29:35-30:1	{ Josh. 1
18	F	23	*Eighth Day of Feast שמחת תורה	{ Deut. 33:1-34:12 Gen. 1:1-2:3	{ Seph. 1:1-9 Is. 42:5-43:10
19	S	24	Rejoicing of the Law בראשית, [מב' הח']	{ Num. 29:35-30:1 Gen. 1:1-6:8	{ Seph. 42:5-21; 61:10; 62:5
20	S	25			
21	M	26			
22	T	27			
23	W	28			
24	Th	29			
25	F	30	א' דראש חדש New Moon	Num. 28:1-15	

*The Book of Ecclesiastes is read.

1946, Oct. 26—Nov. 23]

HESHVAN 29 DAYS

חשוון 5707

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Oct. 26	S	Heshv. 1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	{Gen. 6:9-11:32 {Num. 28:9-15	Is. 66
27	S	2			
28	M	3			
29	T	4			
30	W	5			
31	Th	6			
Nov 1	F	7			
2	S	8	לך לך	Gen. 12:1-17:27	Is. 40:27-41:16
3	S	9			
4	M	10			
5	T	11			
6	W	12			
7	Th	13			
8	F	14			
9	S	15	וירא	Gen. 18:1-22:24	{II Kings 4:1-37 {Seph. 4:1-23
10	S	16			
11	M	17			
12	T	18			
13	W	19			
14	Th	20			
15	F	21			
16	S	22	חיי שרה	Gen. 23:1-25:18	I Kings 1:1-31
17	S	23			
18	M	24			
19	T	25			
20	W	26			
21	Th	27	יום כפור קטן ומוקדם		
22	F	28			
23	S	29	תולדת [מב' הח']	Gen. 25:19-28:9	I Sam. 20:18-42

1946, Nov. 24—Dec. 23)

KISLEV 30 DAYS

כסלו 5707

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Nov.		Kislev			
24	S	1	New Moon ראש חודש	Num. 28:1-15	
25	M	2			
26	T	3			
27	W	4			
28	Th	5			
29	F	6			Hos. 12:13-14:10 or 11:7-12:12 or 11:7-14:10
30	S	7	ויצא	Gen. 28:10-32:3	Seph. 11:7-12:12
Dec.					
1	S	8			
2	M	9			
3	T	10			
4	W	11			
5	Th	12			
6	F	13			Hos. 12:13-14:10 or 11:7-12:12 or Obadiah 1:1-21
7	S	14	וישלח	Gen. 32:4-36:43	Seph. Obad. 1:1-21
8	S	15			
9	M	16			
10	T	17			
11	W	18			
12	Th	19			
13	F	20			
14	S	21	וישב	Gen. 37:1-40:23	Amos 2:6-3:8
15	S	22			
16	M	23			
17	T	24			
18	W	25	{Hanukkah, חנוכה Feast of Dedication	{Num. 7:1-17 Seph. 6:22-7:17 Num. 7:18-29 Seph. 7:18-23 Num. 7:24-35 Seph. 7:24-29 Gen. 41:1-44:17 Num. 7:30-35	
19	Th	26			
20	F	27			
21	S	28	מקץ ומב' הח'		Zech. 2:14-4:7
22	S	29		{Num. 7:36-47 Seph. 7:36-41	
23	M	30	New Moon א' דראש חודש	Num. 28:1-15; 7:42-47	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Dec.		Tebet			
24	T	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28:1-15; 7:48-53	
25	W	2	Last Day of Hanukkah	Num. 7:54-8:4	
26	Th	3			
27	F	4			
28	S	5	י"ג	Gen. 44:18-47:27	Ezek. 37:15-28
29	S	6			
30	M	7			
31	T	8			
Jan. 1947					
1	W	9		Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{Is. 55:6-56:8 Seph. none
2	Th	10	צום עשרה בטבת Fast of Tebet		
3	F	11			
4	S	12	י"ח	Gen. 47:28-50:26	I Kings 2:1-12
5	S	13			
6	M	14			
7	T	15			
8	W	16			
9	Th	17			
10	F	18			{Is. 27:6-28:13; 29:22, 29 Seph. Jer. 1:1-2:3
11	S	19	שמות	Ex. 1:1-6:1	
12	S	20			
13	M	21			
14	T	22			
15	W	23			
16	Th	24			
17	F	25			
18	S	26	וארא, [מב' הח']	Ex. 6:2-9:35	Ezek. 28:25-29:21
19	S	27			
20	M	28			
21	T	29	יום כפור קטן		

1947, Jan. 22—Feb. 20]

SHEBAT 30 DAYS

5707 שבט

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Jan.		Shebat			
22	W	1	New Moon ראש חדש	Num. 28:1-15	
23	Th	2			
24	F	3			
25	S	4	בא	Ex. 10:1-13:16	Jer. 46:13-28
26	S	5			
27	M	6			
28	T	7			
29	W	8			
30	Th	9			
31	F	10			
Feb.					
1	S	11	בשלח, (שבת שירה)	Ex. 13:17-17:16	{Judges 4:4-5:31 {Seph. 5:1-31
2	S	12			
3	M	13			
4	T	14			
5	W	15	{ריה לאילנות {New Year for Trees		
6	Th	16			
7	F	17			
8	S	18	יתרו	Ex. 18:1-20:26	{Is. 6:1-7:6; 9:5, 6 {Seph. 6:1-13
9	S	19	.		
10	M	20			
11	T	21			
12	W	22			
13	Th	23			
14	F	24			
15	S	25	משפטים, (מב' הח') פ' שקלים	Ex. 21:1-24:18; 30:11-16	{II Kings 12:1-17 {Seph. 11:17-12:17
16	S	26			
17	M	27			
18	T	28			
19	W	29	יום כפור קטן		
20	Th	30	א' דראש חדש New Moon	Num. 28:1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Feb.		Adar			
21	F	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28:1-15	
22	S	2	תרומה	Ex. 25:1-27:19	I Kings 5:26-6:13
23	S	3			
24	M	4			
25	T	5			
26	W	6			
27	Th	7			
28	F	8			
Mar.					
1	S	9	תצוה פ' זכור	Ex. 27:20-30:10	{I Sam. 15:2-34 Seph. 15:1-34
2	S	10			
3	M	11			
4	T	12			
5	W	13	צום אסתר Fast of Esther	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{Is. 55:6-56:8 Seph. none
6	Th	14	פורים Purim, Feast of Esther	Ex. 17:8-16	
7	F	15	שושן פורים Shushan Purim		
8	S	16	כי תשא	Ex. 30:11-34:35	{I Kings 18:1 (or 20)-39 Seph. 18:20-39
9	S	17			
10	M	18			
11	T	19			
12	W	20			
13	Th	21			
14	F	22	ויקהל, פקודי, ומב' הח'	{Ex. 35:1-40:38 Num. 19	{Ezek. 36:16-38 Seph. 36:16-36
15	S	23	פ' פרה		
16	S	24			
17	M	25			
18	T	26			
19	W	27			
20	Th	28	יום כפור קטן ומוקדם		
21	F	29			

*The Book of Esther is read, both in the evening and in the morning.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Mar. 22	S	Nisan 1	New Moon ויקרא, ראש חודש, פ' החדש	{ Lev. 1:1-5:26 Ex. 12:1-20	{ Ezek. 45:16-46:18 Seph. 45:18-46:15
23	S	2			
24	M	3			
25	T	4			
26	W	5			
27	Th	6			
28	F	7			
29	S	8	צו, שבת הגדול	Lev. 6:1-8:36	{ Mal. 3:4-24 or II Kings 7:3-20 Seph. Mal. 3:4-24
30	S	9			
31	M	10			
April 1	T	11			
2	W	12			
3	Th	13	העניח בכורים		
4	F	14	Fast of First-Born		
5	S	15	Passover א' דפסח	{ Ex. 12:21-51 Num. 28:16-25	{ Josh. 3:5-7; 5:2-6:1; 27 Seph. 5:2-6:1; 27
6	S	16	Passover ב' דפסח	{ Lev. 22:26-23:44 Num. 28:16-25 Ex. 13:1-16 Num. 28:19-25 Ex. 22:24-23:19 Num. 28:19-25 Ex. 34:1-26 Num. 28:19-25 Num. 9:1-14 Num. 28:19-25	II Kings 23:1 (or 4)- 9: 21-25
7	M	17			
8	T	18			
9	W	19	חול המועד		
10	Th	20			
11	F	21	Passover ו' דפסח	{ Ex. 13:17-15:26 Num. 28:19-25	II Sam. 22
12	S	22	Passover ח' דפסח	{ Deut. 15:19-16:17 Num. 28:19-25	Is. 10:32-12:6
13	S	23	אסרו חג		
14	M	24			
15	T	25			
16	W				
17	Th	27			
18	F	28			
19	S	29	שמיני, [מב' הח']	Lev. 9:1-11:47	I Sam. 20:18-42
20	S	30	New Moon א' דראש חודש	Num. 28:1-15	

*The Song of Songs is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
April		Iyar			
21	M	1	New Moon ב' דראש חרש	Num. 28:1-15	
22	T	2			
23	W	3			
24	Th	4			
25	F	5			
26	S	6	חוריע, מצרע	Lev. 12:1-15:23	II Kings 7:3-20
27	S	7			
28	M	8			
29	T	9			
30	W	10			
May					
1	Th	11			
2	F	12			{ Amos 9:7-15 or Ezek. 22:1-19 (or 16) Seph. Ezek. 20:2 (or 1)-20
3	S	13	אחרי מות, קדשים	Lev. 16:1-20:27	
4	S	14	פסח שני		
5	M	15			
6	T	16			
7	W	17			
8	Th	18	33d Day of 'Omer ל'ו בעמר		
9	F	19			
10	S	20	אמר	Lev. 21:1-24:23	Ezek. 44:15-31
11	S	21			
12	M	22			
13	T	23			
14	W	24			
15	Th	25			
16	F	26			
17	S	27	בהר, בחקתי, [מב' הח']	Lev. 25:1-27:34	Jer. 16:19-17:14
18	S	28			
19	M	29	יום כפור קט		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
May		Sivan			
20	T	1	New Moon ראש חודש	Num. 28:1-15	
21	W	2			
22	Th	3			
23	F	4			
24	S	5	במדבר	Num. 1:1-4:20	Hos. 2:1-22
25	S	6	א' דשבועות Feast of Weeks	{Ex. 19:1-20:23 {Num. 28:26-31	Ezek. 1:1-28; 3:12
26	M	7	ב' דשבועות Feast of Weeks*	{Deut. 15:28-16:17 {Num. 28:26-31	{Hab. 3:1-10 {Seph. 2:20-3:19
27	T	8	אסרו חג		
28	W	9			
29	Th	10			
30	F	11			
31	S	12	נשא	Num. 4:21-7:89	Judges 13:2-25
June					
1	S	13			
2	M	14			
3	T	15			
4	W	16			
5	Th	17			
6	F	18			
7	S	19	בהעלתך	Num. 8:1-12:16	Zech. 2:14-4:7
8	S	20			
9	M	21			
10	T	22			
11	W	23			
12	Th	24			
13	F	25			
14	S	26	שלח לך, [מב' הח']	Num. 13:1-15:41	Josh. 2
15	S	27			
16	M	28			
17	T	29	יום כפור קטן		
18	W	30	א' דראש חודש New Moon	Num. 28:1-15	

*The Book of Ruth is read.

1947, June 19—July 17]

TAMMUZ 29 DAYS

[תמוז 5707]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
June		Tam.			
19	Th	1	New Moon ב' דראש חדש	Num. 28:1-15	
20	F	2			
21	S	3	קרח	Num. 16:1-18:32	I Sam. 11:14-12:22
22	S	4			
23	M	5			
24	T	6			
25	W	7			
26	Th	8			
27	F	9			
28	S	10	חקת	Num. 19:1-22:1	Judges 11:1-33
29	S	11			
30	M	12			
July					
1	T	13			
2	W	14			
3	Th	15			
4	F	16			
5	S	17	בלק	Num. 22:2-25:9	Micah 5:6-6:8
6	S	18	צום שבועה עשר בתמוז (Fast of Tammuz [נרחה])	Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{Is. 55:6-56:8 {Seph. none
7	M	19			
8	T	20			
9	W	21			
10	Th	22			
11	F	23			
12	S	24	פינחס, (מב' הח')	Num. 25:10-30:1	Jer. 1:1-2:8
13	S	25			
14	M	26			
15	T	27			
16	W	28			
17	Th	29	יום כפור קטן		

1947, July 18—Aug. 16]

AB 30 DAYS

[אב 5707

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
July 18	F	Ab 1	New Moon ראש חודש	Num. 28:1-15	
19	S	2	מטות, מסעי	Num. 30:2-36:13	{ Jer. 2:4-28; 3:4 Seph. 2:4-28; 4:1, 2
20	S	3			
21	M	4			
22	T	5			
23	W	6			
24	Th	7			
25	F	8			
26	S	9	דברים, שבת חזון	Deut. 1:1-3:22	Is. 1:1-27
27	S	10	צום חשעה באב (נדחה) Fast of Ab*	{ Deut. 4:25-40 Afternoon: Ex. 32:11-14; 34:1-10	{ Morning: Jer. 8:13-9:23 Afternoon: Is. 55:6-56:8 Seph. Hos. 14:2-11; Micah 7:18-20
28	M	11			
29	T	12			
30	W	13			
31	Th	14			
Aug. 1	F	15			
2	S	16	ואתחנן, שבת נחמו	Deut. 3:23-7:11	Is. 40:1-26
3	S	17			
4	M	18			
5	T	19			
6	W	20			
7	Th	21			
8	F	22			
9	S	23	עקב, ומב' הח'	Deut. 7:12-11:25	Is. 49:14-51:3
10	S	24			
11	M	25			
12	T	26			
13	W	27			
14	Th	28	יום כפור קטן וחי קדם		
15	F	29	ראה, א' דראש חודש	{ Deut. 11:26-16:17 Num. 28:9-15	Is. 66
16	S	30	New Moon		

*The Book of Lamentations is read.

1947, Aug. 17—Sept. 14]

ELUL 29 DAYS

אלול 5707

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Aug.		Elul			
17	S	1	ב' דראש חדש New Moon*	Num. 28:1-15	
18	M	2			
19	T	3			
20	W	4			
21	Th	5			
22	F	6			
23	S	7	שפטים	Deut. 16:18-21:9	Is. 51:12-52:12
24	S	8			
25	M	9			
26	T	10			
27	W	11			
28	Th	12			
29	F	13			
30	S	14	כי תצא	Deut. 21:10-25:19	Is. 54:1-10
31 Sept.	S	15			
1	M	16			
2	T	17			
3	W	18			
4	Th	19			
5	F	20			
6	S	21	כי תבוא	Deut. 26:1-29:8	Is. 60
7	S	22	משכמים לסליחות Selihot*		
8	M	23			
9	T	24			
10	W	25			
11	Th	26			
12	F	27			
13	S	28	נצבים	Deut. 29:9-30:20	Is. 61:10-63:9
14	S	29	ערב ר"ה		

*The Sephardim say Selihot during the whole month of Elul.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE JEWISH POPULATION OF CANADA

A Statistical Summary From 1850 to 1943

By LOUIS ROSENBERG¹

I

MANY national and local organizations have been developed in the United States, Great Britain and Canada, with the necessary administrative and functional machinery to meet, to some extent, not only overseas needs for relief and rehabilitation, but also to a greater or lesser degree the specifically Jewish social, cultural, educational and religious needs of our communities, and the voluntary fund-raising apparatus for their maintenance. Yet, with the exception of Canada, Jewish national and local institutions have been handicapped and compelled to grope in the dark, for lack of accurate statistical information concerning the numerical, geographical, sex, age and occupational distribution of the Jewish population of the United States and Great Britain, and the number and rate of Jewish births, marriages and deaths, without which the work of those institutions cannot be efficiently planned, conducted or evaluated.

In Canada the Jewish community has been fortunate in having available the basic information compiled at regular intervals by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the Canadian Government. Realizing the value of this source material, the Canadian Jewish Congress set up its Bureau of Social and Economic Research in 1934, for the purpose of analyzing and interpreting all available information concerning the Jewish population of Canada, exploring the possibilities of expanding and intensifying the scope of the information in this field, and supplementing it wherever necessary

¹ Research Director, Canadian Jewish Congress.

by sample surveys and investigations, so as to assist the various committees of the Canadian Jewish Congress and other national organizations in planning the social services, religious and educational facilities, civic protective programs and other phases of Jewish organizational life in Canada.

The first comprehensive social and economic study of the Jews in Canada was published by the Bureau of Social and Economic Research in 1939 under the title of *Canada's Jews*, and a revised edition bringing the statistical information up to date is planned for 1947.

A series of monographs on Jewish immigration, occupational distribution, vital statistics, age and sex distribution, and intermarriage, and a number of community surveys of the larger Jewish communities in Canada are also planned.

As an appendix to this article will be found a number of statistical tables summarizing the geographical, sex, age, conjugal and occupational distribution of the Jewish population of Canada in 1941, as compared with the total population of all origins. Wherever available, comparative information is given for previous decennial periods, in some cases as far back as 1851.

There are no valid grounds for assuming that the compilation of official and accurate statistics concerning Jews in Canada has resulted in the growth of anti-Semitic feeling. Anti-Semitism is not based upon logic or upon statistics. The rabid anti-Semite might not be cured by the presentation of accurate statistics which disprove his allegations, but anti-Semitism certainly cannot be prevented by the absence of accurate and official information. Anti-Semitism thrives on ignorance and unverified statements.

The censuses prior to 1911 only gave the number of Jews by religion and ethnic origin in each province, county or census division, and in every incorporated city, town or village in Canada. In addition the census of 1911 cross-classified the information concerning ethnic origin and religion by sex, while the 1921 census cross-classified the information concerning ethnic origin by ability to speak English and French, and by mother tongue.

Since 1931 the cross-classification of information in the Canadian census has been expanded, so that religion, sex, age-groups, conjugal condition, number of children attending

school, country of birth, official language spoken, mother tongue, occupation, home ownership, blindness and deaf mutism are cross-classified by ethnic origin, thus making possible comparative detailed analysis and study of almost every aspect of the social and economic life of the various ethnic groups which make up Canada's population.

Much of the information which is of too detailed a nature for publication in the census reports is available in manuscript form, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has at all times cooperated to the fullest extent with sociologists and research workers by affording them access to this invaluable store.

Official statistical information regarding origin and religion in Canada is not confined to the census. The annual reports on vital statistics, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for eight of the provinces since 1921 and for the whole of Canada since 1926, give the ethnic origin and sex of all children born each year, and the ethnic origin and age groups of the mothers. All deaths are also classified by ethnic origin, and all marriages are classified by religion of bride and groom.

The annual reports of the Canadian Department of Immigration from 1901 onwards give the ethnic origin, citizenship, country of birth and mother tongue, but not religion, of all immigrants entering Canada, while the annual reports on criminal statistics from 1921 onwards, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics classify all persons convicted of indictable offenses by religion but not by origin, and give similar information concerning juvenile delinquents and inmates of penitentiaries.

No passport, birth certificate, identity card, registration certificate, or immigrant landing card in Canada bears any information concerning the religion or ethnic origin of the individual. The answers given by the individual to census enumerators are in every instance held strictly confidential. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is not permitted by law to issue any information which would directly or indirectly reveal information regarding a particular person or private corporation, and is limited to the publication of aggregates as distinct from individual information.

According to Canadian law the term "nationality" is

equivalent to the term "citizenship." All Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization are of Canadian nationality, so that a Jew born in Poland but naturalized and resident in Canada and professing the Jewish religion is of Canadian nationality, Jewish origin, Polish nativity and Jewish religion. Similarly, a Jew born in Canada who has joined the Protestant Church would be recorded as of Canadian nationality, Jewish origin, Canadian nativity and Protestant religion.

The term "racial origin" in the Canadian census classification from 1871 to 1941 inclusive was not used in a biological sense to indicate color of skin, shape of head, etc., but to describe those who inherited a common history, culture, or mother tongue, as distinct from the concept of "nationality," which was used to describe political allegiance.

Canadians of French, English, Scottish and Irish origin, thoroughly Canadian in their loyalty and viewpoint, have a proud and affectionate regard for their cultural traditions and a strong desire to perpetuate them. They see no possibility of conflicting loyalties. Similarly, the Jewish population of Canada, unequivocally Canadian in its loyalty, as has been amply proved by active voluntary service on every battlefield from the Plains of Abraham in 1760 to the World Wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-1945, proudly acknowledges its Jewish origin and heritage.

The Canadian Jewish Congress has always recognized and welcomed the valuable information made available by the inclusion of the questions on origin and religion in the Canadian census. The only objection raised was to the use of the term "racial" as describing origin, which was considered to be unscientific and objectionable because of its connotation. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, recognizing the validity of that objection, has arranged to change the terminology in future censuses to "ethnic origin."

II

Although the Jewish population of Canada before the beginning of the 20th century was very small, the Jewish connection with Canada dates back to the days of the French occupation in the first half of the 18th century, when the Gradis family of Bordeaux played a very prominent part

in the development and maintenance of the French settlements in Canada and their defense against British attacks, and is credited by a French historian with having done more "to protect and represent France than royalty itself."¹

Jews first settled permanently and legally in Canada in 1760 at the time of the British conquest, and the earliest Jewish settlers were officers in General Amherst's army, although there is some ground for the belief that Jewish fur traders and merchants from the New England colonies frequently visited what is now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick prior to 1760 and some few may have settled there.

The first Jewish synagogue in Canada was that of the Shearith Israel Congregation, erected in Montreal in 1777. It was the fifth organized Jewish congregation on the North American continent, preceded only by the congregations in New York, Newport, Savannah and Charleston.

The first mention of Jews in an official census in Canada is found in Lower Canada in 1831, when 107 Jews were recorded as living in that portion of the country. The Jewish population of Canada and its provinces in each of the decennial census years from 1851 to 1941 will be found in Table 1. By 1901 the Jewish population of Canada had increased to 16,401, and from then onwards it grew rapidly until it numbered 156,726 in 1931, forming 1.50 percent of the total population.

In 1941 the Jewish population of Canada numbered 170,241, an increase of only 8.6 percent since 1931 as compared with an increase of 10.9 percent among the total population of all origins. The slowing down of the rate of increase among the Jewish population of Canada has been due to two main causes. The first is the fact that the crude rate of natural increase of the Jewish population of Canada has decreased from 11.1 per 1,000 in 1926 to 7.4 per 1,000 in 1941, whilst the crude rate of natural increase of the total population of Canada has increased from 10.7 per 1,000 in 1926 to 12.2 per 1,000 in 1941. The second cause has been the drastic decrease in Jewish immigration which followed the restrictive immigration regulations enforced since 1923.

Examination of the information given in Table 1 will show that prior to 1901 the number of Jews by religion was

¹ Jullian Camille. *Histoire de Bordeaux*, 1895.

much larger than the number claiming to be Jews by origin, whilst the number claiming to be Jews by origin has closely approximated the number claiming to be Jews by religion since 1901. In 1901 the number of Jews by religion exceeded the number of Jews by origin by 1.6 percent. The number of Jews by origin exceeded the number of Jews by religion by 2.1 percent in 1911; by 0.8 percent in 1921; by 0.7 percent in 1931; and by 1.0 percent in 1941.

The cause for the discrepancy between the number of Jews by religion and the number by origin prior to 1901 may be found in two factors. Prior to 1901 the instructions given to census enumerators regarding "origin" were not as explicit as those given since that date, and the term was often used interchangeably with "nationality" or "citizenship," so that in 1871 and 1881 the majority of the Jewish population stated that they were of the Jewish faith but answered the question as to their "origin" by naming the country of their birth or allegiance. The great increase in the flow of immigration from Europe in 1901 led to more specific and accurate instructions to census enumerators in the years which followed.

The rise of the Zionist Movement in 1897 and the fact that most of the Jewish immigrants were fleeing from countries where they had been underprivileged and had suffered persecution because of their origin and religion, strengthened the consciousness of their identity as Jews, and eliminated any possibility of a desire to identify themselves with the lands which they had left in search of liberty and security.

The Jewish population of Canada is predominantly urban. Only 4 percent were resident in 1941 in rural areas outside the boundaries of any incorporated city, town or village as compared with 29.8 percent among the total population of all origins.

There were 1,640 incorporated cities, towns and villages in Canada in 1941, and there were Jews resident in 703, or 42.87 percent of them. Jews were resident in 145 of the 152 incorporated cities and towns in Canada with population exceeding 5,000 in 1941. Six of the towns and cities with population ranging from 5,000 to 30,000 which had no Jewish residents in 1941 were situated in the province of Quebec, and one in the province of Ontario. Of the total urban population

of all origins in Canada 42.35 percent were resident in cities with population exceeding 100,000 as compared with 85.07 percent of the urban Jewish population of Canada in 1941.

There were 51 incorporated cities and towns in Canada in 1941 in which there were 100 or more Jewish residents, and in 12 of them the Jewish population exceeded 1,000. A list of these urban centers, giving their Jewish population at twenty year intervals since 1861, will be found in Table 4. The largest Jewish community in Canada in 1941 was that of Greater Montreal, including its suburbs and satellite cities, with a total Jewish population of 63,937 in 1941, followed by Greater Toronto with a Jewish population of 52,779 and Greater Winnipeg with a Jewish population of 17,435.

The province with the largest number of Jews was Quebec until 1931, when the province of Ontario took the lead. Nevertheless the province with the highest proportion of Jews to the total population is Manitoba, in which 2.59 percent of the total population in 1941 was Jewish. The provinces in which the proportion of the Jewish to the total population has decreased since 1931 are New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In Table 6 will be found the comparative geographical distribution of the Jewish and total population of all origins in Canada by provinces for the period from 1871 to 1941. In 1901 out of the total Jewish population of Canada 83.22 percent lived in Eastern Canada and the Maritime Provinces, as compared with 87.98 percent of the total population of Canada of all origins living in the same area. In 1941 out of the total Jewish population of Canada 82.05 percent lived in Eastern Canada and the Maritime Provinces, as compared with 71.70 percent of the total population of Canada of all origins in the same area.

In Table 7 will be found the number and proportion of the main ethnic groups in Canada at each decennial census from 1871 to 1941. Jews formed the tenth ethnic group in order of size in 1871, dropped to eleventh in size in 1881, and twelfth in 1901; increased to eighth in 1911 and seventh in 1921, and dropped back to eighth in order of size in 1931 and 1941. There is no city, town, village, city ward or provincial or federal constituency in Canada in which Jews form a majority of the population.

The proportion of Jewish males to females has always been more evenly balanced than among the total population of all origins. Unlike other ethnic groups Jewish immigration in Canada has been largely a family immigration and not an immigration of single young men.

From Table 8 it will be seen that the masculinity rate or number of males per 1,000 females, has been lower among the Jewish population than among the total population at each decennial census from 1911 to 1941 and was only 1,017 males per 1,000 females among Jews in 1941 as compared with 1,053 males per 1,000 females among the total population of all origins.

The age distribution of the Jewish population of Canada has changed considerably during the decade from 1931 to 1941, as will be seen from Table 9 which shows the comparative distribution of the Jewish and total population of Canada by quinquennial age groups.

According to the theory formulated by the Swedish statistician, Sundbörg, the normal age distribution in Western European countries is such that approximately half of the population is between the ages of 15 and 50, and any variations in age distribution are found in the other two main age groups containing those younger than 15 and older than 50.

Where the population of a community is growing, the number of those younger than 15 is invariably greater than those over 50, and where the population growth is stationary the age groups younger than 15 and older than 50 are approximately equal.

Using Sundbörg's classification as a basis of comparison, we find that Canada's Jewish population in 1941 may be described as stationary, since the proportion of Jews below the age of 15 and above the age of 50 were approximately equal, and the proportion between the ages of 15 and 49 was only slightly above 50 percent of the total; while the total population of Canada of all origins in 1941 may be described as "Accessive" and "Progressive," since the proportion between the ages of 15 and 49 exceeds 50 percent, and the proportion below the age of 15 exceeds the proportion above the age of 50.

The proportion which Jewish children between the ages

of 5 and 14 formed of the total Jewish population fell from 19.71 percent in 1931 to 14.40 percent in 1941. Children of elementary school age formed only 14.40 percent of the total Jewish population of Canada in 1941 as compared with 18.74 percent of the total population of all origins in Canada, so that any estimation of Jewish population based on the "Yom Kippur" method and the proportion of elementary school children among the total population of all origins would have resulted in a Jewish population estimate of 130,742 instead of 170,241 in 1941 as shown by actual census enumeration.

The proportion of the Jewish population of Canada over 70 years of age has increased from 4.64 percent in 1931 to 7.94 percent in 1941, but is still below the proportion of that age group among the total population of all origins, which was 10.11 percent in 1941.

The proportion of the Jewish population of Canada who are married is higher than that among the total population of all origins, and has increased from 41.26 percent in 1931 to 48.32 percent in 1941. The proportion of widowed and separated persons among the Jewish population is lower than among the total population of all origins, while the proportion of divorced persons is higher among the Jewish than among the total population in Canada.

Twenty-five out of every 10,000 of the Jewish population in Canada in 1941 were divorced, as compared with 12 out of every 10,000 of the total population of all origins, and 16 out of every 10,000 of the urban population of all origins.

In 1941 for the first time in the history of the Jewish community in Canada the majority of the Jewish population was Canadian-born. From Table 11, which gives the Jewish population of Canada in 1941 classified by sex and country of birth, it will be seen that 51.04 percent of the Jewish population were Canadian-born, 2.44 percent were born in other parts of the British Empire, 20.93 percent were born in Russia, 14.70 percent were born in Poland, 3.69 percent were born in Rumania, 2.57 percent were born in the United States, and 1.69 percent were born in Austria.

The crude Jewish birth rate in Canada has decreased from 15.5 per 1,000 in 1926 to 12.6 per 1,000 in 1939, while the crude Jewish death rate has increased from 4.4 per thou-

sand in 1926 to 6.3 per 1,000 in 1939. Among the total population of all origins the crude birth rate has decreased from 22.1 per 1,000 in 1926 to 20.3 per 1,000 in 1939, whilst the crude death rate has fallen from 11.4 per 1,000 in 1926 to 9.7 per 1,000 in 1939.

The crude birth rate among the Jewish population, as among the total population of Canada, has increased during the war period from 1940 to 1943, having risen from 13.6 per 1,000 in 1940 to 18.2 per 1,000 in 1943.

In Table 13 will be found listed the annual increase of Jewish population of Canada by excess of immigration over emigration and by natural increase, and the estimated Jewish population of Canada for each year from 1901 to 1943 inclusive.

The immigration statistics for the years 1926 to 1943 inclusive are taken from the official reports of the Canadian Department of Immigration. Prior to 1926 the Canadian immigration statistics only gave the ethnic origin of the immigrants arriving via ocean ports. To this information we have added our estimate of the number of Jewish immigrants entering Canada via the U.S.A., which have been calculated on the basis of the number of immigrants of Jewish origin resident in Canada in the decennial census years.

The statistics of Jewish natural increase for the years 1926 to 1943 inclusive are taken from the official annual reports on Vital Statistics, while the statistics for the years 1921 to 1925 inclusive are taken from the official statistics for the eight provinces of Canada available for those years, to which we have added the Jewish vital statistics for the city of Montreal in which the majority of the Jewish population of Quebec was resident.

The statistics of Jewish emigration from Canada to the United States are taken from the official reports of the United States Commissioner of Immigration, while the number of Jewish immigrants to Canada in 1940 includes 2,340 Jewish refugees admitted temporarily, to whom the right of permanent residence was subsequently granted.

It will be noted from this table that there was an actual net decrease in the Jewish population of Canada in the years 1916, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1923, and 1924, due to the excess of emigration over immigration and natural increase.

In the years from 1915 to 1921 inclusive, 1923, 1924, 1935, 1937 and 1938, and 1941 to 1943 inclusive, Jewish emigration from Canada to the United States exceeded Jewish immigration to Canada from all sources, but this was not because of any abnormal increase in emigration of Jews from Canada, but because of the decrease of Jewish immigration to Canada due to war conditions and immigration restrictions.

Of the Jewish immigrant population in 1941, as many as 55.59 percent came to Canada prior to 1921, as compared with 53.20 percent of the total non-Celto-Saxon immigrant population.

The comparative number and proportion of foreign-born Jews and all persons of non-Celto-Saxon origin who are naturalized, classified according to period of naturalization, together with the number and proportion still claiming foreign allegiance will be found in Table 15. Of all Jews resident in Canada who were not born in Canada or elsewhere in the British Empire, 84.27 percent were naturalized by 1941, as compared with 70.67 percent among the total immigrant population of non-Celto-Saxon origin. The proportion of Jews resident in Canada in 1941 who were not Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization was only 6.69 percent in 1941. The term Celto-Saxon is used here to describe those of English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh origin, and is considered more truly descriptive than the term Anglo-Saxon.

Very few Jews in Canada are unable to speak English. The proportion of Jews in Canada able to speak English in 1941 was 98.52 percent, as compared with 95.35 percent in 1931. Canada is officially a bilingual country, but very few Canadians who are not of French origin and who do not live in the province of Quebec are able to carry on a conversation in French. Thirty-nine percent of the Jewish population of Canada in 1941 lived in Quebec, which is predominantly French in language and culture, and it is therefore natural that a considerable number of the Jews resident in Quebec should be able to speak both English and French. In 1941 the proportion of the total Jewish population of Canada able to speak French was 13.35 percent, while 13.22 percent were able to speak both English and French.

The cross-classification of the ethnic origin of Canada's

population by religion since 1931 furnishes us with some interesting information concerning the religious denomination of those Jews by origin who do not profess the Jewish religion, and the ethnic origin of those who claim to be Jews by religion although not of Jewish origin. This information will be found in Tables 17 to 20 inclusive.

The number of Jews by origin professing religions other than Jewish increased from 1,375 in 1931 to 2,133 in 1941. Nevertheless the proportion is quite small, being only 0.88 percent of the total Jewish population in 1931 and 1.25 percent in 1941.

Of every 10,000 persons of Jewish origin in Canada in 1941 there were 63 who were members of Protestant Christian denominations, 27 Roman Catholics and 13 Greek Orthodox.

The number of persons in Canada who claim to be of non-Jewish origin but of Jewish religion is very small, being less than one in five thousand in 1931 and 1941. Of the 259 Jews by religion in Canada who claimed to be not of Jewish origin 73 were of English, Scottish or Irish origin, 52 were of Russian origin, 29 were of Polish origin, 16 were of German origin and 15 were of French origin.

The number of intermarriages and the rate of intermarriage among Jews during the period from 1926 to 1943 inclusive will be found in Table 21. From this table it will be seen that out of 29,319 marriages in which one or both of the parties were Jewish, 1,271 were mixed marriages. The average proportion of Jewish intermarriage during this period was 6.7 percent of Jewish homogamous marriages, while the number of children born to Jewish mixed marriages was 7.2 percent of the number of children born to parents both of whom were Jewish. The rate of intermarriage among Jews in Canada has more than doubled during the period of 18 years for which statistics are available, having increased from 4.9 percent in 1926 to 11.3 percent in 1943. It must be borne in mind that these intermarriages include only those in which neither of the parties has accepted the faith of the other before the marriage.

The proportion of the Jewish population of Canada claiming Yiddish as their mother tongue has fallen from 95.18 percent in 1931 to 76.21 percent in 1941, but this decrease has not been uniform in all communities. The proportion is

highest in the province of Manitoba, where 89.77 percent of the Jewish population in 1941 reported their mother tongue as Yiddish, and lowest in Prince Edward Island, where only 30.00 percent of the Jewish population reported Yiddish as mother tongue.

The comparative number and proportion of the Jewish and total population of all origins gainfully occupied, classified by occupational groups, will be found in Tables 24 and 25.

The seven largest occupational groups among the Jewish population in Canada in 1941 in order of size were trade, industry, clerical occupations, professions, personal service, transportation and construction. The largest occupational groups among the total population of all origins in Canada in 1941 in order of size were agriculture, manufacturing, personal service, trade, clerical occupations, transportation and unskilled labor.

The proportion of all gainfully occupied Jews who were engaged in some branch of retail and wholesale trade fell from 38.22 percent in 1921 to 34.86 percent in 1941. The proportion of all gainfully occupied Jews engaged in manufacturing industries increased from 30.45 percent in 1921 to 31.24 percent in 1941. The proportion of the gainfully occupied among Jews engaged in the manufacturing industries is almost twice as high as the proportion among the gainfully occupied of all origins.

The proportion of Jews engaged in clerical occupations, such as bookkeepers, stenographers, etc. has increased from 8.82 percent in 1921 to 14.20 percent of all gainfully occupied Jews in 1941.

Jews engaged in the various professions in Canada have increased from 3.61 percent of all Jews gainfully occupied in 1921 to 5.62 percent in 1941. Nevertheless, Jews in the professions still form a smaller proportion of all Jews gainfully occupied than those engaged in the professions among the total population of all origins.

To sum up, the development which has taken place in the Jewish population of Canada, particularly since the close of the first World War in 1919, is just what could have been expected in a minority group overwhelmingly urban, keenly appreciative of the cultural, economic and social opportu-

nities available in a modern democracy, whose continued immigration has been drastically restricted; and which, despite a comparatively low rate of intermarriage and high degree of tenacity in retaining its religious and cultural identity, has rapidly adapted itself to the social, educational and political environment of the country.

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TABLE 1

POPULATION OF JEWISH ORIGIN AND RELIGION IN CANADA BY PROVINCES
BY DECENNIAL PERIODS, 1851-1941 INCLUSIVE

	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND										
Origin	—	—	—	—	—	17	39	21	20	25
Religion	—	—	—	—	1	17	36	18	19	18
NOVA SCOTIA										
Origin	—	—	—	32	—	449	1,360	2,161	2,046	2,285
Religion	—	—	—	19	31	437	1,170	1,974	1,935	2,167
NEW BRUNSWICK										
Origin	—	—	3	22	—	395	1,027	1,243	1,262	1,228
Religion	—	9	48	55	73	376	998	1,213	1,257	1,196
QUEBEC										
Origin	—	—	74	330	—	7,607	30,758	47,977	60,087	66,277
Religion	248	572	549	989	2,703	7,498	30,268	47,766	59,736	65,683
ONTARIO										
Origin	—	—	48	254	—	5,337	27,224	47,798	62,383	69,875
Religion	106	614	518	1,193	2,501	5,321	26,767	47,458	62,094	69,217
MANITOBA										
Origin	—	—	—	18	—	1,514	10,850	16,669	19,341	18,879
Religion	—	—	—	33	743	1,497	10,636	16,593	19,193	18,715
SASKATCHEWAN										
Origin	—	—	—	—	—	198	2,092	5,380	5,116	4,149
Religion	—	—	—	—	73	296	2,060	5,328	5,047	4,076
ALBERTA										
Origin	—	—	—	—	—	17	1,505	3,242	3,722	4,164
Religion	—	—	—	—	12	242	1,207	3,186	3,663	4,052
BRITISH COLUMBIA										
Origin	—	—	—	11	—	543	1,303	1,696	2,743	3,350
Religion	—	—	—	104	277	554	1,384	1,654	2,666	3,235
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES										
Origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7
Religion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6
YUKON										
Origin	—	—	—	—	—	54	41	8	4	2
Religion	—	—	—	—	—	163	38	6	2	2
CANADA										
Origin	—	—	125	667	—	16,131	76,199	126,196	156,726	170,241
Religion	354	1,195	1,115	2,393	6,414	16,401	74,564	125,197	155,614	168,367

TABLE 2

URBAN POPULATION OF JEWISH AND ALL ORIGINS IN CANADA.
1941, BY SIZE GROUPS SHOWING NUMBER OF LOCALITIES
IN EACH GROUP

Size Groups	Number of Urban Centers		Population	
	All Origins	Jews	All Origins	Jews
Urban Centers				
100,000 and over	8	8	2,645,133	139,025
30,000-99,999...	19	19	928,367	10,015
15,000-29,999...	27	26	563,751	5,082
5,000-14,999....	98	92	806,624	4,558
1,000-4,999.....	428	239	909,728	3,014
Under 1,000....	1,060	319	398,813	1,736
TOTAL URBAN...	1,640	703	6,252,416	163,430

TABLE 3

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION OF JEWISH AND ALL
ORIGINS IN CANADA, 1941, BY SIZE GROUPS SHOWING PRO-
PORTION OF URBAN CENTERS WITH JEWISH POPULATION IN
EACH SIZE GROUP

Size Groups	Proportion of		Proportion of Population in Size Group to Total Population		Proportion of Urban Centers in Size Groups to Total Urban Centers	
	Urban Centers with Jews	Jews to Total Population	All Origins	Jews	All Origins	Jews
100,000 plus...	100.00%	5.26%	42.35%	85.07%	0.49%	1.13%
30,000-99,999...	100.00	1.08	14.83	6.13	1.16	2.70
15,000-29,999...	96.30	0.90	9.02	3.11	1.64	3.70
5,000-14,999...	93.88	0.56	12.90	2.79	5.98	13.10
1,000- 4,999...	55.84	0.33	14.55	1.84	26.10	34.10
Under 1,000...	30.09	0.43	6.35	1.06	64.63	45.37
Total Urban...	42.87%	2.61%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

TABLE 4

CANADIAN CITIES AND TOWNS WITH JEWISH POPULATION
EXCEEDING 100 IN 1941, SHOWING JEWISH POPULATION IN
1861, 1881, 1901, 1921, & 1941, AND TOTAL POPULATION AND
PROPORTION OF JEWISH TO TOTAL POPULATION IN 1941

City or Town	Jewish Population					1941	
	1861	1881	1901	1921	1941	Total Population	Percent Jewish
NOVA SCOTIA							
Glace Bay.....	—	—	140	441	395	25,147	1.58
Halifax.....	—	16	102	585	756	70,488	1.07
Sidney.....	—	—	22	398	445	28,305	1.57
Yarmouth.....	—	—	20	183	128	7,790	1.64
NEW BRUNSWICK							
Fredericton.....	—	5	13	62	146	10,062	1.45
Moncton.....	—	—	4	75	211	22,763	0.93
Saint John.....	—	46	292	848	569	51,741	1.10
QUEBEC							
Lachine.....	—	—	26	536	155	20,051	0.77
Montreal.....	403	811	6,849	42,817	51,132	903,007	5.66
Outremont.....	—	—	1,195	6,783	10,338	30,751	33.61
Quebec.....	110	47	302	375	376	150,757	0.25
Sherbrooke.....	—	20	66	265	206	35,965	0.57
Verdun.....	—	—	22	149	471	67,349	0.70
Westmount.....	—	—	8	1,002	1,625	26,047	6.24
ONTARIO							
Belleville.....	—	17	6	61	103	15,710	0.65
Brantford.....	—	9	5	241	216	31,948	0.67
Cornwall.....	—	15	70	89	190	14,117	1.34
Forest Hill.....	—	—	—	—	1,295	11,757	11.01
Fort William.....	—	—	13	289	300	30,585	0.98
Guelph.....	—	—	13	90	178	23,273	0.77
Hamilton.....	47	177	484	2,560	2,597	166,337	1.56
Kingston.....	5	22	128	303	295	30,126	0.97
Kitchener.....	2	—	10	298	425	35,657	1.19
London.....	3	144	206	703	731	78,264	0.95
Niagara Falls.....	—	—	1	25	113	20,589	0.55
North Bay.....	—	—	—	46	125	15,599	0.80
Oshawa.....	—	—	—	89	210	26,813	0.77
Ottawa.....	4	20	398	2,799	3,809	154,951	2.46
Peterborough.....	—	1	3	136	179	25,350	0.70
Sarnia.....	—	26	2	57	107	18,734	0.59
Sault Ste. Marie.....	—	—	8	115	108	25,794	0.42
St. Catharines.....	—	24	30	225	380	30,275	1.25
Sudbury.....	—	—	73	129	239	32,203	0.74
Timmins.....	—	—	—	95	316	28,790	1.09
Toronto.....	153	534	3,090	34,619	49,046	667,457	7.35
Windsor.....	—	4	138	1,114	2,226	105,311	2.11
MANITOBA							
Brandon.....	—	—	73	222	142	17,383	0.82
Portage la Prairie.....	—	—	—	81	116	7,187	1.61
Selkirk.....	—	21	13	85	103	4,915	2.10
Winnipeg.....	—	21	1,156	14,449	17,027	221,960	7.65

TABLE 4—continued

City or Town	Jewish Population					1941	
	1861	1881	1901	1921	1941	Total Population	Percent Jewish
SASKATCHEWAN							
Melville.....	—	—	—	89	105	4,011	2.61
Moose Jaw.....	—	—	—	119	121	20,753	0.58
Prince Albert.....	—	—	—	109	152	12,508	1.22
Regina.....	—	—	—	860	944	58,245	1.62
Saskatoon.....	—	—	—	599	703	43,027	1.63
Yorkton.....	—	—	—	172	123	5,577	2.21
ALBERTA							
Calgary.....	—	—	1	1,247	1,794	88,904	2.02
Edmonton.....	—	—	16	821	1,449	93,817	1.54
Lethbridge.....	—	—	—	108	153	14,612	1.05
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Vancouver.....	—	—	205	1,370	2,812	275,353	1.02
Victoria.....	—	74	165	153	110	44,068	0.25

TABLE 5

PROPORTION OF JEWISH TO TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL ORIGINS
IN CANADA AND ITS PROVINCES 1871-1941

	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Prince Edward Island...	—	—	—	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03
Nova Scotia.....	—	*	0.01	0.09	0.28	0.41	0.39	0.39
New Brunswick.....	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.29	0.32	0.30	0.27
Quebec.....	0.05	0.07	0.18	0.45	1.53	2.03	2.09	1.99
Ontario.....	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.24	1.08	1.62	1.81	1.84
Manitoba.....	—	0.05	0.49	0.59	2.35	2.73	2.76	2.59
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	0.32	0.42	0.71	0.55	0.46
Alberta.....	—	—	—	0.33	0.40	0.55	0.50	0.51
British Columbia.....	—	0.21	0.56	0.31	0.33	0.32	0.39	0.41
Yukon & North West Territories.....	—	—	0.09	0.34	0.27	0.07	0.04	0.05
ALL CANADA.....	0.03	0.05	0.13	0.31	1.03	1.44	1.50	1.48

*Less than 0.01%.

TABLE 6

COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH AND
TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL ORIGINS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES
1871-1941

	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND								
All Origins.....	2.55	2.52	2.25	1.92	1.30	1.01	0.85	0.83
Jews.....	—	—	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01
NOVA SCOTIA								
All Origins.....	10.51	10.19	9.32	8.56	6.83	5.96	4.94	5.02
Jews.....	—	0.79	0.45	2.67	1.57	1.71	1.30	1.34
NEW BRUNSWICK								
All Origins.....	7.74	7.43	6.65	6.16	4.88	4.41	3.94	3.97
Jews.....	4.30	2.98	1.14	2.29	1.34	0.99	0.80	0.72
QUEBEC								
All Origins.....	32.30	31.42	30.80	30.70	27.83	26.86	27.70	28.96
Jews.....	49.24	41.33	42.15	45.72	40.59	38.02	38.36	38.93
ONTARIO								
All Origins.....	43.94	44.56	43.74	40.64	35.07	33.39	33.07	32.92
Jews.....	46.46	49.94	39.00	32.44	35.88	37.88	39.80	41.05
MANITOBA								
All Origins.....	0.68	1.44	3.16	4.75	6.40	6.94	6.75	6.34
Jews.....	—	1.30	11.59	9.13	14.27	13.21	12.35	11.09
SASKATCHEWAN								
All Origins.....	—	—	—	1.70	6.84	8.62	8.88	7.79
Jews.....	—	—	—	1.80	2.77	4.27	3.26	2.44
ALBERTA								
All Origins.....	—	—	—	1.36	5.19	6.70	7.05	6.92
Jews.....	—	—	—	1.48	1.62	2.57	2.37	2.44
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
All Origins.....	0.98	1.14	2.03	3.33	5.45	5.97	6.69	7.11
Jews.....	—	3.66	4.32	3.38	1.86	1.33	1.75	1.97
Yukon & N. W. T.								
All Origins.....	1.30	1.30	2.05	0.88	0.21	0.14	0.13	0.15
Jews.....	—	—	1.33	0.99	0.05	0.01	*	0.01
CANADA								
All Origins.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Jews.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Less than 0.01%.

TABLE 7

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF THE MAIN ETHNIC GROUPS IN CANADA
1871-1941

Ethnic Group	1871	1881	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
FRENCH							
Number	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,061,719	2,452,743	2,927,990	3,483,038
Proportion	31.07%	30.03%	30.70%	28.52%	27.91%	28.21%	30.27%
ENGLISH							
Number	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,871,268	2,545,358	2,741,419	2,968,402
Proportion	20.27%	20.38%	23.47%	25.30%	28.96%	26.42%	25.80%
SCOTTISH							
Number	549,946	699,863	800,154	1,027,015	1,173,625	1,346,350	1,403,974
Proportion	15.84%	16.18%	14.90%	13.85%	13.35%	12.97%	12.20%
IRISH							
Number	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,074,738	1,107,803	1,230,808	1,267,702
Proportion	24.28%	22.14%	18.41%	14.58%	12.61%	11.86%	11.02%
GERMAN							
Number	202,991	254,319	310,501	403,417	294,635	549,376	495,971
Proportion	5.82%	5.88%	5.78%	5.60%	3.35%	5.29%	4.31%
UKRAINIAN							
Number	—	—	16,629	129,468	214,392	244,629	343,644
Proportion	—	—	0.31%	1.80%	2.44%	2.36%	2.99%
SCANDINAVIAN							
Number	1,623	5,223	31,042	112,682	167,359	228,049	244,603
Proportion	0.05%	0.12%	0.58%	1.49%	1.90%	2.19%	2.13%
JEWISH							
Number	1,115*	2,393*	16,401*	76,199*	126,196	156,726	170,241
Proportion	0.03%	0.06%	0.30%	1.06%	1.44%	1.50%	1.48%
POLISH							
Number	—	—	6,285	33,652	53,403	136,211	167,485
Proportion	—	—	0.12%	0.47%	0.61%	1.31%	1.46%
ALL ORIGINS							
Number	3,485,761	4,324,810	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949	10,376,786	11,506,655
Proportion	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*Jews by religion.

TABLE 8

COMPARATIVE SEX DISTRIBUTION AND MASCULINITY RATE
OF JEWISH AND TOTAL POPULATION OF CANADA BY DECENNIAL
PERIODS. 1911-1941

Year	Jews		Masculinity Rate*	
	Male	Female	Jews	All Origins
1911.....	39,594	36,087	1,097	1,129
1921.....	64,029	62,167	1,030	1,064
1931.....	79,087	77,639	1,019	1,074
1941.....	85,862	84,379	1,017	1,053

*Number of males per thousand females.

TABLE 9

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH
POPULATION OF CANADA BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS
1931 AND 1941

Age Group	Jews		1931 Percent		1941 Percent	
	1931	1941	All Origins	Jews	All Origins	Jews
0-4.....	11,843	11,120	10.35	7.56	9.14	6.53
5-9.....	14,660	11,415	10.92	9.36	9.08	6.71
10-14.....	16,213	13,086	10.35	10.35	9.66	7.69
15-19.....	19,865	15,271	10.02	12.68	9.73	8.97
20-24.....	19,554	16,014	8.78	12.48	8.97	9.41
25-29.....	13,938	18,528	7.58	8.89	8.44	10.88
30-34.....	11,372	17,090	6.83	7.26	7.33	10.04
35-39.....	11,325	13,946	6.64	7.23	6.60	8.19
40-44.....	10,235	12,013	6.23	6.53	5.88	7.06
45-49.....	9,079	10,882	5.64	5.79	5.52	6.39
50-54.....	6,781	9,667	4.71	4.33	5.14	5.68
55-59.....	4,535	7,678	3.54	2.89	4.40	4.51
60-64.....	3,169	5,557	2.84	2.02	3.54	3.27
65-69.....	2,082	3,740	2.23	1.32	2.67	2.19
70-74.....	1,325	2,438	1.65	0.85	1.80	1.43
75-79.....	445	1,150	0.95	0.28	1.18	0.67
80-84.....	175	456	0.47	0.11	0.62	0.27
85-89.....	68	149	0.18	0.04	0.24	0.09
90 plus.....	31	41	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02
Not Stated.....	28	—	0.03	0.01	—	—
TOTAL.....	156,726	170,241	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

TABLE 10

COMPARATIVE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION OF JEWISH
AND ALL ORIGINS IN CANADA 1931 AND 1941

	Number Jewish		Percent of Jewish Population		Percent of Total Population	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
SINGLE. ALL AGES						
Male.....	45,364	42,123	57.38	49.06	59.15	56.31
Female.....	42,006	37,295	55.75	44.20	55.41	51.87
Both Sexes.....	87,370	79,418	55.76	46.65	57.35	54.15
SINGLE. 0-14 yrs.						
Male.....	21,790	18,218	27.56	21.22	30.87	27.45
Female.....	20,926	17,403	27.26	20.62	32.44	28.17
Both Sexes.....	42,716	35,621	27.26	20.93	31.63	27.88
SINGLE. 15 YRS. AND OVER						
Male.....	23,574	23,905	29.82	27.84	28.28	28.87
Female.....	21,080	19,892	28.49	23.57	22.97	23.70
Both Sexes.....	44,654	43,797	28.50	25.73	25.72	26.37
MARRIED. ALL AGES						
Male.....	32,691	41,522	41.33	48.36	37.83	40.05
Female.....	31,963	40,741	41.26	48.28	38.74	40.89
Both Sexes.....	64,654	82,263	41.26	48.32	38.27	40.45
WIDOWED. ALL AGES						
Male.....	945	1,623	1.19	1.89	2.77	2.89
Female.....	3,543	5,392	2.87	6.39	5.77	6.32
Both Sexes.....	4,488	7,015	2.86	4.12	4.22	4.56
DIVORCED. ALL AGES						
Male.....	69	167	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.11
Female.....	109	254	0.11	0.30	0.07	0.13
Both Sexes.....	178	421	0.11	0.25	0.07	0.12
SEPARATED. ALL AGES						
Male.....	*	422	*	0.49	*	0.61
Female.....	*	696	*	0.82	*	0.78
Both Sexes.....	*	1,118	*	0.65	*	0.69
CONDITION NOT STATED						
Male.....	18	5	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.03
Female.....	18	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Both Sexes.....	36	6	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.03
TOTAL						
Male.....	79,087	85,862	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Female.....	77,639	84,379	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Both Sexes.....	156,726	170,241	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Included among those married and "condition not stated."

TABLE 11

JEWISH POPULATION OF CANADA, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND PLACE
OF BIRTH. 1931 AND 1941

	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Percentage of Total Jewish Population	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
CANADA								
Prince Edward Island	13	15	4	4	9	11	0.01	0.01
Nova Scotia.....	1,169	1,348	620	721	549	627	0.75	0.79
New Brunswick.....	757	844	371	408	386	436	0.48	0.50
Quebec.....	26,912	34,904	13,435	17,579	13,477	17,325	17.17	20.50
Ontario.....	26,273	33,819	13,267	17,048	13,006	16,771	16.76	19.86
Manitoba.....	9,139	10,641	4,664	5,417	4,475	5,224	5.83	6.25
Saskatchewan.....	2,083	2,458	1,073	1,280	1,010	1,178	1.34	1.44
Alberta.....	1,395	1,889	727	996	668	892	0.89	1.11
British Columbia.....	738	955	356	474	382	481	0.47	0.56
Yukon & North West Territories.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	*	—
Not Stated.....	223	20	113	9	110	11	0.15	0.02
TOTAL CANADA.....	68,703	86,892	34,630	43,936	34,073	42,956	43.85	51.04
England & Wales....	3,607	3,687	1,827	1,848	1,780	1,839	2.30	2.17
Ireland.....	50	53	29	27	21	26	0.03	0.03
Scotland.....	248	242	119	128	129	114	0.16	0.14
Newfoundland.....	2	9	1	1	1	8	*	0.01
British Empire N.E.S.	232	161	120	77	112	84	0.15	0.09
TOTAL BRITISH BORN...	72,842	91,044	36,726	46,017	36,116	45,027	46.49	53.48
United States.....	4,346	4,367	2,034	1,918	2,312	2,449	2.77	2.57
Austria.....	2,678	2,869	1,355	1,384	1,323	1,514	1.71	1.69
Finland.....	16	10	4	4	12	6	0.01	0.01
Germany.....	388	779	216	390	172	389	0.25	0.46
Italy.....	3	16	2	7	1	9	*	0.01
Poland.....	24,988	25,024	12,750	12,771	12,238	12,253	15.94	14.70
Rumania.....	7,627	6,285	3,830	3,193	3,797	3,092	4.87	3.69
Russia.....	40,828	35,638	20,606	18,044	20,222	17,594	26.05	20.93
Scandinavia.....	44	17	22	8	22	9	0.03	0.01
Europe N. E. S.....	2,760	4,019	1,431	2,061	1,329	1,958	1.75	2.36
China.....	12	14	6	4	6	10	0.01	0.01
Asia N. E. S.....	194	130	105	61	89	69	0.12	0.08
TOTAL.....	156,726	170,241	79,087	85,862	77,639	84,379	100.00	100.00

*Less than 0.01%.

N. E. S. Not Elsewhere Stated.

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF JEWISH BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND COMPARATIVE
CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES OF JEWISH AND TOTAL
POPULATION OF CANADA, 1926-1943

Year	Jewish		Crude Birth Rate per 1,000		Crude Death Rate per 1,000	
	Births	Deaths	Jews	All Origins	Jews	All Origins
1926.....	2,043	580	15.5	22.1	4.4	11.4
1927.....	1,958	638	14.4	21.9	4.7	10.9
1928.....	2,142	689	15.8	24.5	4.8	11.1
1929.....	2,181	775	14.7	23.5	4.7	11.3
1930.....	2,194	873	14.7	23.9	5.9	10.7
1931.....	2,160	910	14.2	23.2	5.9	10.1
1932.....	2,188	932	13.9	22.5	4.9	9.9
1933.....	2,117	959	13.4	20.9	6.1	9.6
1934.....	2,092	975	13.1	20.5	6.1	9.5
1935.....	2,155	1,020	13.4	20.3	6.3	9.7
1936.....	2,132	1,042	13.2	20.0	6.4	9.8
1937.....	2,050	1,076	12.5	19.8	6.6	10.3
1938.....	2,166	1,057	12.6	20.5	6.6	9.6
1939.....	2,148	1,041	13.0	20.3	6.3	9.7
1940.....	2,246	1,094	13.6	21.5	6.6	9.8
1941.....	2,416	1,175	14.4	22.2	7.0	10.0
1942.....	2,811	1,188	16.5	23.4	7.0	9.7
1943.....	3,120	1,308	18.2	24.0	7.6	9.1

TABLE 13

ANNUAL INCREASE OF JEWISH POPULATION OF CANADA BY
IMMIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE 1901-1943

Fiscal Year* (April 1— March 31)	Immi- gration	Emigra- tion to U. S. A.	Natural Increase	Total Increase	Net Decrease	Annual Total
1900-1901.....	5,337	—	171	5,508	—	16,401
1901-1902.....	1,075	—	260	1,335	—	17,736
1902-1903.....	2,190	—	301	2,491	—	20,227
1903-1904.....	4,490	8	375	4,857	—	25,084
1904-1905.....	8,575	11	510	9,074	—	34,158
1905-1906.....	8,395	429	630	8,596	—	42,754
1906-1907.....	9,210	818	740	8,132	—	50,886
1907-1908.....	10,998	2,393	880	9,435	—	60,321
1908-1909.....	5,145	2,780	965	3,330	—	63,651
1909-1910.....	6,207	2,262	1,025	4,970	—	68,621
1910-1911.....	8,370	2,420	1,110	7,060	—	75,681
1911-1912.....	12,636	1,896	1,370	12,110	—	87,791
1912-1913.....	15,142	1,467	1,595	15,270	—	103,061
1913-1914.....	24,054	2,559	1,855	23,350	—	126,411
1914-1915.....	6,314	3,404	1,940	4,850	—	131,261
1915-1916.....	645	6,450	1,870	—	3,935	127,326
1916-1917.....	1,362	6,347	1,825	—	3,160	124,166
1917-1918.....	439	1,099	1,840	1,180	—	125,346
1918-1919.....	119	2,114	1,835	—	160	125,186
1919-1920.....	686	3,326	1,830	—	810	124,376
1920-1921.....	3,169	3,269	1,920	1,820	—	126,196
1921-1922.....	8,404	4,380	1,694	5,718	—	131,914
1922-1923.....	2,793	6,909	1,739	—	2,377	129,537
1923-1924.....	4,255	7,421	1,615	—	1,551	127,986
1924-1925.....	4,459	2,196	1,469	3,732	—	131,718
1925-1926.....	3,943	931	1,463	4,475	—	136,193
1926-1927.....	4,863	1,268	1,320	4,915	—	141,108
1927-1928.....	4,766	1,761	1,453	4,458	—	145,566
1928-1929.....	3,848	1,629	1,406	3,625	—	149,191
1929-1930.....	4,164	1,624	1,321	3,861	—	153,052
1930-1931.....	3,421	997	1,250	3,674	—	156,726
1931-1932.....	649	472	1,256	1,433	—	158,159
1932-1933.....	772	491	1,158	1,439	—	159,598
1933-1934.....	943	571	1,117	1,489	—	161,087
1934-1935.....	624	751	1,135	1,008	—	162,095
1935-1936.....	880	769	1,090	1,201	—	163,296
1936-1937.....	619	917	974	676	—	163,972
1937-1938.....	584	1,183	1,109	510	—	164,482
1938-1939.....	890	859	1,107	1,138	—	165,620
1939-1940.....	3,963	967	1,152	1,808	—	167,428
1940-1941.....	626	1,394	1,241	2,813	—	170,241
1941-1942.....	388	977	1,623	1,034	—	171,275
1942-1943.....	270	1,080	1,812	1,002	—	172,277

*For Immigration Statistics

TABLE 14

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF JEWISH AND ALL NON-CELTO SAXON
IMMIGRANTS BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION, 1931 AND 1941

Period of Immigration	Number		Per Cent			
	Jews		1931		1941	
	1931	1941	Jews	Total	Jews	Total
Before 1901.....	5,444	46,829	6.17	9.36	55.59	53.20
1901-1910.....	26,268		29.80	25.78		
1911-1920.....	24,612		27.91	24.72		
1921-1930.....	31,250		35.44	39.51		
1931-1939.....	373		0.42	0.51		
1940-1941.....	—	1,109	—	—	1.32	0.75
Not Stated.....	218	253	0.26	0.12	0.21	0.48
Total Immigrants*.....	88,165	84,225	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Includes returned Canadian-born.

TABLE 15

COMPARATIVE NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN OF
JEWISH AND ALL NON-CELTO SAXON ORIGIN WHO ARE NATU-
RALIZED, BY PERIOD OF NATURALIZATION, 1931 AND 1941

Foreign-Born	Number		Per Cent			
	Jews		1931		1941	
	1931	1941	Jews	Total	Jews	Total
NATURALIZED						
Before 1931.....	57,278	46,155	61.76	53.89	59.63	47.39
1931-1941.....	—	19,371	—	—	25.03	22.25
Not Stated.....	—	479	—	—	0.61	0.13
Total.....	57,278	66,005	61.76	53.89	85.27	70.67
ALIENS BY ALLEGIANCE						
United States.....	1,925	2,182	2.27	9.44	2.82	7.70
Austria.....	516	373	0.61	1.14	0.48	0.92
Czechoslovakia.....	88	303	0.14	1.61	0.31	1.25
Finland.....	13	1	0.02	1.90	*	1.27
Germany.....	125	492	0.15	1.98	0.63	0.89
Hungary.....	189	116	0.22	1.92	0.15	1.10
Italy.....	—	3	—	1.49	*	0.78
Poland.....	10,713	3,491	12.65	7.99	4.51	4.48
Russia.....	10,852	3,156	12.82	4.94	4.08	2.22
Scandinavia.....	17	7	0.02	3.61	0.01	1.78
China.....	4	1	*	3.41	*	2.78
Other Countries.....	2,931	1,275	9.34	6.68	1.74	4.16
Total, Aliens.....	27,373	11,400	38.24	46.11	14.73	29.33
Total Foreign-Born.....	84,651	77,405	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Less than 0.01%.

TABLE 16

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF JEWISH AND OTHER NON-CELTO
SAXON AND NON-FRENCH POPULATION OF CANADA SPEAKING
ENGLISH AND FRENCH, 1921, 1931 AND 1941

Official Languages Spoken	Number			Per Cent	
		Jewish	Total non-British non-French	Jewish	Total non-British non-French
English only.....	1921	75,134	867,817	80.43	81.49
	1931	105,254	1,370,447	80.83	85.27
	1941	145,215	2,073,846	85.30	89.87
English and French.....	1921	13,001	56,531	13.92	5.31
	1931	20,624	80,725	15.84	5.02
	1941	22,519	104,911	13.22	4.55
French only.....	1921	195	7,630	0.21	0.71
	1931	130	8,795	0.10	0.54
	1941	225	16,207	0.13	0.70
Neither English nor French.....	1921	5,082	133,846	5.44	12.49
	1931	4,215	147,183	3.23	9.17
	1941	2,282	112,749	1.35	4.88
TOTAL.....	1921	93,412	1,064,824	100.00	100.00
	1931	130,223	1,607,150	100.00	100.00
	1941	170,241	2,307,713	100.00	100.00

TABLE 17

JEWS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN PROFESSING NON-JEWISH RELIGIONS
IN CANADA CLASSIFIED BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION AND
SEX, 1931 AND 1941

Religious Denomination	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
Adventists.....	7	3	3	1	4	2
Anglicans (Episcopalians).....	255	404	129	214	126	190
Baptists.....	131	89	69	44	62	45
Brethren.....	1	4	—	1	1	3
Church of Christ Disciples.....	6	18	2	10	4	8
Christian Science.....	19	15	11	8	8	7
Evangelical Association.....	4	2	1	—	3	2
International Bible Students.....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lutherans.....	66	71	34	37	32	34
Mennonites.....	11	4	6	—	5	4
Mormons.....	—	10	—	—	—	10
Pentecostal Church.....	1	9	1	14	—	9
Presbyterians.....	127	127	59	64	68	63
Salvation Army.....	1	2	—	1	1	1
United Church.....	176	381	90	176	86	205
Other Protestant Sects.....	85	20	38	11	47	9
Total Protestants.....	891	1,073	443	481	448	592
Greek Orthodox.....	73	224	36	120	37	104
Roman Catholics.....	292	461	146	221	146	240
Not Stated.....	119	375	76	260	43	115
Total professing non-Jewish religion.....	1,375	2,133	701	1,082	674	1,051
Jewish by origin & religion.....	155,351	168,108	78,386	84,780	76,965	83,328
Total Jewish Origin.....	156,726	170,241	79,087	85,862	77,639	84,379

TABLE 18

PERCENTAGE OF JEWS BY ORIGIN PROFESSING NON-JEWISH
RELIGIONS, CLASSIFIED BY MAIN RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND
SEX, CANADA. 1931 AND 1941

	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
Protestant Denominations.....	0.57	0.63	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.70
Greek Orthodox.....	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.14	0.05	0.12
Roman Catholic.....	0.19	0.27	0.18	0.26	0.19	0.28
Not Stated (including atheists).....	0.07	0.22	0.10	0.30	0.05	0.15
Percentage of Jewish origin but non-Jewish religion.....	0.88	1.25	0.89	1.26	0.87	1.25

TABLE 19

JEWS BY RELIGION BUT OF NON-JEWISH ETHNIC ORIGIN IN
CANADA, CLASSIFIED BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX. 1931 AND
1941

Ethnic Groups	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
English.....	43	48	21	26	22	42
Irish.....	7	11	—	6	7	5
Scottish.....	7	14	2	11	5	3
French.....	4	15	—	5	4	10
Belgian.....	1	1	—	1	1	—
Czech & Slovak.....	1	5	1	4	—	1
Finnish.....	1	9	—	—	1	9
German.....	24	16	10	10	14	6
Hungarian.....	—	2	—	8	—	2
Italian.....	4	1	3	—	1	1
Dutch.....	2	2	1	2	1	—
Polish.....	59	29	31	17	28	12
Rumanian.....	11	8	6	6	5	2
Russian.....	89	52	46	31	43	21
Scandinavian.....	2	1	1	—	1	1
Ukrainian.....	—	2	—	—	—	2
Indian.....	—	1	—	—	—	1
Others.....	8	14	2	9	6	5
Non-Jewish Origin & Jewish Religion.....	263	259	124	136	139	123
Jewish by Origin & Religion.....	155,351	168,108	78,386	84,780	76,965	83,328
Total Jewish Religion.....	155,614	168,367	78,510	84,916	77,104	83,451

TABLE 20

PERCENTAGE OF JEWS BY RELIGION CLAIMING NON-JEWISH
ORIGIN, CLASSIFIED BY BROAD ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX,
CANADA 1931 AND 1941

	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
Celto-Saxon.....	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.06
North-Western European.....	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
French & Italian.....	0.01	0.01	*	*	0.01	0.01
Slavic.....	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.04
Other European.....	*	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02
Percentage of Non-Jewish Origin but Jewish Religion.....	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.15

*Less than 0.01%.

TABLE 21
NUMBER AND RATE OF INTERMARRIAGE AMONG JEWS
IN CANADA

	Bride and Groom Jewish	Mixed Marriages			Mixed Marriages	Mixed Parentage
		Groom Jewish	Bride Jewish	Total Mixed		
					Percentage of Homogamous	
1926....	1,087	35	18	53	4.9	5.6
1927....	1,124	56	14	70	6.2	6.0
1928....	1,351	42	11	53	3.9	5.3
1929....	1,478	67	16	83	5.6	6.1
1930....	1,459	50	29	79	5.4	5.5
1931....	1,381	39	23	62	4.6	4.9
1932....	1,439	55	27	82	5.7	6.5
1933....	1,526	41	45	86	5.6	7.2
1934....	1,467	56	19	75	5.1	6.4
1935....	1,471	46	39	85	5.7	7.6
1936....	1,631	69	26	95	5.8	7.2
1937....	1,563	57	30	87	4.9	8.5
1938....	1,506	59	39	98	6.5	8.3
1939....	1,883	85	36	121	6.4	9.3
1940....	1,984	116	45	161	8.1	8.9
1941....	1,850	129	61	190	10.3	8.0
1942....	2,199	145	81	226	10.3	8.8
1943....	1,649	124	63	187	11.3	8.7
1926-1943..	28,048	1,271	622	1,893	6.7	7.2

TABLE 22
MOTHER TONGUE OF JEWISH POPULATION OF ALL AGES IN
CANADA 1931 AND 1941

Mother Tongue	Number		Proportion	
	1931	1941	1931	1941
Yiddish.....	149,179	129,736	95.18%	76.21%
English.....	3,691	32,760	2.36	19.24
French.....	67	355	0.04	0.21
Finnish.....	3	3	*	*
German.....	429	1,046	0.27	0.61
Italian.....	11	9	0.01	0.01
Magyar.....	92	263	0.06	0.15
Dutch.....	1	43	*	0.03
Norwegian.....	1	2	*	*
Polish.....	1,098	1,877	0.70	1.10
Russian.....	1,762	3,008	1.12	1.77
Slovak.....	7	184	*	0.11
Swedish.....	4	4	*	*
Ukrainian.....	65	92	0.04	0.05
Indian.....	—	3	—	*
Others.....	316	856	0.20	0.50
Total.....	156,726	170,241	100.00%	100.00%

*Less than 0.01%.

TABLE 23

PROPORTION OF JEWISH POPULATION OF CANADA CLAIMING
YIDDISH AS MOTHER TONGUE, CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES AND
CITIES WITH POPULATION EXCEEDING 30,000

	Mother Tongue Yiddish	
	1931	1941
ALL CANADA.....	95.18%	77.28%
PROVINCES		
Manitoba.....	99.33	89.77
Quebec.....	83.89	79.28
Saskatchewan.....	97.92	73.82
Ontario.....	91.13	73.23
Alberta.....	97.36	67.00
Yukon and North West Territories.....	66.66	66.66
New Brunswick.....	87.53	62.17
Nova Scotia.....	83.79	51.78
British Columbia.....	99.37	39.49
Prince Edward Island.....	83.33	30.00
CITIES		
Winnipeg, Man.....	95.79	90.07
Montreal, Que.....	99.70	79.87
Toronto, Ont.....	97.87	79.20
Quebec, Que.....	99.70	77.12
Ottawa, Ont.....	93.22	75.30
Brantford, Ont.....	93.96	72.22
Saskatoon, Sask.....	99.82	71.69
Regina, Sask.....	99.40	70.23
Windsor, Ont.....	95.76	69.72
Calgary, Alta.....	99.09	68.73
Edmonton, Alta.....	98.60	66.59
Kitchener, Ont.....	91.11	60.94
Saint John, N. B.....	94.39	60.63
Hamilton, Ont.....	91.32	50.40
London, Ont.....	93.14	50.07
Vancouver, B. C.....	97.77	48.13
Halifax, N. S.....	88.79	41.27
Victoria, B. C.....	98.90	30.00

TABLE 24

JEWISH AND TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL ORIGINS, GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN EACH OCCUPATION GROUP, CANADA, 1921, 1931 AND 1941

	1921		1931		1941	
	All Origins	Jews	All Origins	Jews	All Origins	Jews
Agriculture.....	1,041,544	926	1,131,845	778	1,083,816	848
Fishing, Hunting, Logging and Mining.....	118,270	75	150,485	58	203,559	118
Manufacturing.....	261,690	12,027	475,137	18,359	703,162	22,264
Construction.....	149,956	1,326	203,066	1,982	202,848	1,603
Transportation.....	180,075	1,161	265,833	1,755	268,656	1,878
Trade.....	270,034	15,083	349,104	22,995	355,157	24,838
Finance.....	9,155	64	10,493	350	11,931	168
Insurance and Real Estate Agents.....	18,475	282	26,330	507	19,461	1,691
Professional Service.....	172,259	1,425	238,565	3,130	244,861	4,006
Personal Service.....	262,078	1,230	396,531	3,999	489,563	3,426
Clerical.....	268,529	3,480	241,066	6,289	337,953	10,120
Unskilled Laborers.....	305,684	2,063	437,115	1,666	263,544	1,035
Others.....	15,420	319	1,660	32	11,440	1,263
TOTAL.....	3,173,169	39,461	3,927,230	61,900	4,195,951	71,258

TABLE 25

COMPARATIVE PROPORTION OF JEWISH AND TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL ORIGINS, GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN EACH OCCUPATION GROUP, CANADA, 1921, 1931 AND 1941

	1921		1931		1941	
	All Origins	Jews	All Origins	Jews	All Origins	Jews
Agriculture.....	32.82%	2.35%	28.82%	1.26%	25.24%	1.19%
Fishing, Hunting, Logging & Mining.....	3.66	0.19	3.83	0.10	4.88	0.17
Manufacturing.....	12.83	30.45	12.10	29.62	16.73	31.24
Construction.....	5.11	3.36	5.17	3.20	4.86	2.25
Transportation.....	6.34	2.94	7.67	2.84	6.57	2.64
Trade.....	8.39	38.22	7.99	35.94	8.54	34.86
Finance.....	0.27	0.13	0.28	0.21	0.29	0.28
Insurance & Real Estate Agents.....	0.58	0.74	0.66	1.17	0.35	0.92
Professional Service.....	5.38	3.61	6.07	5.06	5.79	5.62
Personal Service.....	6.50	2.61	9.09	3.44	9.94	4.10
Clerical.....	6.87	8.82	6.14	10.16	8.04	14.20
Unskilled Laborers.....	9.63	5.23	11.13	2.69	6.51	1.45
Others.....	1.62	1.35	1.05	4.31	2.26	1.08
TOTAL.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

BRITISH AND PALESTINIAN JEWS IN WORLD WAR II

By ISRAEL BRODIE¹

THE story of the participation of British Jews² in World War II provides a record of proud sharing in the total national effort of the peoples of the British Isles to resist to the last the menace of invasion, to defeat the enemy on land, on the sea and in the air, to strike a triumphant blow for freedom and justice. In factory and on the field of battle, in the grim hours of blitz, flying bombs and rockets, in the willing acceptance of restrictions and sacrifice, the Jews of Britain stood side by side with their fellow citizens. They displayed the same high patriotism, the virtues of mutual help and selflessness, as well as the characteristic humor and the 'we-can-take-it' attitude, which reflected the spirit of Britain and were justly admired by the world when Britain stood alone. Added to their determination to give everything for the safety and well-being of the realm, was the impelling motive to fight the barbarism and tyranny that had

¹ Senior Jewish Chaplain to H. M. Forces.

² This article does not pretend to give a complete account of British Jewry's participation in the War. It deals mainly with the Jewish effort in the Armed Forces. The data herein furnished have been collated from the records in the Senior Jewish Chaplain's Office and from the pages of the *Jewish Chronicle*.

A word must be said on the title of the article. It here includes Jewish men and women who enlisted in the British Armed Forces, as follows: (1) men and women born or naturalized in this country and the colonies; (2) men and women technically "aliens" volunteered or were liable for service and (3) the men and women from Eretz Yisroel who volunteered for service in the British Army, Royal Air Force and Royal Navy. Excluded are the large numbers of Jews and Jewesses who served in the Dominion Forces of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand; their contribution will be the subject of separate articles.

Thanks are due to Brigadier E. F. Benjamin, C. B. E., Commanding Officer of the Jewish Infantry Brigade Group, and Major David Spector, former Staff Major of the Brigade, for valuable data on the formation and history of the Jewish Brigade; to Mr. Gershon Hirsch of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, for supplementary particulars relating to Palestinian Units; and to Captain L. Kuh (formerly Second-in-Command of one of the Alien Pioneer Companies, who took a leading part in the organization of these Companies) for supplying me with an account of the part played by Jewish Refugees in the War Effort.

bled Israel, annihilated whole communities in Europe, and would not have spared old and young had the enemy reached the British Isles.

Military Records

From the outset, the need and importance of keeping accurate records of all Jews serving in H. M. Forces was recognized, and comprehensive details have been maintained throughout the whole period of the war.

Whilst it was impossible, for obvious reasons, to have complete records of every Jew and Jewess in H. M. Forces, it can be said with truth that the Jews of the United Kingdom made a notable contribution to the war effort. This can be substantiated when one considers the total estimated Jewish population of the United Kingdom, which is given at 400,000, for prior to demobilization something like 60,000 Jewish men and women were serving in the British Armed Forces, of whom more than 14,000 were in the Royal Air Force and 1,500 in the Royal Navy. It should be noted that the figures given are those of men and women actually contacted by Jewish chaplains or whose names have appeared in authentic and checked nominal rolls. They do not include the large numbers of Jewish people who did yeoman service in the Civil Defense Organizations, such as the A. R. P. (Air Raid Precautions), A. F. S. (Auxiliary Fire Service), N. F. S. (National Fire Service), Nursing and Medical Services, etc. Nor do they include Dominion personnel or the 30,000 men and women who voluntarily enlisted in the British Forces from Palestine. Here reference may be made to the statement in August 1942, of the then Secretary of State for War (Sir James Grigg), who, in referring to the liability of Jews of British nationality to serve in the British Forces, said that "this was an obligation which they had carried out very fully and faithfully," and that "honour was due to them."

Casualties and Honors

British Jews did their full duty as loyal citizens and stood side by side with other subjects of the King in the hour of crisis. As lovers of freedom and democracy, they upheld

the cause of England against her enemies in a spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice, and bore their full share in the war in every quarter of the globe in the operations on sea, on land, and in the air. This can be confirmed by the fact that, according to the records in the Office of the Senior Jewish Chaplain to H. M. Forces, approximately 1,150 British Jews paid the supreme sacrifice. The casualties and awards, as known up to the date of this article,¹ are as follows:

Killed in action:

Royal Navy.....	19	
Army.....	365	
Royal Air Force.....	234	618
	<hr/>	

Killed on Active Service

Royal Navy.....	12	
Army.....	199	
Royal Air Force.....	134	345
	<hr/>	

Died on Active Service

Royal Navy.....	3		
Army.....	137		
Royal Air Force.....	47	187	1,150
	<hr/>		

Missing:

Royal Navy.....	10	
Army.....	103	
Royal Air Force.....	66	179
	<hr/>	

Awards:

Companion of the Bath.....	2
Companion of the British Empire.....	5
Order of the British Empire.....	27
Member of the British Empire.....	52
Distinguished Service Order.....	9
Distinguished Service Cross.....	9

Bar to Distinguished Service Cross.....	3
Military Cross.....	59
Bar to Military Cross.....	1
Distinguished Flying Cross.....	56
Bar to Distinguished Flying Cross.....	8
Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	5
Distinguished Service Medal.....	2
Military Medal.....	41
Bar to Military Medal.....	1
Distinguished Flying Medal.....	30
Territorial Decoration.....	10
Air Force Cross.....	4
Territorial Medal.....	1
George Medal.....	2
British Empire Medal.....	28
Mentioned in Despatches.....	213
	<hr/>
	568

There were a considerable number of battle casualties but the wounded have not been listed; nor does the above list include Dominion or Palestinian personnel.

Citations

It will be noticed that the number of awards is substantially large, and provides proof of the gallantry and devotion to duty of Jewish troops. The citation in practically every case makes most interesting and thrilling reading, but it would be impossible to quote them all in this article. It might, however, be of interest to readers to have a few examples.

Unique is the case of Wing Commander Lionel Cohen, D. S. O., M. C., of the Royal Air Force, who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in consequence of his service as an air-gunner on active operational service at the remarkable age of 68. The citation which accompanied his award stated that "he had set a magnificent example to all by his untiring energy and courage. This officer, who flew in 45 operational missions, also participated in the attack on the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau when they were lying at Brest in 1941."

Another example of gallantry, courage and resource is that of Captain David S. Barnett of the Royal Marines, who was awarded the Military Cross. An extract from the citation reads:

Captain Barnett, commanding the left forward troop in an attack in Italy, had an extremely hazardous task, as the advance was made across the front of two enemy company localities under heavy fire. So successfully did he personally lead the troops that they were able to infiltrate past the leading locality and, led by Captain Barnett, charged a rear locality. Captain Barnett's personal example to his men was so great that they had soon cleared the locality and were in a position to give covering fire to the troops doing the assault crossing.

Conspicuous gallantry was stressed in the case of Sgt. Hazard of the Royal Air Force. A fiercely burning bomber, set on fire by its own load of incendiaries, was safely brought back over 1000 miles by its pilot and crew, and all of them have won awards for their gallantry. The pilot, Sgt. Hazard, and four other sergeants, are the first members of the Royal Air Force to be awarded the "Conspicuous Gallantry Medal," given for "gallantry in air operations against the enemy." Over the target area the bomber was attacked at close range. The burning incendiaries failed to release and the fuselage burst into a mass of flames. Ammunition exploded in all directions, but, with the flames roaring round his turret, one of the gunners shot down the attacker and then went through the fire to help the wounded rear-gunner. Sgt. Hazard, as captain of the plane, ordered the crew to bale out, but on hearing that the rear-gunner was wounded and helpless, he decided—in spite of the grave risk—to attempt a forced landing. Eventually he regained height and reached home safely, with only two minutes' petrol left. The citation accompanying the award refers to the "appalling situation" in which the crew found themselves, and goes on: "In circumstances of the greatest danger, this aircraft crew—of which Sgt. Hazard was captain—displayed courage, fortitude and devotion to duty in keeping with the highest tradition of the Royal Air Force."

Another case is that of L/Cpl. Sydney Burnard of the

Royal Sussex Regiment, who was awarded the Military Medal in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East. L/Cpl. Burnard was with his squadron when it became separated from the main party and found itself under murderous enemy fire. According to the citation, Burnard led his men in a dash through the enemy lines "... driving with one hand and firing his tommy gun with the other."

A Merchant Navy Officer, already holding the Distinguished Service Cross, was awarded the M. B. E. for gallantry and devotion to duty when his ship was subjected to heavy air attacks while at anchorage. He is Junior Engineer Officer Henry Sless, a native of Scotland. The citation refers to the fact that his ship was hit by enemy action and fire broke out. "The magazine was a mass of flames, and five men were killed. Throughout the attack, Mr. Sless remained at his post in the engine-room, and when the magazine was hit, the third engineer-officer joined him in speeding up the fire pumps and shutting off steam from the burst pipes."

An unusual honor is the award of the B. E. M. (British Empire Medal) to Sgt. Lillie Davies of the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Her citation, which makes most interesting reading, is given in full and reads as follows:

On Sergeant Davies, as Sergeant-Clerk at Headquarters, rested the responsibility of establishing the office organization, maintaining the essential accuracy of the daily detail and ensuring the security of the many confidential papers. In addition, there being but one officer, she was called upon in all matters to accept responsibility far in excess of that demanded of her rank. In all this, performed with such ability and initiative, she has shown meticulous care, matchless attention to detail, a remarkable incisive appreciation of the many problems, together with a ready and unfailing assistance to all other formations and units. Her high sense of duty and great industry are indicative of her appreciation of her position of exceptional trust and responsibility. She has rendered outstanding service to this Headquarters.

It would be difficult in this article, to give examples of

the courage and fortitude displayed by those who paid the supreme sacrifice, but this article would not be complete without mention being made of two famous members of the Jewish Community who gave their lives in the common cause. One is Brigadier Frederick H. Kisch, C. B., D. S. O., Chief Engineer of the Eighth Army, who was killed by a mine early in 1943. His loss was a blow, not only to the British Army, but to the entire Jewish community, in whose affairs he took an active interest. Tributes to the gallant Brigadier were received from Mr. Winston Churchill, and Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, under whom he served. The other prominent member of the community to fall in battle was Major Lionel Wigram of the Royal Fusiliers, who was killed while leading a detachment of Italian irregulars on the Eighth Army Front. He will be remembered as an outstanding pioneer of the new system of battle drill that is now accepted as an essential part of British infantry training. In reporting the death, the London *Times* wrote as follows: "It is given to few war-time soldiers to exert such a widespread influence on tactical teaching. Inspired by a paper on tactics written by Field Marshal Alexander, he found an outlet for his imagination and organizing ability as Commandant of the First Divisional Battle School to be instituted." In the Jewish community, the late Major Wigram took a keen interest in charitable organizations and, before the war, was instrumental in starting a hostel for refugee Jewish children.

Tributes to Jewish personnel from their non-Jewish comrades have poured into Jewish families and the chaplains' offices throughout the war.

A typical example is the tribute paid by a rear-gunner, who was the only surviving member of the crew of a plane which crashed over North-West Europe, to the Jewish officer (Flying Officer Raymond Rosen) who piloted the plane. An extract from the letter written by him to the officer's father reads as follows:

Raymond was a credit to the Jews, and a friend loved dearly by all who knew him. I, sir, am proud to say that I was the rear-gunner of F/O Rosen and was with him and his brave crew at the finish. When we were hit and set on fire by enemy anti-aircraft, Raymond ex-

celled himself by flying on into the target against great odds and we of his crew had such confidence in him that we were with him tooth and nail backing him up with all we had in us.

Keeping cool, calm and deliberate, Raymond ordered "abandon aircraft" seven times before I did so. How the other boys did not get out is beyond me.

All this time Raymond sat at the controls awaiting a death which must surely come, only considering his crew, and when we were attacked by a fighter he carried out my evasive instructions perfectly and by that I drove off the damaged enemy aircraft. In the explosion that followed, Raymond was blown out of his seat and his parachute caught on to the tailplane. I think, however, that Raymond was dead before this happened.

To me, sir, I have lost six pals and I really do miss their good company. Your heart's desire along with mine lies at Amiens where they are all buried . . .

Chaplaincy Services

At the outbreak of war, only two commissioned Jewish chaplains were serving, viz., Rabbi Dayan M. Gollop (as Senior Jewish Chaplain) and Rabbi Dr. L. Rabinowitz. Accordingly, immediate steps had to be taken to ensure that the religious welfare of the large numbers of Jewish men and women who were being embodied in the Fighting Services was adequately safeguarded, and the Jewish War-Services Committee was brought into being by the late Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, C.H., primarily for the purpose of nominating suitable ministers of religion as chaplains to the forces. Within a short while, the War Office had approved the appointment of several Jewish chaplains, who immediately set about their important tasks wherever Jewish service personnel were to be found. There were no separate chaplains for the three branches of the Fighting Services (Navy, Army and Air Force), and the chaplains who were commissioned by the War Office included the other Services in their

ministrations. Subsequently further appointments, including Jewish chaplains for duty in the Royal Air Force, were made and, until the beginning of demobilization, an establishment of 40 Army and 5 Royal Air Force chaplains was maintained.

The commissioned Jewish chaplains were assisted in their work by "officiating" chaplains, i. e., Jewish ministers who, whilst not able to undertake the full-time duties of a commissioned chaplain, found it possible to visit military camps, hospitals, etc., within their respective areas, for the purpose of ministering to the religious needs of the personnel concerned. At one time, as many as 40 officiating chaplains were operating throughout the United Kingdom, whilst several were appointed in overseas theatres of war. There is no doubt that the ready response of the officiating chaplains at home to the call made upon them considerably alleviated the burdens placed upon the shoulders of the commissioned chaplains and helped to release some of the latter from their service in the Home Commands in order that they might take up duty in centers abroad.

Among the multifarious duties undertaken by the chaplains overseas was the vital and important task of ministering to the needs of displaced persons in the concentration camps. The plight of these unfortunate victims of Nazi tyranny and persecution was indeed pitiful, and chaplains were able, by their ministrations, to bring them some solace and comfort. No time was lost by the chaplains, immediately an area was liberated, to seek out their brethren and take every possible step to alleviate their sufferings and distress, and to organize religious and welfare services for them. Where necessary, direct approaches were made by chaplains to the military and civil authorities on behalf of these remnants of the various Jewish communities in Europe. It can well be imagined with what relief the chaplains were met. They appeared as a ray of light and hope in the turmoil and chaos of shattered Europe, and contributed in no small measure towards obliterating the feeling of despair and despondency among the displaced personnel.

As the numbers of Jewish personnel in H. M. Forces continued to increase during the course of the war, and having regard to the fact that they were to be found in every theatre of war, the Jewish chaplaincy service was glad to

avail itself of the facilities provided by the service authorities to appoint, from among officers and men, lay-readers and preachers who, by their training, were well qualified to conduct services and perform other chaplaincy ministrations.

Rabbi Dayan M. Gollop, whose magnificent work before and during the war was largely responsible for the efficiency and prestige of the chaplaincy service, was—on account of ill-health—compelled to resign his appointment as Senior Jewish Chaplain in March 1944. He was succeeded in this office by Rabbi I. Brodie, then the Senior Jewish Chaplain to the Royal Air Force in the Middle East.

Four distinctions have been won by Jewish chaplains. The Rev. M. Berman, Senior Jewish Chaplain in the Central Mediterranean Force, was awarded the M. B. E. (Member of the British Empire) for gallant and distinguished services in Italy; while Rabbi I. Brodie (Senior Jewish Chaplain to H. M. Forces), Rev. B. M. Casper (Senior Chaplain of the Jewish Infantry Brigade Group) and Rev. A. Myerson (one of the Jewish chaplains serving in Belgium) were all "Mentioned in Despatches."

Jewish chaplains—no less than the men to whom they ministered—played their full part in the struggle for freedom and democracy, and it is with deep regret that the death of three of them, whilst on active service, has to be recorded, viz., the Rev. W. Morein, B.A., Minister of the North London Synagogue; the Rev. H. Bornstein, B.A., Minister of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Synagogue; and the Rev. S. Hooker, B.A., Minister of the Harrow, Kenton and District Affiliated Synagogue.

The chaplains, along with the servicemen, were the first members of the community to contact Jewish survivors of Nazi occupation and to prepare the way for the civilian relief work which was to follow. As the lands occupied by the Nazis were liberated, the thoughts of the fortunate Jews of the British Isles, miraculously saved, turned with anxiety and hope to the possible remnant that might yet have escaped the diabolical destruction decreed against Israel. As far back as January 1943, a Jewish Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation was formed, to be ready with material help and brotherly comfort when the hour of liberation arrived. A moving and not inglorious chapter has

been added to the history of our people by the activities — selfless and varied — performed on behalf of the remnant of Jewry by our chaplains and servicemen. They gave their brothers practical assistance and moral support, and induced a will to live among those who had despaired of life. “These bones shall live” is the title of this chapter of history.

Welfare and Religious Activities

Until the outbreak of war, H. M. Forces Committee which was a sub-Committee of the Visitation Committee of the London Jewish Community, was officially recognized by the War Office as the authority in matters relating to Jewish members of H. M. Forces. As mentioned previously, the late Chief Rabbi, in September 1939, arranged for the formation of the Jewish War-Services Committee. Its main functions were to act as the officially recognized nominating body for the appointment of commissioned chaplains; to work in close conjunction with the administrative side of the Senior Jewish Chaplain's Office; to make itself responsible for the distribution of religious and devotional literature to the troops; and to encourage the provision of welfare facilities for Jewish personnel, particularly when on leave in the metropolis. The committee, which represented all sections of the Jewish community, performed a vital service throughout the war period, and is, in fact, still continuing and extending its functions, having regard to the large number of Jewish men and women still in H. M. Forces.

Hospital Visitation

One of the important functions undertaken by the Jewish War-Services Committee, in collaboration with the Senior Jewish Chaplain, was the systematic visitation of sick and wounded members of the Forces in military and other hospitals. In addition to Chaplains and Officiating Chaplains, lay visitors (who were officially recognized by the military authorities) were appointed and, in this way, the spiritual and physical welfare of Jewish servicemen in hospitals was assured.

Hospitality and Welfare

One of the objects of the Jewish War-Services Committee was to arrange for facilities to be afforded to Jewish members of H. M. and Allied Forces, when on leave, to receive hospitality from their co-religionists in London and the Provinces. Accordingly, at the suggestion of the Jewish War-Services Committee, a separate organization, known as the Jewish Hospitality Committee, was formed under the chairmanship of Lord Nathan of Churt (now Under-Secretary of State for War). The objects of this Committee, which also represented the Jewish Welfare Board of America, were:

- (1) To promote and encourage Home and Communal Hospitality to Jewish members of the British and Allied forces at centers and camps in the United Kingdom and overseas.
- (2) To co-operate with local Jewish communities in the initiation and running of service clubs and canteens open to forces of all faiths.
- (3) To organize, in conjunction with Chaplains of the Forces in the United Kingdom and overseas, the provision of hospitality contingent upon religious services.

As the war progressed and different fronts were opened, the Jewish Hospitality Committee was instrumental in establishing and maintaining Service Clubs and Canteens in many parts of the world, including Belgium, Italy, Germany, Greece, Malta, Gibraltar, India and Burma. In addition, the committee co-ordinated the welfare and hospitality activities of the centers and canteens which were opened in all parts of the United Kingdom. It also assumed the responsibility of providing Jewish service personnel with religious appurtenances, making large grants for the provision of matzoh, wine, and other amenities for special occasion in the Jewish Calendar, such as Passover, the High Holydays and Chanukah.

Similar functions were undertaken by the Chief Rabbi's Religious Emergency Council in respect of individual service-

men and women, and one of its most useful and valuable tasks was the sending of Kosher Food Parcels to observant Jewish members of H.M. and Allied Forces.

Moral Leadership Courses

In 1944, the Air Ministry instituted Courses of Instruction in Moral Leadership, to be held under the auspices of certain religious denominations. The object of these courses was to further the development of ideals of leadership, not only in religious faith and practice, but in morale, discipline and fighting spirit. Those selected had to be especially recommended by the Chaplains and approved by their commanding officers, and were to be men and women likely to exercise an uplifting influence on their comrades in their daily life and especially in times of danger.

The Senior Jewish Chaplain, in conjunction with the Jewish War-Services Committee and the Jewish Hospitality Committee, took advantage of the opportunity provided by the Air Ministry to institute a series of courses at which the Jewish candidates selected were to be instructed, not only on the lines suggested by the Air Ministry, but also in the history and traditions of the Jewish people, and to be trained for ultimate leadership in communal endeavor in the United Kingdom.

These courses proved an outstanding success, and were afterwards extended to include personnel from the army. A number of these courses have been held in London, Manchester, Brussels, Venice, Rangoon and Rehovoth (Palestine).

Over 1,000 officers and other ranks have attended these courses, and an appreciation of their worth, value and stimulus is provided by an extract from a letter written by a student of one of these courses who, writing to the Senior Jewish Chaplain, says:-

“... The Moral Leadership Course which I attended recently certainly achieved its aim as far as I am concerned. I wanted to find out more about my religion, its tradition, what it has done for humanity, and most of all, I wondered what a week of Jewish learning would do to me. As I write, Sir, I have a kind of feeling inside

me which makes me say 'Thank God I was born a Jew.' Maybe that was the object of the course. I do sincerely hope these courses will not be discontinued, but rather each of us should have the opportunity of attending at least once a year, thereby learning to understand our religion and one another better than we do. In this way, I think the Jews will gain the respect of all peoples."

It is hoped that the Anglo-Jewish Community will fill the ranks of future communal leadership from among those selected men and women who have attended these courses. In the opinion of the writer, the Courses have provided an abiding gain from the experience of war.

Religious and Devotional Literature

In World War I, an abridged Prayer Book, prepared by the late Rev. Michael Adler (the then Senior Jewish Chaplain to H. M. Forces), was distributed among Jewish service personnel. In addition, the Chief Rabbi's *Book of Jewish Thoughts* was widely distributed. During World War II, these two publications were again issued to the troops, as well as various other literature, such as the Chief Rabbi's *Abridged Version of the Holy Scriptures* and his edition of the *Sayings of the Fathers*, Paul Goodman's *History of the Jews*, B. L. Q. Henriques' *Prayers for Trench and Base*, and Cecil Roth's *Jewish Contribution to Civilisation* and *Short History of the Jews*. Moreover, pamphlets and booklets known as "Defence Literature" — in which facts and figures were given about Jews and the part played by them in the two wars — were issued to Jewish personnel, for the purpose of combatting anti-Semitism in the forces. It can be said that these pamphlets in the hands of Jewish troops helped considerably to remove misunderstanding and prejudice concerning Jews and Judaism in the minds of their non-Jewish comrades.

Garrison Synagogues

At the outbreak of the War, the only permanent Military Synagogue was at Aldershot (Hampshire). Thanks to the initiative and enthusiasm of a Jewish serving officer and

some other ranks, the first Royal Air Force Station Synagogue was opened at Mildenhall (Suffolk) early in 1944. This was soon followed by the establishment of four more R.A.F. Station Synagogues at Cranwell, Lincolnshire (the famous R. A. F. Central Establishment); Henlow, Bedfordshire (which was dedicated by the late Chief Rabbi); Sealand, Lancashire; and Kirkham, Lancashire. Two Garrison Synagogues were also established at Colchester (Essex) and Catterick (Yorkshire). Moreover, temporary Garrison Synagogues were also opened overseas, among which may be mentioned Jhansi and Ranchi in India.

The Garrison Synagogues were the expression of religious keenness and enthusiasm displayed by Jewish men and women in the War. They did a great deal to maintain morale and raise Jewish prestige in the services. A tribute of gratitude is due to the Army and Air Force Authorities, who gave ready cooperation and showed active sympathy in the establishment of these synagogues. At Henlow Synagogue, for example, there is a beautifully designed Chanukah Menorah made by non-Jews. The Jewish War-Services Committee, the Jewish Hospitality Committee, the Chief Rabbi's Religious Emergency Council, and individual members of the Jewish Community, provided the Scrolls of the Law, Prayer Books, and other religious appurtenances. In some cases the religious appurtenances were actually produced by non-Jews in the workshops of their units.

Civil Defense

Many awards were conferred upon persons in the Auxiliary Civil Defense Organizations and Rescue and Medical Services, not a few of which went to Jewish men and women of the East End of London which perhaps, was the most badly-blitzed area in Great Britain. On the other hand, it can be said that, for every one who received commendation or decoration, there must have been hundreds who, by their general conduct, equally deserved them. It is difficult to quote the citations in the cases of those men and women who received awards for their devotion to duty, but mention must be made of Harry Errington, who was in the first list — only thirteen in number—for the George Cross, which was created

specifically to honor those who would, as serving soldiers, have been awarded the Victoria Cross. Errington was a member of the Auxiliary Fire Service, and an extract from his citation reads as follows:-

During a blitz he was blown across a basement and injured. Simultaneously the building was wrecked by high explosives. Dazed and injured he found that two of his colleagues were missing. They were pinned down by debris with a raging fire all round. Though the heat was almost too great to be endured, Errington, putting on a wet blanket, worked his way through the debris with his bare hands. At any moment the remainder of the building threatened to collapse. He found one of his comrades and dragged him up a narrow stone staircase, almost choked with fallen debris, into the street and then, in spite of the heat, went back into the inferno and saved the life of the second man.

In the case of another Jewish lad who was awarded the British Empire Medal for gallantry and was decorated by the King, His Majesty congratulated him on his bravery and said, "It's a job well done." One can quite definitely say that this Royal remark applies equally to other Jews and Jewesses who, whether or not they obtained recognition of the courage displayed by them in "civvy street," showed the same fearlessness, bravery, coolness in danger, and good humor, characteristic of the Londoner.

Alien Pioneer Companies

At the end of September 1939, the Marquis of Reading paid a visit to the Kitchener Camp, Richborough, which was a disused Army Camp and had been converted into a center for the thousands of refugees pouring in from Germany and Austria. There were at that time about 3,500 refugees in the camp. They were of all types, classes and professions, living and working at the camp, and he appealed to them to join the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps — a labor corps which was non-combatant but which later on turned out to be the "Maid of all Work" of the British Army. The response was magnificent. More than 1,500 men vol-

unteered immediately and on November 16, 1939, the first eighty men received their uniforms and first military instructions. Day after day, these volunteers were equipped and formed the "No. 3 Centre, A.M.P.C." under their Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. the Marquis of Reading. What it meant for these first few hundred, who, but a short time ago, had to endure the horrors of concentration camps and were despised by the majority of the German people, to wear the uniform of a country which was fighting this very evil, can readily be imagined. There was not much time in those days, and only a few week's training had to suffice. Soon the first five companies left with the British Expeditionary Force for France. They had no arms, and were supposed to work only. Their tasks of building camps, store dumps, handling various stores and ammunition, and thus forming part of the lines of communication, were carried out with great skill and energy. Nothing was too much; they knew this was *their* contribution to this great fight. And when during those dark days of Dunkirk they were suddenly given arms and on several occasions left to defend vital points, they acquitted themselves with such gallantry and skill that it was not surprising that later on non-British Units could be confidently entrusted with arms. In the meantime, many more refugees from all over the country had joined the Forces, and ultimately there were some 4,000 of them.

In 1942, after many representations had been made for greater equality between the aliens in the British Army and the British "Tommy," they were allowed to apply for transfer to all other units with the exception of a few specialized Corps. Within a short time the non-British section of the Pioneer Corps was deprived of the cream of its men. It was not unusual in those days for a very continental Jewish sounding name to appear on the nominal roll of the most famous Regiments. They were now trained alongside their English comrades as paratroopers, commandos, glider pilots, tank troops, gunners, medical orderlies, engineers, etc. It can truly be said that they were represented in all branches of the Army, Navy and Air Force. One could find them in India and Burma, others fought in Africa and Sicily, they were found in the battle for Cassino, on the beaches of Anzio

and Salerno, and many went over to the Normandy Coast on "D" Day. A considerable number received the King's commission; quite a few gained distinctions in all these actions, and not a small proportion were wounded, while some paid the supreme sacrifice on the altar of duty.

But all of them who had the fortune to live through the war, and especially those first volunteers from the Kitchener Camp who had come to England broken men (many hardly speaking a word of English), found their greatest reward when the victorious armies marched into Germany and Austria. They can be proud of having done their part in helping to destroy the greatest enemy of all mankind and to revenge the sufferings of many millions of Jews.

Palestine Participation

Recruiting of Palestinians for H. M. Forces was started haphazardly during the first year of the war. But as Italy entered the war and the scene of battle moved to the Eastern Mediterranean, the utilization of Palestinian manpower assumed increased importance. Palestinian volunteers were at first accepted into the Royal Engineers and Ordnance and Pioneer Units on a basis of strict numerical parity with Arab volunteers. Pioneer Corps units took part in the first battle of France in 1940, and were evacuated to England from Dunkirk.

At the same time, recruiting began for the Royal Air Force, and 1,700 Palestinian Jews filled gaps in the technical Units of the Air Force for which, at the time, no other personnel was readily available. At a later stage in the war, Palestinians were selected for air training, and some dozens obtained their full "wings."

The principle of numerical parity between Jews and Arabs, and the practice of having mixed Army units, were soon dropped, since it was obvious that Jews were willing to volunteer in larger numbers than others and that an all-Jewish unit could make quicker progress in technical training. Thus, Jewish and Arab separate companies were established, and these pioneers and port operating companies took part in campaigns in Greece and Crete, where 1,500 were taken prisoner.

In the year 1941, Jewish infantry and artillery companies

expanded in number, and were found stationed in all parts of Palestine. Individual Jewish commandos fought in Eritrea and Libya, and Jewish volunteers whose knowledge of the local languages was particularly useful took part in the offensive operations in Syria.

The beginning of 1942 saw the commencement of a widespread volunteering drive in the Jewish community, conducted under the auspices of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and thousands of volunteers flocked to the colors each month. In August of that year, the formation of the Palestine Regiment with separate Jewish and Arab Companies was announced. By that time, some twenty thousand Palestinian Jews had joined the various formations of the Army. Hundreds of Palestinian Jews also joined the Royal Navy.

The Palestine A.T.S. was also created in that order, and 2,500 Palestinian Jewish girls enlisted and did excellent work in hospitals, offices, and as drivers and ordnance store-keepers. Some time later the Palestine W.A.A.F. came into existence, and over 1,000 Jewish girls performed valuable service.

Transport, Royal Engineers and other technical units were in the battle all the way from Tobruk, Benghazi and Tripoli, were present at the invasion of Sicily and Italy, and moved up as the British front moved northwards across Italy. When the Jewish Infantry Brigade Group was formed, late in 1944, a number of Palestinian units — mainly the Royal Army Service Corps (R.A.S.C.) and the Royal Army Ordnance Corps (R.A.O.C.) — not included in the Jewish Brigade, continued to serve in Italy.

Thus, the Palestinian units grew from a small number of volunteers into solid formations, numbering over fifty, all officered by Palestinian Jews, comprising thousands of persons; these units were employed in all fields of the Allied war front in the Middle East and in Europe.

Jewish Infantry Brigade Group

In spite of the important role that Jews had been playing in the Armed Forces in the common struggle, it was not until September 1944 that they were given a chance to come to grips with the enemy as Jews. The then Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, in his statement announc-

ing the formation of a Jewish Infantry Brigade Group, declared that "it seems to me indeed appropriate that a special unit of the race which has suffered indescribable treatment from the Nazis should be represented in a distinct formation among the forces gathered for their final overthrow." Thus the Brigade Group was formed in the Egyptian desert, not far from El Alamein, from among guard weary units of Palestinians who had been yearning for a combatant role. The Group moved to Italy in November 1944, and intensive combat training commenced. By February 1945, a complete Combat Group had been assembled. Commanded by Brigadier E. F. Benjamin, C. B. E. (a regular Jewish soldier), it consisted of:

- 1 (Jewish) Bn. Palestine Regiment
- 2 (Jewish) Bn. Palestine Regiment
- 3 (Jewish) Bn. Palestine Regiment
- Jewish Brigade Group Independent Signal Section
- 200 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery
- 643 (Palestinian) Field Company, Royal Engineers
- Jewish Brigade Group Postal Section, (Royal Engineers)
- 178 (Palestinian) Jewish Brigade Group Coy., RASC
- 140 (County of London) Field Ambulance, RAMC
- Jewish Brigade Group Ordnance Field Park Section, RAOC
- Jewish Brigade Group Provost Section
- Jewish Infantry Brigade Workshops, REME
- Jewish Brigade Group Light Aid Detachment, REME

Towards the end of February 1945, the Brigade Group was called forward to join the famous Eighth Army, and was committed to active operations on March 3, 1945, relieving part of the 2nd Armored Brigade. The Brigade's task was to carry out active patrolling and improve its positions as opportunity arose. The men, although inexperienced, showed great keenness and offensive spirit. Intensive patrolling was carried out. Positions in the left sector of the Brigade were advanced and improved. A successful daylight probe on March 19, 1945, resulted in the capture of prisoners and the identification of the 42nd Jaeger Division as the German Unit opposing the Brigade. On March 20th a strong demonstration was made by a company of the 3rd (Jewish) Bn. Palestine Regiment, supported by a Squadron of Church-

ill Tanks and Spitfires of the Desert Air Force. In spite of determined resistance, this was successful and the men fought with courage. The Brigade Group was relieved on March 26, and moved over to positions in the hills overlooking the River Senio, South of Faenza. It was opposed by the crack German 4th Parachute Division of Anzio and Cassino fame, and there were fierce patrol clashes with casualties on both sides, but the Brigade achieved its object and restricted enemy movements until their activity on our side of the River Senio was completely neutralized. As part of the general offensive the Brigade was ordered to establish a bridgehead across the Senio and this was successfully carried out by the 2nd (Jewish) Bn. Palestine Regiment by 0145 hours on the 10th of April. Subsequently, other units of the Brigade were passed through the bridgehead, and the 3rd (Jewish) Bn. Palestine Regiment commenced the assault of the enemy-held slopes against determined enemy rearguard opposition. Later, the Headquarters of the Brigade, together with its Signals, were called upon to take command of a force known as MACFORCE, which had been formed to defend the vital Monte Grande feature—the junction of the Fifth and Eighth Armies. This force consisted of six infantry Battalions and five artillery regiments, and was in existence until April 22. It was a unique experience for the Headquarters of the Jewish Brigade to handle so many units, and was a typical example of the International character of the Eighth Army—apart from being a compliment to the efficiency of the Brigade Headquarters. Casualties to the Brigade in period of active operations were approximately 50 killed and 200 wounded. The following honors and awards—apart from the C. B. E. awarded to Brigadier Benjamin—are indicative of the success of the Group in its initial combat with the enemy:

Military Cross.....	4
Military Medal.....	7
Order of the British Empire.....	2
Member of the British Empire.....	4
Mentioned in Despatches.....	13
(further lists still to be published)	
American awards.....	2

At the conclusion of hostilities, the Group moved up

to the Austrian-Italian frontier and, after a stay of three months, moved over by road through Austria and Germany to Belgium to join the British Army of the Rhine. Its tasks included looking after a complete German Engineering Brigade. Apart from its military duties, the Brigade has been instrumental in giving help and encouragement to the survivors of Jewry in Europe. Practical work carried out by its men included care of orphans, provision of teachers for schools and of instructors for groups desirous of going to Palestine. It has carried its badge through the length and breadth of Europe, and has shown to the world that given the opportunity the Jew as a soldier is the equal of any other man. From being a badge of shame it has transformed the Magen David in Europe to a badge of courage. Its existence has been worthwhile and has meant much to the remnants of Jewry.

Palestine Science and Industry

Palestine Jewry, quite apart from its military contribution, made a significant scientific and industrial contribution to the British war effort. The science and laboratories of the Hebrew University and Research Institutes were geared to the war effort, and the newly created Jewish industry saved valuable shipping space by producing goods for local consumption and for the army. In 1943, goods to the value of twenty-three million pounds were given to the army, which included spare parts of tanks, precision instruments, mines, and food stuffs, etc. It will suffice to quote the British Ministry of Information: "The contribution that the Jews of Palestine are making to the war effort through the remarkable achievements of Jewish agriculture and industry, has been of a critical character to the Middle East Military Command."

In this survey, it has only been possible to give a partial account of British Jewry's participation in World War II. The British born, the alien and Palestinian Jew, maintained a fine tradition and enhanced the Jewish name and reputation for gallantry and devotion to duty. They readily deserved the many tributes paid them by statesmen, war leaders and comrades-in-arms. They will deserve well of England and the people of Israel.

YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

Growth of Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary

By JACOB I. HARTSTEIN¹

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim freedom throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return, every man, unto his possession, and ye shall return, every man, unto his family." -- Leviticus, XXV, 10.

I

THIS year is the fiftieth, the jubilee year, in the life of Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, the core of Yeshiva University. Founded in 1896, this Seminary was incorporated as a religious membership corporation under the laws of the State of New York, on March 20, 1897, as the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary Association.

The name Rabbi Isaac Elchanan was chosen in order to perpetuate fitly in America the memory of the celebrated Rabbi of Kovno, Lithuania, that sage and saint of Israel, Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Spektor, who had passed away shortly before the founding of the Seminary.

Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, most frequently referred to by its founders and patrons by its Hebrew name—*Yeshibat Rabbenu Yitzchak Elchanan*, was the first Yeshiva in the traditional and accepted sense to be established on the North American continent. While use of the designation Yeshiva in America dates back to 1731, when the Sephardic Congregation Shearith Israel opened its school under the name Yeshibat Minhath Areb, that school, as well as the second known Yeshiva to be established here, the Machzike Jeshibath Eitz Chaim, founded in 1886, were day elementary schools for poor children, which provided instruction in the general or secular studies along with the Jewish studies. Indeed, a number of such schools, for all

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classes of children, existed in America, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, under congregational, private, and communal auspices, but these were not known as Yeshivoth. The Yeshiva Rabbi Isaac Elchanan was the first Yeshiva in America dedicated exclusively to the intensive and creative study of the Talmud and related Rabbinic literature, as had been the case generally in the Yeshivoth throughout the ages.

The objective of the men who organized the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary was to foster *Torah Lishmoh*, learning for the sake of learning. The first student body consisted of a small number of young men, who had received their earlier preparation in Jewish studies in Europe. They were required to devote all of their time to Talmudic study, in the small Beth Hamidrash, at 156 Henry Street, comprising the school quarters, under the supervision and with the guidance of the late Rabbi Benjamin Aronowitz as the one-man faculty, to the exclusion of any other interests or proclivities that they may have had. In consideration of so doing, every student was provided with a weekly stipend of from \$2.50 to \$4.00, raised from donations and solicitations, with which to maintain himself. While this Jewish training was so comprehensive as to prepare those who might be interested in the Rabbinate as a career, and who might be called upon to serve in such capacity, that was no more than an incidental function, as had been the case in the European Yeshivoth with which the founders were familiar.

The students, however, soon realized that they were not being equipped professionally to meet the different conditions of the more complex and dynamic American environment, and they sought to supplement their Yeshiva education by simultaneously pursuing general or secular studies in other institutions. At first, this practice met with objections, but after a time the situation was adjusted. On May 14, 1908, a conference of Rabbis, convened to adjust the differences between the directors and the students and to strengthen the institution, recognized the students' demands, and authorized them to continue the practice until such time as the general or secular studies would be provided within the framework of the Seminary. This decision had two effects: It acknowledged the importance of higher general education for those preparing to minister spiritually to orthodox Jewry;

and, by allowing the students to indulge in general or secular education while receiving stipends from the Yeshiva, it made it possible for some Yeshiva students, who had received their preparation for the Rabbinate and, in some cases, their ordination in Europe, to equip themselves for effective Rabbinic service in America, and for other Yeshiva students to receive the preparation that opened to them the gates of the learned professions. While the effects of the latter group on Jewish communal life, in which most of them have been active—frequently, because of their professional status, in positions of leadership—have not been subjected to objective measurement, their varied and multiform contributions must not be underestimated. In reality, this condition recreated the traditional vital function of the Yeshiva, the formation of an intelligent Jewish mass of laymen, which, from a democratic point of view, is fundamental to group quality.

Early in 1915, the Boards of Directors of Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and of the Yeshiva Eitz Chaim, mentioned above, decided upon a merger. The earlier recurring friction between the two institutions, a result of their overlapping function, was eliminated, and the two separate dingy physical quarters were replaced with a modest three-story building, at 9-11 Montgomery Street, which provided the schools, for the first time, with housing specifically designed to meet their needs.

These advantages were given real import with the election of the late Rabbi Dr. Bernard Revel, of blessed memory, as *Rosh Ha-Yeshivah* and President of the faculty of the combined institutions. Dr. Revel, a young and prosperous man, embodied in his own person the synthesis of Jewish learning and general culture, which the institutions were designed to inculcate; he was possessed, in addition, with farsighted vision, extensive faith and great idealism, and an endless fund of energy. While Dr. Revel's full-time association with the institution did not commence until 1921, when he withdrew entirely from commercial activities, his influence made itself felt immediately. The very year of his coming to the institution witnessed the opening of Eitz Chaim Talmudical Academy, the first academic high school in America as an integral part of a Yeshiva, with a staff of competent instructors, some of whom were drawn from the

New York City high schools. Students were spared the loss of time and energy involved in attending two different institutions and the discomforts and problems inherent in simultaneous exposure to two contradictory environments. On November 24, 1919, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, the State Education Department, registered Talmudical Academy as an approved high school. The Rabbis' earlier hope that the Yeshiva itself might provide the general or secular studies was thus realized.

By this time several elementary Yeshivoth had come into being, stimulated in no small measure by the existing high school and the success of the pioneers; they became student feeding-stations for Talmudical Academy and the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary. The conclusion of the First World War, moreover, marked the beginning of a new wave of immigration, which, too, contributed to an increase in the potential Yeshiva-school population.

II

In 1921, the Teachers Institute, founded by the Mizrachi Organization of America, in 1917, to train orthodox teachers and supervisors for the Hebrew schools of the United States and Canada, became an integral part of the Seminary, and the growing institution moved to larger quarters at 301-2-3 East Broadway, dedicated on April 3rd.

In 1922, the elementary classes of Yeshiva Eitz Chaim were eliminated, the students being cared for in the other elementary Yeshivoth. The classes in English for foreigners provided for the older foreign students of the Yeshiva were, however, continued for some time.

The increased student body and expanded activities of the institution, in a few years, began to outgrow the new quarters. At the same time, a large number of Yeshiva students were simultaneously continuing their general education on the college level, in the late afternoon and evening hours, under hardships and with excessive strain, at other institutions "where antagonistic social and economic forces, tend to create a cleavage between the old and continually new." Their many difficulties helped to emphasize the advantages of establishing, as a part of the Yeshiva, a college of liberal arts and science wherein the students of the Yeshiva,

and ultimately other qualified students, might pursue their academic studies in an "atmosphere harmonizing the age-old truths and ideals of faith and culture with the fruits of modern knowledge."

The foundation for the transforming of the Yeshiva (Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary) into a degree-granting institution was laid on March 27, 1924, when its charter was amended by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, to authorize the institution to confer the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature, in course. On December 20, 1924, the Yeshiva College of America Building Fund was launched. Dreams and means were pooled, and on May 1, 1927, the cornerstone of the present home of the institution, on Amsterdam Avenue, 186th and 187th Streets, was laid during an elaborate and well-attended ceremony. These buildings, which were erected at a cost of over \$2,500,000, were dedicated, on December 9, 1928, in the presence of hosts of Jews from all over the United States, eminent public officials and distinguished educators, who came as emissaries of the State and of sister institutions, with exhortations and expressions of confidence. For the first time in Jewish history, a Yeshiva was housed and equipped in a manner that compared favorably with the facilities generally provided for the better public and private educational institutions and exceeded some of them. "יִפְהַפְּתוּ שֶׁל יֶפֶת בְּאֹהֶלֵי שֵׁם," the words of Japheth in the tents of Shem," had been realized also structurally.

On March 29, 1928, the charter of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary was further amended, adding the Yeshiva College, with authority to offer courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. The college opened in September of that year in temporary quarters, at the Jewish Center, 131 West 86 Street, with a small full-time faculty and a distinguished associated faculty, consisting of eminent Jewish and gentile professors on the faculties of sister institutions, who came to serve Yeshiva on a part-time basis. The student body was required to attend simultaneously either the Yeshiva proper (Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary) or the Teachers Institute, for a full program of Jewish studies, in addition to the college program. In the course of time, special classes in Jewish studies, without credit, under the auspices of the

College were provided for college students lacking in preparation for admission either to the Seminary or the Teachers Institute. Since Torah was to be studied *Lishmoh*, for its own sake, and since it was intended that the Jewish education should be in addition to, and not in place of, a thorough college program of liberal studies, little credit—only two points a semester of the 128 required for graduation—was allowed for the Jewish studies, toward the satisfaction of the requirements for the Bachelor's degree. The emphasis on the humanities and the social sciences was in accord with Yeshiva's objectives, and the resemblance between the core of its required studies and the much-heralded new general plans for college education, which have been announced but recently, appears in retrospect truly striking.

No sooner did Yeshiva College reach its full size, of four years, than it gave evidence of awareness of its responsibilities and the possibilities for contribution in the wider area, beyond instruction, also in the secular or general field. This consciousness was made manifest when the institution set out to provide "means of communication" between scholars, "avoiding any geographic or national preferences." In September 1932, the first number of *Scripta Mathematica*, a quarterly journal devoted to the philosophy, history and expository treatment of mathematics, appeared. The beginning was made in the field of mathematics in the conviction "that mathematics is one and indivisible whatever the origin of the component parts."

This conception was reflected in the composition of *Scripta's* Board of Associate Editors, which has consisted of eminent mathematicians associated with distinguished universities, and in the world-wide reception given the journal and its subsequent allied activities, all without regard to race, nationality, or creed.

Subsequently, *Scripta Mathematica* was greatly extended and expanded, and two other publications were launched: *Horeb*, a semi-annual in Hebrew, devoted to the publication of original studies and manuscripts in Jewish History and Literature, published by the Teachers Institute; and *Talpioth*, a quarterly journal in Hebrew, devoted to the publication of source materials in, and the exposition of, Jewish law and ethics, and their application. The first issue of *Horeb* appeared in 1933, and of *Talpioth* in 1943.

While research studies by members of the faculties of the several departments comprising the institution take up a considerable part of each issue of both *Horeb* and *Talpioth*, the faculties' scholarly contributions—too numerous to detail—have appeared in other appropriate scholarly journals and in book form, under the auspices of *Horeb* and of other publication funds and publishers, and studies by scholars from other lands and institutions have appeared in each issue of *Horeb*, *Talpioth* and *Scripta Mathematica*.

Scholarship and research have been greatly stimulated and aided by these publications.

To *Scripta Mathematica* has been added—in some instances in collaboration with scientific and learned societies and well-known colleges—the *Scripta Mathematica Portfolios* of Eminent Mathematicians, a set of which was placed in the Time Capsule, buried in the New York World's Fair in 1940 for posterity 5000 years hence, among the 70 selected books representative of the best in our culture; the *Scripta Mathematica Portfolios* of Eminent Philosophers, and of Eminent Physicists; the *Scripta Mathematica Library*, consisting today of seven volumes; the *Scripta Mathematica Studies*, comprising presently three volumes; *Visual Aids in the Teaching of Mathematics*; *A Treatise on Algebra*; *The Human Worth of Rigorous Thinking*; and a number of other works in the same field.

Lectures in recreational mathematics and in the history of mathematics, for teachers of mathematics and interested laymen, have also been provided, and the *Scripta Mathematica Forum* has been established.

Through these activities, Yeshiva has become an acknowledged mathematical center, pioneering in the humanization and popularization of mathematics and its teaching, with hundreds of colleges, high schools, and libraries using its materials.

III

These publication activities and the unique program, of a Yeshiva and a college working together, blending harmoniously the bases of Israel's age-old faith and idealism and of modern scientific culture and techniques, had world-wide repercussions. The geographic area from which the institution was receiving students and which it was called upon to serve, gradually expanded not only to embrace the entire

United States, but also to encompass the most distant parts of the globe. One student came from Iraq, ancient Babylonia, to study the Talmud, which was developed in the olden Jewish academies of his native land. Another student came from India. A third student came from South Africa. Students came from Palestine, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia. One alumnus was elected to a Rabbinical post in London. A second and a third alumnus were called to serve in South Africa. Alumni were called to Canada and Palestine. Students went home to serve in the lands from which they had come. Students from distant lands were asked to remain in the United States in capacities of spiritual leadership. Young Americans went to serve Jewry in other parts of the world.

The majority of the graduates chose either the Rabbinate or Jewish education, or other careers within the Jewish community structure. Some of the graduates went into business; others chose the learned professions; but all were prepared to meet the stresses and strains of contemporary society with abiding devotion and unfaltering faith in moral and spiritual values.

Then came the Second World War, and the former classmates, for years apart, began to meet again under the strangest circumstances. Some were serving as chaplains in the Army and Navy of the United States. Some, were serving in the same capacity in the armies of others of the United Nations. Some were serving as medical men; others as military policemen. They served in the Army, in the Navy, in the air forces, in the Marine Corps, in many ranks and stations. They served in the Pacific and in the Atlantic, recalling everywhere old times at the Yeshiva. They wrote asking for the Yeshiva students' publications and for the scholarly journals published by the institution. They wrote to inquire about refresher courses and graduate study. The word came that their call would be answered.

IV

In line with the authority acquired through the 1924 amendment to its charter, the Yeshiva began to offer graduate work in 1935. In 1937, these courses were embodied in the Yeshiva Graduate School, which, in 1941, was renamed

the Bernard Revel Graduate School, as a memorial to the institution's first president, and a tribute to his unselfish devotion and his distinguished service over a quarter of a century.

Dr. Revel had projected the graduate school as an extension of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary. He saw in the Doctor's degree for advanced studies much more than a medium for the furthering of scientific research in Rabbinic and Semitic studies and the development of research workers in these areas, important as these functions are. He viewed it as a means of motivating young men to continue their studies for some years beyond ordination, and as a method of bringing preoccupied practicing Rabbis back to the classroom for study and scholarship, in appreciation of the importance of continuous learning as a basis for improved leadership.

This philosophy has been continued by Dr. Revel's successor, one of Dr. Revel's young men, Dr. Samuel Belkin, whom Dr. Revel had appointed a *Rosh Yeshiva* (as a faculty member of the Seminary in full charge of a class is called), instructor of Greek in Yeshiva College, and Secretary of the Faculty of the Graduate School. Soon after Dr. Revel's decease, the Board of Directors of Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College elected Dr. Belkin Dean of the Seminary. In June 1943, Dr. Belkin was elected President of the institution. Dr. Belkin was formally inaugurated on May 23, 1944, at public academic exercises at which the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the late Harlan Fiske Stone, Chief Justice of the United States, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the late Rabbi Isaac Rubinstein, Chief Rabbi of Vilna, Lithuania, and Member of the Polish Senate from 1922 until its dissolution. Earlier honorary degrees (which the institution had been authorized to confer by amendments approved by the Regents of the University of the State of New York on May 18, 1933 and on April 19, 1940), had been conferred upon the late Dr. John Huston Finley, then Editor-in-Chief of *The New York Times*; Herbert H. Lehman; Professor Albert Einstein; the late Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves, then Commissioner of Education of the State of New York; Dr. Paul Klapper, President

of Queens College; Samuel Levy, then President of the Borough of Manhattan; Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, dean of the orthodox Rabbinate of the United States; Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, of the Seminary Faculty; Jan Masaryk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Republic, and others.

In 1944, the Graduate School program was extended into a summer session, so as to make it available to scholars and community leaders who are unable to avail themselves of these facilities during the regular school year. In the Fall of 1945, this session was incorporated in the newly established HARRY FISCHEL SCHOOL FOR HIGHER JEWISH STUDIES with the aid of a grant of \$10,000 per annum in perpetuity by the Harry Fischel Foundation, on the occasion of the 80th birthday of Mr. Harry Fischel, in whose honor the school was named.

A portion of this sum is earmarked for publications, with the express design of encouraging the publication of theses and research studies by students, alumni, and members of the Faculty.

The HARRY FISCHEL SCHOOL aims also to bring community leaders together, at the most suitable time for them, for the discussion of problems of mutual concern, the clarification of the issues involved, and the consideration of possible solutions, with the advice and assistance of acknowledged authorities. Accordingly, conferences, workshops, and institutes devoted to professional and lay leadership problems are conducted in addition to the regular courses of instruction. In the summer of 1946, for instance, there will be provided an Institute for Returning Chaplains, a Conference on Practical Rabbinics, an Institute on Public Relations, and a Workshop in Jewish Education.

In 1945, too, the various activities in the field of mathematics, discussed above, which represent leadership that beckons to Yeshiva to assume additional responsibility, were brought together into the INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS.

V

On November 16, 1945, the Regents of the University of the State of New York again amended Yeshiva's Charter. By this amendment the corporate name of the institution

was changed to YESHIVA UNIVERSITY and the institution was authorized to confer the additional degrees of Bachelor of Hebrew Literature (B.H.L.), Master of Hebrew Literature (M.H.L.), Bachelor of Religious Education (B.R.E.), Master of Religious Education (M.R.E.), Master of Science (M.S.), and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.).

The name YESHIVA UNIVERSITY was chosen deliberately as symbolic of the objectives of the institution. YESHIVA and UNIVERSITY thus stand combined as two partners, with YESHIVA as the senior member of the firm. This is not to be a UNIVERSITY with the YESHIVA becoming one of six, and in time perhaps ten schools within it; nor is it to be two entities, a YESHIVA and a UNIVERSITY; but a UNIVERSITY permeated by Israel's age-old ideals as embodied in the *Yeshivoth*. It is in line with this conception that the plans of the new University call for a greater Yeshiva, prepared in full recognition of the additional responsibilities which have descended upon her with the great tragedy that has befallen the Jewish people. It aims to open, in the very near future, a School of Education, and a School of Community Administration and Social Research; to initiate an extensive program of adult Jewish education; to expand the undergraduate facilities in the arts and sciences; to extend the training program in mathematics; to enrich the program of training for teachers and supervisors in the Hebrew schools; and, ultimately, to reach out in other valid and necessary directions.

Education in Jewish subject matter and general education under Jewish auspices call for training, in the spirit of modern education, of selected personnel, qualified as to Jewish background and education, as administrators, principals, supervisors, superintendents, and directors of these programs.

There is a need, too, for the training of personnel workers for educational institutions under Jewish auspices, and with Jewish youth in non-Jewish institutions that maintain religious foundations and counsellors; for the preparation of instructors for higher Jewish educational institutions, college and university instructors in Jewish and Semitic languages and literature and culture, and teachers of Hebrew for high schools and colleges; and for the training of research workers in Jewish education and general education under Jewish auspices.

There is a need, too, for the training of executives, for Jewish communal and philanthropic organizations—such as Federations, Welfare Funds, National Councils, and Community Councils—who are well qualified both as to general training and Jewish background and orientation, so as to be able to bring to bear the idealism and the faith of Israel upon the solution of the complex problems involved in the functioning of these organizations in a society characterized by the efficiency of the machine-age.

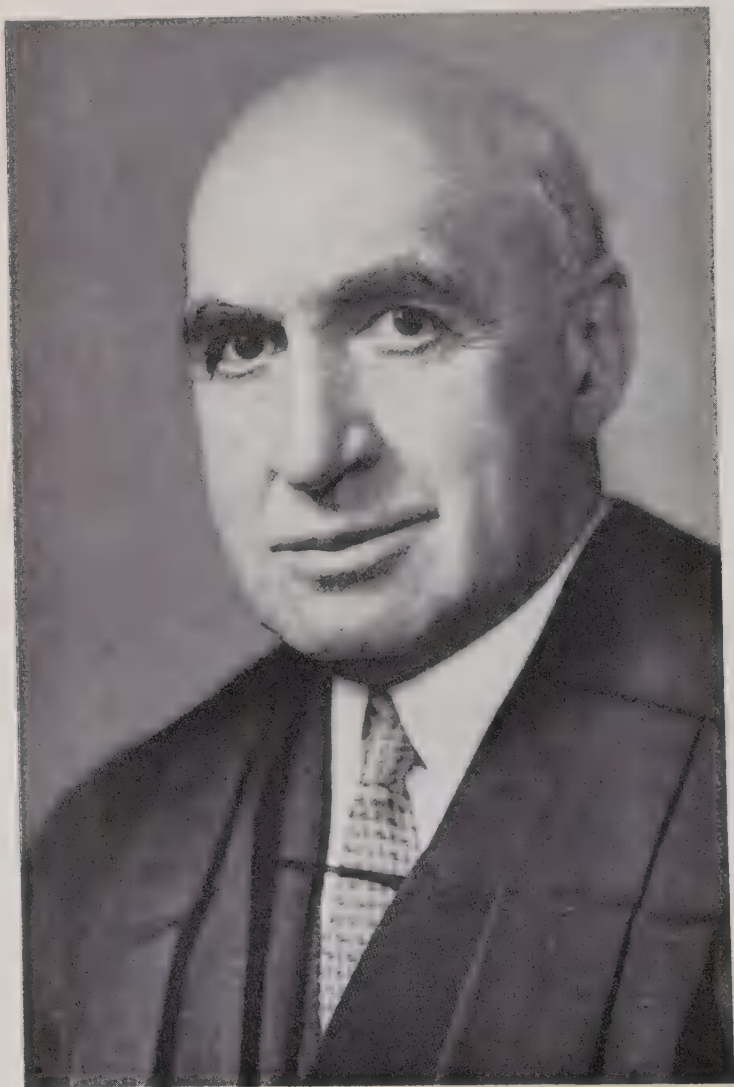
Yeshiva, fully prepared by its earlier successful pioneering educational work, proposes to develop its potentialities for fuller service to meet the ever expanding needs, and to stimulate and serve the communities becoming more widely aware of their responsibilities and opportunities in the training of our Jewish youth.

Such other professional training as Yeshiva University may embark upon in time, whether it be in the scientific or humanistic realms, will always be determined by the needs of, and its service to Jewry, the educational pattern of New York State, and the needs of America in general.

In all of the activities, that it will undertake, Yeshiva University will seek "... to strengthen in the minds of its students abiding consciousness of the high ideals and the spiritual heritage of the Jewish people, and to develop intellect and character through the pursuit of those humanizing studies by which life is enriched. Yeshiva University believes that an understanding of the background of Judaism and its contribution to human progress, will quicken the student's insight into his liberal studies."

It will continue to foster "... harmonious growth, in which the bases of modern knowledge and culture in the fields of art, science, and service, are blended with the bases of Jewish culture, so that its students may be trained in the spirit of intelligent and high-minded enthusiasm, and develop as informed and devoted sons in the spirit and faith of Israel, able to recognize the essential harmony of life."

Armed with the faith and steadfastness that accounts for Jewry's phenomenal survival, and the courage and experience of the pioneer, the leadership of Yeshiva views these tasks with confidence, assured of its valid service to Jewry and America in particular, and beyond to the great causes of mankind.



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IRVING LEHMAN

1876-1945

IRVING LEHMAN, 1876-1945

By HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN¹

I

IRVING LEHMAN, who died in New York City on September 22, 1945, almost exactly four months prior to the seventieth anniversary of his birth on January 28, 1876, was a member of a small but very interesting group of men in American Jewish life. This group comprises men who walk in the footsteps of their fathers, immigrants from Germany in the second half of the nineteenth century who had attained notable success in business and given generously of themselves, their means, and their influence to the service of the general community and to the support of the rapidly growing Jewish community. Like Mayer Lehman, their father, Irving and his three brothers, Sigmund, Arthur and Herbert, Henry cheerfully accepted a double responsibility, —service to the city, state, and nation, on the one hand, and service to the Jewish community in America and overseas on the other.

From their father, the sons inherited not only material wealth, but also the inspiring example of a life marked by courageous espousal of, and loyal adherence to a cause. As a youth of 18, Mayer Lehman joined the noble but ineffectual fight for a united German republic in 1848. Like so many of the adherents of this lost cause, he felt impelled to leave his native land for the United States where individual liberty and political democracy, for which the forty-eighters had fought, were firmly established. Mayer Lehman settled in Montgomery, Alabama, where he and his brother Emanuel established a cotton brokerage firm. As a public-spirited member of the Southern community, it was natural for Mayer Lehman to take a keen interest in the exciting political situation of that day. Profoundly influenced by his environment, he espoused the Southern cause to a degree which brought him into contact with the Governor of his

¹ Editor, *American Jewish Year Book*.

state, who, in a letter to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, described Lehman as "a businessman of established character and one of our best Southern patriots." Late in 1864, the Alabama Legislature appropriated \$500,000 for the purchase of food, clothing and other comforts for prisoners of war from the State. Mayer Lehman was appointed by the Governor to negotiate with Union generals for permission to send a consignment of cotton of the value of the sum appropriated for sale in the North, the proceeds to be expended for the purpose the Legislature had in mind. Lehman began negotiations with Union generals but, owing to the objections of General Ulysses S. Grant, was unable to carry out his mission.

Shortly after the end of the War, however, Mayer Lehman moved northward and settled in New York City where he established the counterpart of the Montgomery business which continued under the supervision of Emanuel. Gradually, the business was expanded to take in the function of banking and, in time, Lehman Brothers became one of the most important investment banking houses in the country.

Preferring a legal career, Irving Lehman was the only one of the four sons who did not enter his father's business. After preparatory schooling at the then famous Dr. J. Sachs' Collegiate Institute, he entered Columbia College from which he was graduated with a bachelor's degree in 1896. He then entered the Law School of Columbia University from which he was graduated in 1898; he had received a master's degree from the Faculty of Political Science the previous year. At the Law School he excelled in constitutional law and received the Toppan prize for outstanding work in that field. Those who knew him at law school testify that he had none of the adolescent brilliance which too often warps the quest for knowledge, but rather an innate modesty which prompted him to devote days and nights of toil to gain the knowledge and the understanding that were to stand him in such good stead in his legal and judicial career.

Ten years of private practice in association with other attorneys preceded Lehman's election to the Bench, an honor which came to him without any effort on his part. He was never an ambitious man—politically or otherwise. Those who knew him well ascribed to him a certain meticulousness

of speech and conduct as well as a naïveté and diffidence in his mental make-up which precluded him from participating in any political race. His nomination to the Supreme Court of New York State in 1908 came as the result of a compromise between two conflicting factions in the city's Democratic organization, a compromise which was widely approved by the press and the bar.

The expectations of those who supported Lehman's candidacy were fully realized during his first term of fourteen years and, in 1922 he was re-elected, this time with the endorsement of both parties. So notable was his success as a judge that when, one year later, a vacancy occurred in the Court of Appeals, the highest court of the State, Lehman received the Democratic and Republican nomination; in 1937, he was re-elected, again as the candidate of both parties.

In this Court, too, Lehman's record was excellent. The qualities of mind and heart which he exhibited in his judicial opinions and in his intercourse with his colleagues and with members of the Bar, won for him the respect and admiration of all who knew him and the approbation of the legal profession of the State. For these reasons, when Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane retired in 1939, Lehman, then the senior Associate Judge, was elected to succeed him upon the nomination of the Democratic, Republican, and American Labor Parties. The demand for his promotion by the many friends and admirers he had won through his humane and progressive interpretation of the law, his unassailable impartiality, and his unimpeachable integrity easily overcame the objections to his election raised in some quarters. The objectors averred that, with Herbert Lehman in the executive mansion in the state capital and Irving Lehman in the chair of the Chief Judge of State's highest Court, too much power would be concentrated in a single family, and the City of New York would be unduly represented in the government of the State. The New York State Bar Association urged his nomination by both parties on the ground that it "will make for strength, independence, and non-partisanship in the judiciary, by emphasizing the fact that ability and integrity, in the discharge of judicial duties, are a sure way to advancement in both professional and popular regard."

At the time of his death, Lehman had served as a judge for almost 37 years,—19 years on the bench of the Supreme Court and 18 years on that of the Court of Appeals. Much has been said and written about his qualities as a judge. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to do more than give a few brief quotations from statements from authoritative sources.

"Irving Lehman was a great judge—a judge of rare distinction on a distinguished Court," says a resolution adopted by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on October 16, 1945. The resolution goes on to say: "But, more than that, he exemplified the truth that to be distinguished in any field the qualities of a man must transcend that field. Irving Lehman's high qualities as a judge—intellectual ability, broad scholarship, integrity, open-mindedness, understanding, responsibility, industry, courage, sympathy, kindness, courtesy, gentleness—were qualities of his whole life. As a judge he devoted those qualities, in the line of succession to his dear friend Judge Cardozo, to 'the growth of the law'—to justice according to law, and to law that takes liberal account of the changing needs of life. As a judge, and more broadly as a member of the profession of the law, he devoted them to improving the standards of the Bar and of legal education, and to fostering a close and understanding relation between Bar and Bench."

In a eulogy written for the Association of the Bar of the State of New York, Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, who was a classmate of Irving Lehman at law school and a contemporary on the Bench, makes the significant observation that Judge Lehman's years of service "covered a period of great change in our customs and way of life as a people, involving new legal concepts and difficult questions for the determination of the courts." Judge Proskauer goes on to say of Lehman: "In the shaping of the law, during this period, he played an important and, frequently, a persuasive part. He had a great respect for judicial precedent, but it was a reasoned respect. The dominating thought, in his approach to every case, was that the cause of justice might prevail. That thought is to be found in his written opinions and in his public addresses alike. One sensed in him an intense and bitter hatred of wrong. One felt in his presence a sym-

pathetic listener, intent solely upon a right decision, impartial, open-minded, and unafraid."

His judicial career has, perhaps, been best summed up by William Armstrong, for many years clerk of the Court of Appeals, who once said that "of all the judges who ever sat in this court while I have been here, none has been more useful than Irving Lehman." And he added: "He always knew his facts and always came to a happy practical conclusion that set the court on the right path."

Judge Lehman had an abiding interest in legal education. For many years he was a member of the Board of Visitors of the Columbia University Law School. His efforts were constantly directed toward improving relations between the bench and bar and toward raising the standards of legal education. Before the Joint Conference of Legal Education in Albany, New York, in June 1937, he urged the cooperation of bench, bar, and law school to "keep the unfit from an overcrowded legal profession."

II

But Irving Lehman was not merely a judge. He had many other interests to which he was able to give time and energy because of his capacity for hard work and concentrated effort. He was especially devoted to the Jewish community and a great deal of his extra-professional effort was absorbed by his service to important Jewish communal organizations. The welfare of young people was perhaps his greatest concern. He considered the work of character-building organizations as one of the most vital tasks of the community. This fact was recognized when, in 1916, the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York City, the first institution of this type in the United States, elected Lehman as its president. The eight years of his incumbency were notable for both the physical and the spiritual expansion of the institution. It was during this period that the YMHA acquired a new and larger building which made possible the multiplication of its useful activities.

In 1913, Lehman realized that the work of such institutions would be augmented and enhanced by the creation of

a coordinating bureau. He therefore joined in the establishment of the Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations and became one of its officers. When, in 1917, the United States entered World War I and the National Jewish Welfare Board was founded for the purpose of giving Jews in the armed forces spiritual and material aid and comfort, Lehman was among the founders of the Board. He was a member of its executive committee and chairman of its committee on religious activities. In the latter capacity, he was responsible for planning the organization's post-war program and policies. He was also decisively instrumental in bringing about the merger of the Board with the Council of YMHA and Kindred Associations, for expanded service to Jewish youth throughout the country. In 1921 he was elected president of the Board, serving in that capacity for twenty years.

Lehman's attachment to the Jewish Welfare Board and his leadership in that organization were undoubtedly his chief interest in Jewish community affairs. The Board, however, was not his only interest on the national level. He was also active in the affairs of the American Jewish Committee, with which he became connected in 1916, soon becoming a member of the Executive Committee, and in 1929, one of its two vice-presidents; at the time of his death he was an honorary vice-president. To the Committee, he gave not only the prestige of his honored name and position, but also the benefit of his wisdom, his broad world perspective, and his zeal to serve. He took his membership in the American Jewish Committee, as in other organizations which he joined, seriously, being regular and punctual in his attendance at meetings and participating in discussions. He presented his opinions modestly and without any tone of finality. As a chairman, he was a moderator in every sense of the word. Especially in the troubled years after 1933, he was frequently consulted by the officers of the Committee who eagerly sought his advice on critical issues. He was profoundly moved by the calamity which engulfed the Jews of Germany and then the Jews of most of Europe during the Nazi tyranny, and he followed with deep interest the steps taken by the American Jewish Committee to be helpful to European Jews during the period.

At the same time Lehman was not unmindful of the change in Christian-Jewish relations in the United States as a result of the repercussions in this country of European events. But he never wavered in his faith in the power of American principles to save this country from betraying its lofty traditions of human equality. He gave voice to this faith in an address at the Jewish Theological Seminary in December, 1937, when he said:

"I am often asked whether I fear in this country, a movement for a dictatorship and the growth of anti-Semitism which usually accompanies such movements. Perhaps I am over-optimistic, but I have no such fears; and the reason why I have no such fears is because I believe the American idealism, American traditions, and American independence will not tolerate the destruction of our liberties. I believe, an acceptance of religious ideals and the influence of religion in America is great even among those who rarely attend church."

The Jewish Theological Seminary was another institution in which Lehman was active. Though brought up in the Reform tradition, he, like the Schiffs, Warburgs, Marshalls, and others, saw the need for, and the importance of supplying Jews who followed the Conservative trend with trained and enlightened spiritual leadership, and he was from an early date an officer of the Jewish Theological Seminary. At the same time, he was an active member of the Congregation Emanu-El, a leading Reform congregation in New York City. After the death of Louis Marshall in 1929, Lehman became its president.

Other institutions on the national level with which Lehman was associated, were the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, the Graduate School for Jewish Social Work, and the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

His attachment to the last named organization was one of the indications of the nature of his interest in the upbuilding of the Jewish settlement in Palestine. Lehman was not a Zionist, but he shared with men in his circle a strong desire to see the Jews in Palestine succeed in rehabilitating the land and developing a spiritual and cultural center which would reinvigorate Judaism all over the world. In the early 1920's, he invited Zionist leaders to meet with non-Zionists

in his home, in a series of conferences which he hoped would result in the formulation of a program for Jewish work in Palestine in which both groups could cooperate. Apparently, it was too early for such agreements. Later, when, under the leadership of Louis Marshall, the ground was laid for the enlargement of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to include non-Zionists, Lehman took an active part in the conferences which took place in 1924 and in 1929. At the later conference Lehman stated that he pledged himself "unreservedly . . . to do what I can, in cooperation with Zionists and non-Zionists, toward the economic rehabilitation of Palestine." With this end in view, he joined and became active in the Palestine Economic Corporation, whose purpose is to promote industrial and commercial enterprises in Palestine, on a business basis, thereby furthering the economic development of the country and increasing its absorptive capacity.

In his preoccupation with what may be termed large-scale activities, Lehman did not neglect the needs of the local community in which he lived. Between the time of his graduation from college and his first election to the bench in 1908, he took a keen interest in the work of the Henry Street Settlement. He also took over his father's interest in the Mount Sinai Hospital. Together with his brothers and sisters, he established at this institution a dispensary in memory of his father, who was a director of the hospital for thirty years.

It almost goes without saying that he was a generous contributor to the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York and of the United Jewish Appeal.

On June 26, 1901, Lehman married Sissie Straus, the daughter of Nathan Straus, the world-renowned philanthropist. Mrs. Lehman, who survived him, was his devoted companion and his enthusiastic co-worker in all his public activities and private philanthropies.

Throughout all his activities, Lehman was inspired by the teachings of prophetic Judaism. In harmony with the eloquent dictum of the prophet Micah, he did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God, thus discharging the whole duty of man.



GREYSTONE STUDIOS

GEORGE ZERDIN MEDALIE

1883-1946

GEORGE ZERDIN MEDALIE, 1883-1946

By JOSEPH WILLEN¹

IN the early morning hours of March 5, 1946, Judge George Zerdin Medalie died in Albany, New York, of complications following a heart attack.

Death claimed George Medalie, lawyer, jurist and citizen-statesman, while he was at the zenith of his long career as a public servant; in this circumstance, at least, his friends and relatives could take some small measure of consolation to offset such a deeply felt loss. They knew that in his brief service as a judge of New York State's highest Bench, the Court of Appeals, to which he had been appointed only a little more than five months before, he had found a contentment and happiness surpassing anything he had yet enjoyed in his many public capacities.

I

Like so many others who have fallen into the focus of public consciousness, George Medalie was born on the lower east side, on Henry Street in the year 1883. The son of Russian immigrant parents, Rabbi Aaron Medalie and Rachel Zerdin, he learned early in his days to be a Jew and an American, two heritages which as the years passed blended and fused into making the man. Of his Judaism and his Americanism he was ever proud, and he conducted himself in all his affairs with the dignity fully commensurate with this pride.

In material resources his parents were poor, and perhaps in compensation for this worldly lack they felt an added obligation to imbue their young son with the full richness of their culture, their traditions, and their character. And

¹ Executive Vice-President, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

despite the fact that he reached financial comfort in later years, George Medalie will never be remembered, as are many, because he had achieved wealth and means. Rather he will be remembered for being first and foremost a servant to his community, to his people, to his state and nation, for being in all of his multi-faceted life a man of unequivocal integrity and of unfailing devotion to justice.

While still a boy he had his first contact with an institution—The Educational Alliance—that was in later years to become part of the great network of Jewish welfare agencies which he was to head. Here he spent much of his spare time participating in sports, social and club activities, and here, too, were lodged many sentimental attachments, for it was at the Educational Alliance that he first met his wife Carrie Kaplan, whom he married in 1910.

A student at Public School Number 2 and DeWitt Clinton High School, he was deemed worthy enough in his pursuits to be chosen for a Pulitzer scholarship, which enabled him to enter Columbia University. He was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University in 1905, and then he attended Columbia Law School for two years, passing the Bar in the same year in which he finished his studies.

Pressed with the urgent necessity of making his own way, he took to teaching commercial law and other subjects at night school, while starting the beginnings of his own practice. Then, in 1910, he was appointed an assistant District Attorney on the staff of the then District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, who was later to become Governor of the State of New York.

After five years in this position, he joined with Isidor Wasservogel in the firm of Wasservogel and Medalie which was to continue until 1920, when Wasservogel began the judicial career which took him to the State Supreme Court and then to the Appellate Division.

George Medalie had his first taste of "politics" in the very literal sense in 1915 and it is a safe assumption that his appetite for the particular brand he had encountered was not whetted. Quite to the contrary, the "politics" he met in his youth was something he fought from that day on. The precise circumstances of his 1915 lesson deserve to be

recalled. He was nominated and ran for Municipal Court Justice on the Republican ticket. According to the official count, which was supervised by the local Tammany leader, George Medalie did not win. But to many who watched the vote, the defeat of Medalie was a fiction of his opponents.

Few remember the name of the man who defeated George Medalie in 1915. But, perhaps because of the limelight in which his defeat placed him, George Medalie rose rapidly in the legal profession, causing the Tammany district leader on one occasion to invest himself with the honor of giving the rising lawyer his start. "I'm responsible for your success," he is reported to have told Medalie, and in all fairness to the politico there is a shade of truth in his claim.

But George Medalie would have risen to great heights, no matter. His first defeat, however, had given him a first-hand experience in the intricacies of ballot counting, and time and time again during his long career he was called on to prosecute, investigate, or serve in some capacity to protect inviolate the greatest weapon of American democracy.

It was without malice or vengeance, for these were qualities not to be found in George Medalie, but certainly it must have been with a genuine pleasure that he served without compensation in 1926, '27, and '28 as a Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of ferreting out and prosecuting fraudulent election activities in Manhattan and the Bronx. There was fertile ground for a man who could dig deep, and George Medalie knew how to dig.

As a special deputy attorney general in 1928, Medalie's name graced more headlines and his reputation for defending the honesty of public life gained further substantiation. He was placed in charge of prosecuting Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, Secretary of State, on charges of mis-administration of the State Census Fund by padding payrolls, and, as one might have expected, obtained a conviction.

He was called next by the joint committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York County Lawyers Association, two organizations to which he devoted much time and effort during his lifetime, to investigate the affairs of General Sessions Judge Francis X. Man-

cuso in relation to the City Trust Company. Again as counsel for the Bar Association, he later conducted the proceedings which served as the foundation for the removal by the Appellate Division of Magistrate Albert A. Vitale. In these as in many other affairs, including his service as counsel to a committee of the State Legislature investigating tax frauds, he was a zealous defender of honest dealings.

In 1931, President Hoover appointed George Medalie United States Attorney for the Southern District, which includes all of New York except Brooklyn and Queens, a position in which he was later asked to remain by President Roosevelt. Medalie proceeded vigorously to uphold the calling of his office, clearing the Federal Building of bail bondsmen racketeers, cracking down on a bankruptcy ring, destroying a powerful alien smuggling outfit, and generally making life short and unpleasant for racketeers. In carrying out these tasks, he surrounded himself with a group of bright young lawyers, "Medalie's boys" as they were to be called, including Thomas E. Dewey, J. Edward Lumbard, Jacob Grumet, William B. Herlands, Arthur H. Schwartz, Murray Gurfein, Samuel C. Coleman, Jacob J. Rosenblum, and others, all of whom received their start towards prominence from him. Retiring from office, he suggested Thomas Dewey as his interim successor thereby giving further impetus to a political career that still flourishes.

George Medalie himself suffered his second defeat in a bid for elected office when he ran as Republican candidate for the Senate in 1932. Returning to private practice in 1933, he left it not until 1945 to accept his appointment as Judge of the Court of Appeals, a designation which met with the overwhelming approbation of the judiciary, the legal profession, and the general public, including his political opponents.

Judge Medalie loved the law; he was proud to serve on a Committee appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States to investigate rules of criminal procedure; he thoroughly enjoyed speaking before young law students and imparting to them his knowledge as well as his enthusiasm for the law. As president of the New York County Lawyers Association, and chairman of its Committee on National

Defense, as president of the Alumni Association of Columbia Law School, as Vice-President of the Association of the Bar, and chairman of its committee which, at the request of the government investigated and passed on the qualifications of lawyers for service with governmental agencies, including the Judge Advocates office, he gave splendid service to his profession.

But with all of his duties as a trial lawyer, a public prosecutor, a leader and active member of many committees of New York County Lawyers Association and the City Bar Association, and then as judge, George Medalie still found the energy throughout his mature years to play a prominent role in the philanthropic side of civic life.

In this, as in other public services, he was a man sought after, for he brought to any activity he undertook a perceptive intelligence, a quiet statesmanship, a dynamic leadership.

II

His charitable activities were a sincere expression of his innermost feelings, for although he was not given to visible manifestations of sentiment, he was deeply concerned about man's welfare and man's relationships to his fellow man. He was not one to fear difficulties of any sort, but he was nevertheless one who was sensitive to difficulties and troubles, one who felt impelled by the tradition of his religion and the understanding of his own place in the realm of things, to do for the less fortunate that which was within his scope.

There was no letterhead leadership in George Medalie. As he was designated or elected in philanthropic life, so he served, and in his service he enriched the lives of many. He was consultative counsel to the B'nai B'rith, a member of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, and an active worker promoting better relations between the faiths. He was president of the Washington Heights Young Men's Hebrew Association, vice-president of the Greater New York Fund, a member of the executive and administrative committee of the American Jewish Committee. As director of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Jewish Appeal, and

as chairman of the overseas committee of the American Jewish Committee, he gave willingly of himself to help relieve the tortured Jews of other lands. He was also a trustee of his synagogue, Temple Emanu-El, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Relief during the dark days of the depression, and president of the Jewish Board of Guardians, where he gave tremendous encouragement to the development of psychiatric casework.

But perhaps his greatest service in the entire field of communal philanthropic activities was as president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. From 1930 until his death he was a member of the board of trustees of Federation, and in 1940 he was campaign chairman of the merged appeal for funds of the N. Y. Federation and the Brooklyn Federation. In 1941 George Medalie was elected the eleventh president of the Federation and served for four successive terms until 1945.

For many years before, the problem of city-wide responsibility for the financing of the 25 health and welfare agencies in Brooklyn had been recognized. The bulk of the money to finance these agencies had to be sought in Manhattan, if they were to continue their operations—and continuance of their operations was daily becoming more and more important for the Jewish community as a whole, for increasing numbers of Jews were making Brooklyn their residence. As a partial answer to this condition, the New York and Brooklyn Federations had merged their fund-raising appeals, but even this did not fully answer the problem.

George Medalie cut through to the heart of the problem. He was quick to see that what was required, for the best interests of the New York Jewish community was the total merger of the two Federations, the twenty-five agencies in Brooklyn with the ninety-six in Manhattan and the Bronx. And under his leadership and during his presidency, this merger was consummated and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York came into being, making possible on all levels the much-needed broad community planning on a city-wide basis, a concept that since Medalie's tenure of office has gained great impetus in Federation. In his last annual report to the Federation, Medalie summed

up his four years as president of Federation "as the most eventful and gratifying of my life." Those of us who worked with him, and knew of the devotion he gave to his work, could well understand the deep feeling with which that phrase was uttered, and if George Medalie were given the choice of selecting the one thing for which he would prefer to be remembered, it is quite possible that he would select, even above and beyond his intense love of the law, his service as President of the Federation.

The life of George Medalie is replete with contradictions, but this is perhaps the way of all life, and out of these dichotomies emerge the man.

He was a Judge of the highest Court of the State, but he will be remembered rather for his service on the other side of the Bench, as trial lawyer and public prosecutor. But, here again, there is a contradiction. In private practice, driven by the impelling urges of his professional duty, he defended such men as Jack "Legs" Diamond—racketeer operator of the roaring twenties, and Arnold Rothstein, big-time gambler. As U.S. Attorney, he prosecuted Diamond and obtained his conviction, the only one that had ever been returned against the racketeer despite the fact that he had been arrested twenty-eight times. As a special deputy State Attorney General, he obtained the conviction of State Secretary Knapp for padding payrolls, and in private practice years later he defended Chief Probation Officer Edwin J. Cooley on a similar charge and not only won his acquittal but the implied approbation of the jury.

And then, of course, there is perhaps his greatest contradiction. He was a political statesman, and has been called the "mentor," the "behind the scenes" advisor, of Governor Dewey, yet he himself was never elected to a single political office and twice was defeated. His defeats, however, never embittered or disturbed him, for he had found many, and even more substantial ways, of giving public service.

George Medalie was a great trial lawyer, an exciting racket-buster, a fierce partisan of the honest judiciary, yet he was unlike the common conception of all these things. He was not bombastic, oratorical, overwhelming. In all of his activities, legal and philanthropic, he was quiet, confident,

a man of considered judgment, incisively brief. He could demolish an argument with a phrase; win his point with a sentence. He had the broad view, but he used it to cut deep into the substance.

He believed that a man must do right according to his own conscience, and he won the respect therefore of both advocate and adversary, for all knew that George Medalie was unswervingly honest, in conviction and in method.

He was a man, for all of his practicalities, not without the vision of the idealist. As his friend, State Supreme Court Justice Bernard Shientag said of him: "A man of action and decision, he never suppressed his idealism; he knew how to compromise not with ideals but with the tempo of their fulfillment."

He was a man who sometimes appeared cold, but his coldness was only the outward reflection of his calmness, the consideration he was giving to the discussion on hand. He combined his outward serenity with an intense love of people and of humanity. He was, despite his ability to fight vigorously and bravely, a gentle man.

He was a man who devoted to the community welfare, a tradition of Jewry second to none, a man who held sacrosanct the elements of righteousness and justice, a man who was an ardent believing Jew.

He entered this world a humble man. He left it a great man. Judge George Zerdin Medalie will long be remembered.

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HARRY A. HOLZER

1880-1946

HARRY A. HOLLZER, 1880-1946

By EDGAR F. MAGNIN¹

ON the 17th of January, 1946, just as the sun was reaching its meridian, a large concourse of people gathered in the Wilshire Boulevard Temple in Los Angeles as a mark of respect and affection for Federal Judge Harry A. Hollzer.

The passing of this distinguished citizen came as a shock to all who knew him. Among those assembled to listen to the last rites were rich, poor and middle-class people, members of every race and creed, distinguished veterans of the bench and bar, and the outstanding representatives of every important civic, philanthropic and community activity in the metropolitan life of Los Angeles.

I

Judge Harry A. Hollzer was born in New York City on November 4, 1880. He was reared in the Jewish Orphans Home in San Francisco. He was graduated from the University of California in 1902 where he received his B.L. degree, and in 1903 his LL.B. He began his law practice in San Francisco in 1902.

Shortly after that time, he came to Los Angeles where he continued in the practice of the law, and was appointed to the Los Angeles Superior Court in May, 1924, elected for an unexpired term in November of that year, and elected to a full term in 1926.

The *Los Angeles Journal*, in an article which appeared about him at the time of his death, states: "The administration of justice in California and throughout the United States owes much more to this tireless federal judge than is sometimes realized, for he was an early and indefatigable worker in the promotion and establishment of judicial councils.

¹ Rabbi, Wilshire Boulevard Temple, Los Angeles.

"Judicial councils coordinate and carry out the administrative work for the courts. It was not until recent years that governmental circles in the United States began to feel the need for an executive function in the judiciaries. Judge Hollzer, who materially aided and organized the promotion of the judicial council movement in this country, was first appointed to the Judicial Council of California in 1926, for a two year term. He was reappointed in 1928 and 1938 and became the head of the council's research and survey work.

"His outstanding work in this state led eventually to his becoming Chairman of the National Conference of Judicial Councils from 1929 to 1931. Growth of judicial councils also led to the establishment of a national administrative officer for the federal judiciary, a step wherein Judge Hollzer likewise should receive credit . . ."

This brief quotation summarizes many, many hours of indefatigable labor, zeal and wise counsel on the part of Judge Hollzer, who has aided materially in bringing about more efficient and progressive procedures in the administration of justice, and paved the way for his appointment to the federal bench of Southern California in 1930.

As a judge on the federal bench, Harry A. Hollzer quickly won for himself an enviable reputation. By nature as well as by training, he possessed the judicial temperament. He was a quiet, soft-spoken man who listened with patience and understanding. He leaned backwards in the administration of justice, to be sure that the defendant received every right to which he was entitled. He was courteous and polite to all who came before him, and to the court officials. He was more interested in the administration of justice than in the technical aspects of law. The Old Testament precepts, "Justice, Justice shalt thou pursue" and "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God," were near and dear to his heart, and he carried them out in all his judicial activities.

On March 15, 1946, a memorial service was held for Judge Hollzer in the chambers of the Federal Building, at which tributes were paid to the deceased by the Hon. Paul J. McCormick and members of the bar of the court. In his eulogy, Judge McCormick said in part as follows: "Harry Hollzer was a sublime embodiment of the glorious conse-

quences that stem from the unique equality of opportunities which characterizes the "American Way of Life." . . . It has sometimes appeared to his associates that his choice of duties lay in the field of coordinating and improving the methods of administration and operation of the judicial system . . . a field in which he worked so generously and efficiently as a member of the first Judicial Council of the State of California shortly after its institution by constitutional amendment in 1926 . . .

"While ever staunch and adamant in the fundamentals of constitutional rights and limitations, he was always forward-looking in an approach to procedural methods for betterment in the administration of justice.

"But it was as United States District Judge that Harry Aaron Hollzer exemplified to the highest degree the superb qualities of his heart and mind. He loved the trial court with its manifold and singular opportunities to administer justice without respect to persons and with equal rights to the poor and to the rich—and the pages of this court's records are illumined with the resplendent pronouncements and decisions of this able judge of quiet dignity and self-effacing, conscientious application to duty.

"Whether it was in the complicated area of corporate reorganization or in the simplified field of a minor criminal case, Judge Hollzer uniformly applied the same meticulous scrutiny and prodigious industry to the solution of the problem before him.

"A recent incident illustrative of Judge Hollzer's devotion to the cause of justice and the civil rights of individuals was reported by the press in San Diego at the time of his death. A habeas corpus proceeding had been projected in the Southern Division and Judge Hollzer was upon the bench in San Diego at the time. According to the press, the matter came before the Court during the height of the war, when a Marine Corps colonel objected that the Court was wasting his time in calling him into a habeas corpus case. The colonel said he could be doing more important things. 'One of the things we are fighting this war for is the right of habeas corpus,' Judge Hollzer said gently, and explained the Court's position and requirement even during times of great emergencies.

"Judge Hollzer was painstaking, deliberate, patient, dis-

passionate, courageous, courteous and just, and combined these essentials of judicial deportment with a sound knowledge of the law and an unwavering belief in its integrity.

"But, ladies and gentlemen, the one whose memory we honor here today was not only an able Judge, he was a spiritual man, which made him a good Judge, as well. He turned to the Bible and to the Pentateuch for divine guidance in the discharge of his duties, and he ever kept before him the injunction of the Book of Leviticus, 'Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment,' and, 'Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger, as for one of your own country.'

"As an associate and brother judge, he was kind, helpful and cooperative and, as a friend, he was true, loyal and understanding and knew no weariness if only he could be employed in the service of those whom he loved and for whom he labored.

"On March 6, 1931, when Judge Hollzer assumed the bench of this court, he said, 'After more than a quarter of a century of participation in the activities of the legal fraternity, I regard the Federal Judicial household, into which I have just entered, not as a cloister for meditation and retirement, but rather, and because of its perhaps greater independence and security, as a larger opportunity for public service. To that wider and, may we hope, more useful public service, God willing, and my health permitting, I humbly consecrate myself.'

"It was Judge Hollzer's faithfulness and devotion to this dedication that, on January 14th of this year, finally stilled his great heart and called him into the Everlasting Arms of our Heavenly Father. May he rest in peace."

II

In the Book of Deuteronomy, we read these words: "Judges and officers shalt Thou make me in all Thy gates which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and they shall judge the people with righteous judgment. Thou shalt not respect persons. Neither shalt thou take a gift, for a gift does blind the eyes of the wise and pervert the words of the righteous. Justice, justice shalt thou pursue, that thou mayest live and inherit the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Judge Hollzer

loved these words, and every time we read them from the holy Torah, an expression would come over his face which I shall never forget.

But Judge Hollzer was not satisfied to merely perform the duties of his exalted office. He was an American and a Jew, and he felt that he owed a duty to society and to his own people. He took time to serve many public causes, at the expense of his health. He took a total view of things. His nature was such that he could not for a moment be too partial, narrow or bigoted. His convictions were strong, and yet at the same time he could always see the other person's point of view. The judicial temperament which made him a great judge, enabled him to become a great leader in other fields. He was interested in every worthy civic, philanthropic, cultural and community activity.

At the University Religious Conference, he was a pillar of strength. He believed in the necessity of religion for young people, and for the members of all faiths working together for the good of all mankind.

During the war, he served on the Executive Board of the USO and the Los Angeles branch of the Jewish Welfare Board, and devoted many hours to these organizations. The service men and women were dear to his heart, and he wanted to see that a second home might be made for them far away from their loved ones.

Judge Hollzer served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations, and of Vista Del Mar, the Jewish orphans home of Los Angeles. The poor and the underprivileged were always his concern.

President of the Los Angeles Jewish Community Council since its inception, he won the respect and love of every Jew in this great metropolitan community, irrespective of ideologies. He was interested in every phase of Jewish life. While he was a Reform Jew, he was sympathetic to all shades of religious opinion among our people, and knew how necessary were unity and cooperation in an age of persecution, conflict and misunderstanding. He was a dynamic and inspirational force in behalf of the Jewish Welfare Fund in Los Angeles, which is a branch of the Community Council and raises vast sums of money for all manner of Jewish causes here and abroad.

His great love was the Wilshire Boulevard Temple, on whose Board of Trustees he served faithfully and with zeal for over a quarter of a century, and as its President for approximately two years. He attended religious services with regularity because he loved his God and his faith.

As a husband, father, grandfather and brother, he was second to none. His married life was ideal. He was always the lover and the sweetheart. His love was as fresh and green with the passing years as it was in the first year of his married life. His family have a beautiful treasure in the memories of their domestic life.

And Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses, said unto him: "Thou shalt provide out of all the people, able men such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness . . . and let them judge the people at all seasons."



FELIX N. GERSON

1862-1945

FELIX N. GERSON, 1862-1945

By DAVID J. GALTER¹

I

WHEN Felix N. Gerson died December 13, 1945 at the age of 83, American Jewish journalism lost one of its most faithful servants; also one of its most colorful personalities.

In a sense, he may be considered one of the fathers of Jewish journalism in this country. When he returned to Philadelphia in 1891 (after a short stay in Chicago where he was associated with the *Chicago Israelite*) to take charge of the *Jewish Exponent*, Jewish journalism was still in its infancy. He saw it grow and contributed considerably towards its development.

Though he wrote poetry, loved music and in his younger days was a music critic, he devoted the major portion of his life to the weekly journal over which he had complete control for 47 years.

By nature shy and of a retiring temperament, his circle of friends was limited, though his knowledge of the men and women who figured in the news was complete. Men like Zangwill, Nordau, Sokoloff, Friedlaender, Friedenwald, Schechter, Adler, Sulzberger, Margolis—to mention a few—were not only his personal friends but also among the frequent contributors to his publication.

Of Felix N. Gerson it may be said: He stood at the cradle of the older institutions that in a sense constitute the foundation upon which Jewish life in this country was reared; helped to nurture them; gave encouragement to their founders, when such encouragement was badly needed; recorded their progress; interpreted their significance and together with others, rejoiced in their flowering. This applies to such agencies as the Jewish Publication Society, where he was a

¹ Editor, *Jewish Exponent*.

member of the Publication Committee; the American Jewish Historical Society, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee—to mention some of those who serve our people nationally.

When political Zionism first appeared on the horizon and its protagonists and antagonists were no less articulate than they are today, except that the discussions were conducted on a less personal and on a higher literary plane, his sense of fair play, coupled with his high regard for the sincere convictions of all groupings in the American Jewish scene, made it possible for those who read his weekly journal to obtain a complete and comprehensive picture of all the implications involved.

Later, when the American Jewish Congress was in the throes of birth and the air was charged with controversy and even vituperation, he was most scrupulous in the manner in which those early stormy meetings and conferences were reported and interpreted in his paper.

These rules applied as well to the religious aspect of the American Jewish community. Orthodox, Reform, Conservative—all were viewed as part of the tapestry of Jewish life. In the earlier days, when religious controversy was still an important part of Jewish journalism, spokesmen for the various groupings were permitted to air their views providing the discussion was impersonal and on a high level. Rabbis B. L. Levinthal and Joseph Krauskopf; Louis Finkelstein and Julian Morgenstern; Phillipson and Revel—were among his contributors.

II

His full name was Felix Napoleon Gerson, born October 18, 1862. How he came by his middle name is told in an unpublished memoir written several years before his death, which the writer was privileged to see.

"The thought of the name he should bear (referring to himself) gave my mother much concern. It should be a distinguished one, indeed. It happened that she was able to find some ancestral basis for bestowing upon this wonderful boy of hers a name of world renown. Her father, it appears, was born on French territory on a day on which, having been the

natal day of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome, it had been decreed by the Emperor that all male children born on that day be named Napoleon. Well, thought my doting mother, what name would be more fitting to bestow upon her son than that borne by the boy's grandfather and the illustrious pseudo-godfather, and she announced that she had determined to give me this name . . . My mother had a younger sister, a lively, madcap of a girl, who upon being informed that it had been decided to name me "Napoleon," burst into peals of derisive laughter, and vowed that if I were given this name she would ever after call me "Nappy." This dire threat had its effect and in consternation, my mother, seeking for another name, bethought herself of the flutist friend of my father, Felix Eben, and sought refuge from the impending ignominy of "Nappy" by gracing me with the name of Felix, but holding in reserve the Napoleonic patronymic by retention of the middle initial "N," sending her boy down the imagined radiant avenues of future fame with the name he has ever since borne somewhat shamefacedly and with an arm thrown up against a possible mock."

His father (quoting from the same memoir) had "an attractive, keen-eyed and intellectual face, with black, curling hair and mustache" and his mother fifteen years younger, was "a large-eyed and pensive faced girl, her black hair parted in the middle and puffed out at either side in the fashion of the period."

His father came to this country from Germany and his mother was a native Philadelphian. Following a short stay in New York City they settled in Philadelphia, where Felix was born—one of eight children.

Young Felix was a voracious reader. "In the bedroom on the second floor of the combined business and residence home in which I and several of my brothers slept, (quoting from his memoir) there was a tall black bookcase of undetermined origin. The lower section consisted of a roomy closet with locked doors that I do not remember ever to have seen opened. There was a shelf that could be drawn out to make a writing table, and above this, reaching almost to the ceiling, shelves and shelves with books of all sizes and many in dangerously decrepit bindings from frequent handling. This bookcase with its books is almost my earliest recollection of

sentient life. Most of them were German works with a scattering of French and English volumes of poetry and fiction. The German books must have constituted the greater part of the contents of the leather trunk that had accompanied my father on his flight from his native land."

These books he read and in parts memorized even before he fully understood their complete significance. He loved his studies; he loved his books, especially belles lettres, and doubtless would have made a fine scholar, an outstanding writer or poet. Fate decreed otherwise. The retail fur business, in which his parents were engaged, did not prosper and young Felix felt he should contribute his share towards the economic needs of the family. So he left high school and accepted a clerkship in the freight department of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Here he applied the same diligence, the same thoroughness that characterized his reading and his studies. His work was recognized and advancement was rather rapid.

But clerking for the railroad, with all the advancement it had in store, was not his goal. He yearned for the cultural, the literary life. He craved the theater, the opera, the literary circles. Even while engrossed in the intricacies of freight transportation, he still found time for his hobby—versification. He wrote numerous pieces—often without revealing his identity—in local publications and enjoyed the thrill of seeing them published. The sonnet was his favorite medium. Later, a number of these verses were collected and published in a small volume entitled *Some Verses*.

III

In 1890 the Chicago *Israelite* was in need of a managing editor. The name of Felix N. Gerson was suggested. The offer was made and he accepted it. There he remained for over a year, attending to the duties of that mid-western weekly publication and also continuing his interest in music, the theater and poetry.

But his heart was in the east,—more accurately in Philadelphia—so that when the offer came to him to assume the managing editorship of the *Jewish Exponent* he gladly accepted—a position he held until his retirement in 1936.

Here he quickly renewed his old friendships and made a number of new ones in his chosen fields. In addition to his duties as managing editor of the *Jewish Exponent*, he also accepted an editorial position on the *Public Ledger*, being charged in particular with the coverage of all news of Jewish interest.

In those earlier days the *Public Ledger* had a corner on the last column of its editorial page for a daily contribution of verse. Gerson was a frequent contributor to this column. How this brought him international fame is told in his unpublished memoirs:

"It was on a January afternoon—to be exact, on Tuesday, January 22, 1901—a typical midwinter, sleety, dismal day, when the darkness of evening fell at three or four o'clock in the afternoon and the lamps within doors and out in the streets had to be lit In my journalistic work, I had occasion to pay my regular afternoon visit to the old *Public Ledger* office As I passed along the corridor on the second floor of the building, the door of the managing editor's room was opened, and Mr. L. Clark Davis who held that honorable post at the time (he was the father of Richard Harding Davis, the novelist and war correspondent) emerged, holding a slip of paper in his hand. At sight of me, he thrust it toward me with the words: 'This will interest you, Mr. Gerson.' It had just come. It was a cablegram and contained only four words: 'The Queen is dead.'

" 'That should be something for your muse,' he added.

"I followed Mr. Davis into his office, and using the top of his folding desk, I wrote in lead pencil, a sort of sonnet, without even removing my gloves, and handed it to my chief with the inquiry: 'Will this do?' He was good enough to say, without reading it: 'If you wrote it, it will do.'

"My fourteen lines on 'Queen Victoria', which began with the words, 'The Queen is Dead' occupied the space in the Wednesday morning issue of the paper. And here it is that the element of chance or luck came into play.

"At that time the trans-Atlantic steamers that carried the mail, sailed from New York on Wednesday mornings. This Wednesday morning mail carried with it what is called the 'Bull-dog Edition' of the *Ledger*, that is, the issue that was put out at midnight for out of town distribution . . . and

my verse on Queen Victoria was the first expression of rhymed sympathy from America to reach the London editorial offices with the result that the London *Times*, then yet the 'Thunderer' of the journalistic world, quoted the poem in its columns with an editorial comment to the effect that it gracefully revealed the kindly feeling of America towards Great Britain. It was just at the time when some jingo spirit was rampant between the two countries in connection with some South American boundary dispute—or something of this kind."

His reputation as a poet was firmly established and requests for occasional verses came from many sources. Thus when the new Central High School (not the present one, but the one at Broad and Green Streets) was completed he was invited to prepare and read the dedicatory poem.

In 1913, when the Jewish Publication Society celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding, Dr. Cyrus Adler, chairman of the arrangements committee, invited him to read a poem. His poem on that occasion was entitled "Israel and His Book." His sonnet on Theodor Herzl, originally published in the *Jewish Exponent* on the occasion of the passing of the founder of modern Zionism, is to be found in any number of anthologies.

He retired from active participation in the affairs of the *Exponent* in August of 1936. Unwilling to idle away his time, he applied himself to the task of translating from the German for the Jewish Publication Society.

First came *The Ship of Hope* by Ruben Rothgiesser, which was published in 1939. This was followed by *History of the Jews in Regensburg and Augsburg* by Raphael Straus, which was also published in 1939. His last work was a translation from the German of *Rembrandt, the Jews and the Bible* by Franz Landsberger, which was published in 1946.

His death on December 13, 1945, brought to a close a record of faithful and fruitful service to his people and to American Jewish journalism.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 5706
(1945-1946)

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REVIEW OF THE YEAR 5706¹

INTRODUCTION

When World War II came to an end a year ago, elation and hope filled the hearts of all men of good will in every land. That there was to be an end at last to the slaughter of human beings and the destruction of material things was a thought that filled men's hearts with thanksgiving. At the same time, the hope was universal that the steps already taken to create a world organization for the maintenance of peace and security would bear fruit in a program for the elimination of the economic, social, and political causes of strife between nations. Both the elation and the hope were short-lived. The surrender of Germany and Japan did not bring an end to war. A new and bloody conflict broke out in the Far East, threatening to spread widely; China, which had so courageously fought for its liberation for so many years, was threatened and is still threatened with civil war. Moreover, in a number of countries, internal political conflict, for a time, seemed to portend armed strife.

As for the outlook for future world peace, those who expected great things from the new United Nations organization found progress disappointingly slow. The new machinery worked far from smoothly and much precious time and effort were required for merely mechanical operations. Furthermore, there appeared to be sharp and apparently irreconcilable differences of principle and policy among the great Powers who had borne the brunt of the war against the Axis, and there were ominous signs that the One World for which so many had hoped was far distant.

The Jews of the world shared with their fellow-men the elation, the hope, and the disappointment which followed one another in quick succession during the first year of peace. But they also had special reasons for elation and hope and, alas, for disappointment. Their joy that the end of hostilities would bring an end to the implementation of Hitler's maniacal program for the extermination of the Jews of Europe was tempered with deep sorrow for the millions who had been the victims of human sacrifice in gas chambers and crematoria.

¹ The period covered by this review is from June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946. It is based on reports in the Jewish and general press of the United States and a number of foreign countries. For other important events the reader is referred to the Supplements to the Review of the Year.

Jews were filled with hope that the surviving remnant would be the first object of the care and solicitude of the victors, as they had been the first object of the fury of the nation responsible for unloosing the war on the world. Jews hoped, also, that, having experienced the ruinous and destructive effects of anti-Semitism on individuals and nations, the first year of peace would see not only the beginnings of, but also considerable progress in efforts to rid the world of this scourge. Finally, the Jews of the world thought they had reason to hope that because they had been made to suffer so cruelly as the symbol of the ideals which the Nazis had sought to destroy, and because they had loyally fought shoulder to shoulder with the forces seeking to defend and preserve these ideals, the civilized world would carry out pledges solemnly made to establish in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people.

These Jewish hopes, too, were doomed to dismal disappointment. After a full year of peace, a hundred thousand Jews of Europe who had survived are still herded into camps in which they are progressively deteriorating morally and spiritually, if not physically. Their numbers are being daily increased by fugitives from recrudescent anti-Semitism in Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary, and Polish Jews who had found refuge in Russia and are leaving that country. In Western Europe, anti-Semitism, though slowly on the wane, is still impeding the restitution to Jews of positions and property of which they had been robbed by, or at the behest of the German invader. As for the national Jewish home in Palestine, the prospect is bleak, even though the government of Great Britain, the mandatory power, is in the hands of the Labor Party which had given unequivocal pledges that it would use its best endeavors to resume the implementation of the Balfour Declaration which had been ruthlessly interrupted by the Conservative government's adoption of the notorious White Paper in 1939.

However, though it was pitifully slow, some progress was made in dealing with the problem of the uprooted and homeless Jews living in camps in Germany and Austria. Great credit is due the President of the United States for his active and sympathetic interest in the plight of these unhappy people. His action in sending Earl G. Harrison to investigate their situation; in proposing to the British government, in line with Mr. Harrison's recommendation, the immediate transfer of the 100,000 to Palestine; his directive to administrative officials to facilitate the immigration to the United States of such of the displaced as are eligible for admission under existing law; his influence in bringing the proposal by the British

government for setting up the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry; and his pledge to support the implementation of the recommendations of that Committee,—all these and other signs of a sincere desire to do something about the situation of the displaced are deserving of unreserved commendation. Unfortunately the proposal for the transfer of displaced persons to Palestine is inextricably bound up with British policy in the Near and Middle East,—a policy which the British believe must be based on the maintenance of the so-called Imperial lifeline. Because of this complication, the effectuation of the recommendation of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry for the transfer of 100,000 displaced persons before the end of 1946, is meeting with difficult obstacles. As these lines are being written, it is being reported that the British Government has decided to espouse a scheme for the partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab areas, and that the transfer of the displaced will not be effected unless this scheme is accepted on behalf of the Jews of the world. This new development as well as the proposal that the United States government undertake the proposed transfer of the 100,000 from Europe to Palestine are bound to be the subjects of protracted controversy, resulting in further delay in the solution of the problem of the displaced.

The matter of displaced persons and refugees was recognized early to be a problem for the United Nations which, at sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee on Refugees, sought means to help the displaced and the stateless. Plans for a new international refugee organization have been drawn up for submission to the next session of the General Assembly during the coming year. The main task of the organization would be to encourage and assist the repatriation of displaced persons, but there is no provision for the migration of the Jews of Eastern Europe, for whom repatriation is almost impossible.

As has already been indicated, the problem of the displaced is becoming more and more acute by reason of the addition to their numbers of Jews who had remained in, or returned to the countries in which they had resided before the war, because they found conditions in these countries intolerable. Poland is the chief reservoir of these recruits to the ranks of the homeless. The appalling experiences of the Polish people under Nazi domination have failed to teach the lesson that national solidarity is essential to progress, especially at a time when the task of physical rebuilding requires maximum manpower and cooperation. The old hatreds and cleavages have survived. The Jews are being made the victims of the

opposition of conservative and reactionary elements to the radical government which has been established with the approval of the Soviet Union. In many places, Jews who have returned have been so harassed that they have been forced to leave the country. In other places, there have been outbreaks of mob violence against Jews. In July the most serious of such outbreaks took place in Kielce. The government recognized that such disorders are tantamount to insurrection, but it appears to be too weak to prevent the outbreaks. Under these lamentable circumstances, it is profoundly disappointing that so exalted and influential a person as Cardinal Hlond declined to condemn the Kielce outrage but, instead, made a shocking statement which contained the implication that because the outrage was politically motivated, it was not as despicable as one motivated by racial antagonism.

In Rumania, the situation is similar to that in Poland except that the Leftist government appears to have better control of the country, and there were, therefore, no significant outbreaks of violence. However, here too some of the opponents of the regime make the Jews the scapegoat for its acts and, recently, a leader of one of the opposition parties ominously advised Jews to refrain from political activity. In other countries within the orbit of the Soviet Union, where the same political tension prevails, reactionary elements exploit anti-Jewish feeling. In Slovakia, some newspapers publish anti-Jewish articles, and disturbances occur from time to time. In Hungary, the situation is similar, but it is aggravated by the resistance to the struggle of Jews to secure the return of personal property of which they had been plundered by the pro-Nazi regime.

Statutes outlawing anti-Semitism are worthless in countries where the governments are too weak to enforce them. Thus in Rumania the hostility of the people is strong and outweighs the effectiveness of such a law passed recently. The de-nazification process in Germany has not yet appreciably reduced anti-Jewish hatred, and displaced persons suffer from the enmity of the local population; in some cases American and British soldiers show in their attitude toward the displaced a lack of sympathy, if not hostility, resulting from infection with the virus of anti-Semitism. Russia, which thought it had eliminated anti-Semitism, found it necessary to take vigorous educational and stern legal measures to stamp out the anti-Jewish feeling which the Nazis had engendered during their occupation of the country.

Only in Western Europe has the tradition of liberalism managed to overcome the propaganda of the war years. Although French

fascist groups were able to arouse anti-Semitic sentiment on the question of property restitution, yet, on the whole, the French people is free of the disease and the government is vigorous in its opposition to all forms of minority persecution. The situation is similar in the Low Countries. In Italy the anti-Semitic laws have been revoked and both the government and the people appear to have rid themselves of anti-Jewish feeling.

These conditions render the resumption of free Jewish immigration to Palestine an urgent and vital necessity for the very preservation of the Jews of Europe. Their ties with the past having been destroyed by the murder of relatives, and their future threatened by bigotry, poverty and violence, the Jews of most of the Central and East European countries desire eagerly to establish homes elsewhere. Almost everyone of the Polish, Slovakian, Hungarian and Rumanian Jews have expressed the conviction that only in Palestine will they be able to breathe freely. The Jews of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia appear to feel that there is promise for survival in these lands.

In the meantime, Palestine, the object of the aspirations of hundreds of thousands of European Jews, is the center of a violent and complex political struggle. The apparent reluctance of the British government to antagonize the Arabs of the Near and Middle East by opening the doors of Palestine to the sorely beset Jews appears to have exhausted the patience of many Zionists. Desperately in need of a refuge in Palestine, survivors of concentration camps found ready allies among the Jews there in efforts to enter the country despite British prohibitions. Armed Jewish groups protected the unauthorized landings of the immigrants.

At the same time, as a demonstration of protest against what they regard as the dilatory tactics of the British, extremists among the militant Zionist groups have embarked on a campaign of sabotage which has been increasing in violence. This campaign has continued despite the condemnation of the Jewish Agency and despite the expressed opposition of Jews, both Zionist and non-Zionist, outside of Palestine, against tactics which, in the opinion of many, can result only in the alienation of world public opinion from a cause which has enlisted widespread sympathy in Europe and in America.

The problems confronting the Jews of Europe and the struggle for the reopening of Palestine engaged much of the attention and a very large part of the activity of Jews of the British Commonwealth and of the American continent. The Jewish populations of these

lands are mobilized in a huge effort to bring material relief to the homeless and uprooted. In many countries, especially the United States and Great Britain, there was vigorous activity also in the political sphere. Leading organizations testified before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry and though differing in their view on Zionism, all supported President Truman's proposal. Efforts were also made to secure for surviving victims of Nazism the restitution of property and reparations for damage. In Great Britain and in the United States, Jewish organizations were instrumental in securing closer attention of governments to the situation of the displaced. Jewish organizations in these countries are also formulating provisions to be proposed for inclusion in forthcoming peace treaties for the equality of all citizens, and the recognition that their rights as human beings are subject to international control. At the same time, progress has been made toward the implementation of the international protection of human rights envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations has set up a Commission on Human Rights with instructions to draft measures for the implementation of the human rights provisions of the United Nations Charter.

In the midst of preoccupation with these vitally important activities, the Jewish communities of the British Commonwealth and of the Americas are busily engaged in dealing with domestic concerns,—combatting anti-Jewish movements, promoting educational projects aimed at improving intergroup relations, strengthening communal institutions for the religious, educational, cultural and social welfare needs of the communities. The Jews of Great Britain are burdened with the additional task of physical reconstruction of synagogues and other communal buildings destroyed during the war.

Communal reconstruction and reorganization are going on also in stricken lands on the European continent. Despite many setbacks and drastically reduced means, wherever Jewish groups survive they are almost instinctively turning to the rehabilitation of their community life. This determination for group survival is a good augury for the future.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

August 1, 1946

I. THE UNITED STATES

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

By AHRON OPHER¹

The Year of Victory brought with it the problems of reconversion and readjustment in the religious as well as in all areas of life. The primary issues confronting the Jewish community were those which it shared with its Christian neighbors: securing the peace of the world. The Jewish religious bodies therefore worked in concert with the Christian groups in presenting the message of religion to the statesmen of the country.

Following the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, the Synagogue Council of America, along with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the National Catholic Welfare Conference, published a joint review of the Achievements of the United Nations Conference in the light of the recommendations of the religious bodies. This statement, titled "San Francisco Goals and Achievements," while praising the charter of the United Nations Organization, pointed to some of its shortcomings, including the problems of universal disarmament, of dependent peoples and the veto power of the permanent members of the Security Council.

The problems arising out of the discovery of atomic energy occupied the attention of the religious bodies. The moral stake in the use and control of atomic energy was the subject of a tri-faith conference of theologians held in New York under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Synagogue Council of America. There was concurrence of opinion on the need of international control of atomic energy and the strengthening of the machinery of peace. Representatives of the three faiths joined with the Federation of Atomic

¹ Rabbi, Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Paterson, N. J.; Assistant to the President, Synagogue Council of America.

Scientists in a movement to moralize the use of this gigantic force. The Synagogue Council of America issued a statement urging the transfer to the United Nations of knowledge and control of atomic energy and its outlawing as a weapon of war. The Council also endorsed the McMahon Bill, placing control of atomic energy domestically in the hands of a civilian commission.

In anticipation of the trials of the war criminals, the Synagogue Council of America declared in March 1945 that crimes committed by the Nazi government or any state against its own nationals must not be regarded as being beyond the realm of international morality. In a message sent to Justice Robert Jackson and the State Department, the Council stated "The cause for which the United Nations are fighting is fundamentally a recognition that the moral law must govern all human relations and is binding upon all men and nations." The State Department acknowledged this principle as the policy of the War Crimes Commission.

In considering the treatment of defeated Germany, the Central Conference of American Rabbis affirmed the hope that the victorious Allies will be guided by justice rather than by vengeance in the treatment of defeated nations and that "a reeducated German people can in time become a worthy member of the families of mankind." Similarly, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, at its 39th Biennial Convention in March 1946 adopted a resolution declaring that Judaism teaches that "atonement characterized by sincere repentance and good deeds will be followed by the forgiveness of God and man."

The Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Synagogue Council of America joined with Christian bodies in declaring the opposition of the religious communions to peacetime military conscription and urged the postponement of action on this measure until peace had been declared officially.

Industrial Peace

V-day brought to the surface the great tensions in labor-management relations in this country. The religious bodies of all denominations were deeply concerned with the moral implications of industrial peace. The Labor-Management

Conference, convoked by President Truman, invited representatives of the three communions to present the view of the religious bodies at its public hearings. The Synagogue Council of America participated in this representation. The Council also joined with representatives of the Protestant and Catholic bodies in endorsing the full employment bill and other measures designed to raise the moral standards in economic life. The Central Conference of American Rabbis adopted a resolution favoring full employment legislation.

The outstanding example of joint action by the three faiths in the area of economic life was a two-day conference of representatives of the Social Justice Commissions of the Federal Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Synagogue Council of America held in Brooklyn in February. The conference achieved concurrence on the following subjects: Minimum Wage, Full Employment Practices, Labor Unions and Employers Associations. A subcommittee representing the three faiths was entrusted with the task of preparing a joint Catholic, Protestant and Jewish statement on economic justice. The statement is expected to be released this year.

Veterans and Returning Chaplains

The religious interest and welfare of returning servicemen was a subject for consideration by many Jewish religious bodies. The Union of American Hebrew Congregations recommended that all congregations affiliated with it grant a year's free membership to veterans and make available to the returning members of the armed forces and their families all the services and facilities of the Synagogue. Similarly, the United Synagogue of America initiated a program of religious activities for returning servicemen and their families.

The question of priority of returning chaplains to available rabbinical posts in the country remained the policy of the Emergency Placement Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations who advised congregations seeking the services of Rabbis of this policy.

During the second world war 311 chaplains have served in the armed forces of the U.S. of whom 147 or 47 per cent were Reform, 96 or 31 per cent were Conservative and 68

or 22 per cent were Orthodox. Eight chaplains died in the service and about 230 had been separated by the end of June. It is estimated that with the maintenance of the peacetime army, 64 Jewish chaplains will be required.

Relief and Rehabilitation

The conclusion of the war in Europe brought the American Jewish community face to face with the catastrophe which had befallen its brethren overseas. The fate of European Jewry therefore became the major concern of the American community. The religious bodies took an active part in the work of rescue and rehabilitation.

The Vaad Hatzala, the rescue committee sponsored by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, conducted a program of rescue on a large scale in German occupied Europe.¹ The Union of Orthodox Rabbis announced the convening of a world congress of Rabbis in New York in August and initiated a 2½ million dollar campaign for the purpose of aiding in the reconstruction of Jewish religious institutions in Europe. The Agudas Israel, the world organization of Orthodox Jews, called a conference of delegates from 25 nations on September 12, 1945, and adopted a program of aid to European Jewry.

In response to an appeal of the Consistoire of French Jewry, the Synagogue Council of America initiated a synagogue adoption plan whereby Jewish communities throughout the United States were requested to adopt Jewish communities of France and aid in the restoration of their religious life to full strength and dignity. This was the first step in a plan to aid in the religious rehabilitation of European Jewry.

In cooperation with the Joint Distribution Committee, the Synagogue Council and its constituencies asked the religious communities to assist in the sending of food, clothing and religious articles to European Jewry.

Great interest was shown in the thousands of Jewish children who have been kept in the custody of non-Jewish homes and institutions in France, Holland, Belgium and other

¹ For details of this program see section, "Overseas Relief and Rehabilitation," elsewhere in this Review.

European countries and exposed to proselytization. At the request of the Synagogue Council of America, the J. D. C. made a survey of the numbers and conditions of these children, seeking ways of saving them for the Jewish people.

The War Department requested each of the three religious bodies to designate a representative to serve as liaison between the religious forces in Germany and the armies of occupation. The Synagogue Council of America designated Rabbi Alexander S. Rosenberg of Yonkers, N. Y. as the Jewish representative.

Palestine

The grave situation of the Jews of Eastern and Central Europe, which came to light upon the Allied occupation of these countries, focused attention upon Palestine as a haven of refuge. President Truman's request of the British government to admit 100,000 European Jews into Palestine was hailed by every section of the community including the religious bodies.

At the initiation of the Chief Rabbinate of Palestine a day of Prayer and Mourning for the suffering remnants of European Jewry was proclaimed by the Synagogue Council of America and the Union of Orthodox Rabbis and observed throughout the country. Similar observances were held several times during the year with the recurrent theme of rescue of the surviving remnants and their admission into Palestine. Rabbinical convocations were held in the larger cities in the effort to move the religious conscience of America to prevent the frustration by Great Britain of Jewish hopes in Palestine.

The creation of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine and the condition of the Jews in liberated Europe, stirred the American community greatly. The Synagogue Council of America was asked to appear before the Committee of Inquiry and present the views of the religious bodies. The Council declined the invitation stating that it considered it "unfortunate that in this tragic hour for the Jewish people, when it must be apparent to all the world that the remnant of European Jewry which has survived the Nazi murder program, should be expedited on its way to Palestine, a Committee of Inquiry should have been appointed to ascertain facts which have been published and

republished and incorporated in official records of both the governments of Great Britain and the United States." A Committee of Jewish chaplains presented a memorandum to the Committee of Inquiry detailing their experiences among the Jews in the displaced persons camps and pointing out that nearly all of them are anxious to go to Palestine. The Union of American Hebrew Congregations at its 39th Biennial Convention endorsed the previous decision of its Executive Board to remain within the American Jewish Conference and adopted a resolution of neutrality on the question of political Zionism.

Cooperation between the religious groups in this country and in Palestine was demonstrated by the transfer of the Yeshurun Synagogue Center of Jerusalem, by the United Synagogue of America, which held title to it, to the Jewish National Fund. The Jewish Theological Seminary of America created a commission of its faculty to attain closer relationship between American Jewish scholars and those of Palestine and Europe, with the view to establishing a system of exchange professorships with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Religious Observance

On the American scene there was a noted interest in religious life. All national religious bodies, seminaries, and many individual congregations, undertook vast building and expansion programs. The Yeshiva University, the Chicago Yeshiva, the Jewish Institute of Religion, the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Hebrew Union College initiated fund-raising campaigns appealing to the community for support of their programs of expansion. In many localities new synagogue buildings were planned and existing synagogues proceeded with the enlargement of their facilities.

The actual adherence of American Jews to their religious faith was questioned in some quarters. A survey, conducted by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver, indicated that only 18% of the Jews attend religious services at least once a month in contrast to 65% of the Protestants and 83% of the Catholics. The publication of these figures made a deep impression upon the Jewish

community. The Synagogue Council of America questioned the accuracy of the conclusions and the reliability of the methods used in the survey. In a communication addressed to the National Opinion Research Center, the Council pointed out that synagogue affiliation and attendance in the Jewish community differs in some respects from the Christian groups. It was therefore suggested that on all such undertakings, the agency desiring to survey Jewish religious life ought to consult the official religious spokesman of the Jewish community.

A lively controversy was stirred up in the Jewish press and in Jewish religious circles by a public statement of Dr. Louis Finkelstein, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, to the effect that American Jews are deserting their faith and streaming into the fold of Christianity by wholesale conversions. The general reaction to this statement was that it was alarmist and defeatist and did not accurately portray American Jewish life.

In anticipation of the forthcoming government census, the Jewish religious census was considered by the Conference on Jewish Demography, representing 33 national Jewish organizations, and the American Jewish Committee, the Jewish Statistical Bureau and the Synagogue Council of America. In joint conference of these agencies, called at the behest of the Synagogue Council of America, plans were presented with the view to ascertaining accurately the data on Jewish religious life in this country.

A leaflet entitled *Synagogue Attendance and the Sabbath*, designed to stimulate religious adherence among the Jews, was published by the Synagogue Council of America and distributed in many tens of thousands throughout the country. Many secular fraternal and educational agencies distributed the leaflet through their affiliates.

Several national Jewish bodies who planned events on the Sabbath were reminded by the Synagogue Council of the resolution requesting Jewish organizations not to violate the Sabbath publicly. Similarly, several manufacturers and trade unions with a large Jewish membership, were requested to permit their Jewish employees to absent themselves from work on the Sabbath and religious holy days.

A calendar of Jewish holy days and religious festivals for the years 1946-49 was prepared by the Synagogue Council

of America and sent to all public educational institutions, school boards and government agencies for guidance in regard to absences of Jewish students and employees, and the possible arrangements of dates for examinations, registrations, assemblies, etc., so as not to conflict with these holy days.

A sensation in the Jewish religious scene in this country was created by the proclamation of excommunication issued by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada against Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan for the publication of his *Sabbath Prayer Book*. In the excommunication edict, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis accused Dr. Kaplan of expressing "atheism, heresy and disbelief in the basic tenets of Judaism." After adoption of the edict at a gathering of the members of the Union on June 12, 1945, Dr. Kaplan's *Sabbath Prayer Book* was burned before the assembly. This action on the part of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis was condemned in official statements issued by the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Alumni Association of the Jewish Institute of Religion and many other Jewish bodies and individuals.

A new prayer book, designed for Conservative synagogues, was published by the Rabbinical Assembly of America as the first uniform and official prayer book of the Conservative branch of American Judaism. The publication of a book of prayers for use by Jewish patients in hospitals was undertaken by the Synagogue Council of America and will appear shortly. The abridged prayer book, prepared by the Committee of Army and Navy Religious Activities of the National Jewish Welfare Board, contributed toward a rapprochement between the different religious sections of American Jewry, according to the testimonies of returning chaplains.

Religious Education

The question of religious education in the public schools remained a burning issue in the American community. Protestants and Catholics continued to deplore the neglect of religion in the public educational system and to urge the extension of released time throughout the country. Jewish groups, while cooperating with the released time

program where it functioned, viewed the program with reservation and fear and were particularly distressed by the continued introduction into the public school program of sectarian teachings, particularly in connection with the observance of Christmas.

The so-called Kingston Affair climaxed the continued resistance and resentment on the part of Jewish religious leaders to the teaching of Christmas carols and the Nativity story in the public schools. On November 30, three Rabbis in Kingston, N. Y. protested these practices to the local superintendent of schools and as a result this matter received national publicity. The spokesman for the Rabbis was compelled to resign his post and his congregation publicly disavowed the Rabbi's stand. Accordingly, the Synagogue Council of America issued a ban on the Kingston congregation, forbidding Rabbis to accept the vacated post. Only after the congregation had exonerated the Rabbi and pledged its loyalty to the religious leadership was the ban lifted.

At a meeting of the representatives of the Synagogue Council of America and of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, the question of religious instruction in the public schools was discussed and it was agreed that a joint committee of the religious bodies and the defense agencies be established for the purpose of giving information and guidance to communities in which questions of released time, dismissed time, teaching of religion in the school buildings and all matters affecting this question may arise.

The Rabbinical Assembly of America issued a strong statement in January opposing religious instruction in the public schools, whether in the form of released time or any other form, and emphasizing the separation of church and state as a basic tenet of American democracy. The American Education Fellowship, in a conference held in New York, went on record as opposed to released time religious education for school children as violating the American principle of separation of church and state. Many Protestant and Catholic spokesmen, however, deplored the "religious illiteracy" of the bulk of American youth and called for a greater emphasis on religious instruction. The released time program was extended into 46 of the 48 states of the Union and into 1,860 school districts. The celebrated Champaigne case, where a free-thinking mother contested the right of the state to per-

mit children to be released during the public school session for religious instruction, was defeated in the 6th Illinois Circuit Court. Similarly, the Chicago Superior Court upheld the constitutionality of the Chicago Board of Education's practice of releasing pupils from the school to attend religious education classes, against the charge of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee.

The need for the spiritual undergirding of the educational process was stressed during Religious Education Week, which was endorsed by President Truman in a statement urging that "the religious education of the country's children be fostered and extended."

In the Jewish community too, Religious Education Week was observed and parents were urged to enroll their children in religious schools. The Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada opened the Repentance Week with a proclamation emphasizing the loss of the religious reservoir of our brothers in Europe and calling on American parents to enroll their children in Hebrew parochial schools to preserve "Jewish religious and spiritual life" in this country. The Union sponsors the united Yeshivoth composed of 88 Hebrew schools with an enrollment of 17,000 in the United States.

The United Yeshivoth also announced plans for the establishment of an agricultural and technical Yeshiva high school. This plan was endorsed at a conference of Jewish farmers from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England area. The New York Federation of Reform Synagogues announced a seven per cent increase in enrollments in the religious schools of its congregations.

The Hebrew Union College, the oldest Jewish theological school in the country, celebrated its 70th anniversary in November with a three-day conference on American Judaism and democracy, calling for a resurgence of the vital spiritual forces and historic traditions embodied in Jewish religion and American democracy. Plans for expanding the Yeshiva College of New York were initiated. Permission from the State Board of Regents was secured to broaden the curriculum into a full-fledged university. The Jewish Theological Seminary and the other seminaries also announced extension courses, particularly in the fields of education and social work. A Committee on Training Jewish Social Workers

was organized under the auspices of welfare, educational and religious agencies, for the purpose of creating a school or training program for Jewish communal workers. The Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs sponsored a Laymen's Institute as part of the adult religious educational program of the United Synagogue.

The former home of Felix M. Warburg, at Fifth Avenue and 92nd Street in New York, was turned over to the Jewish Theological Seminary to house its museum on Jewish religious and cultural objects.

Radio Activities

In the field of radio, the Eternal Light program carried by the National Broadcasting Company and sponsored by the Jewish Theological Seminary, presented Jewish religious and historical dramatizations. The Message of Israel, sponsored by the Jewish Laymen's Committee, continued to present weekly religious services over the American Broadcasting Company. The Synagogue Council of America participated in a weekly interfaith religious program broadcast over the Mutual network entitled "Faith in our Time."

Interfaith Activities¹

The outstanding interfaith project, sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches and the Synagogue Council of America, in cooperation with 17 other major religious denominations, was the United Church Canvass, designed to stimulate church and synagogue attendance and to promote support and interest in the religious institutions of the community. This year's Canvass, the 5th since the inauguration of the project, was conducted in 32 states, 300 communities participating. A panel of judges consisting of Bishops Oxnam and Tucker and Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein selected the five communities showing the best effort in this year's Canvass and awarded them tokens of distinction. The Public Relations Association presented the United Church Canvass with an award for the best performance in public relations in the field of religion for the year 1945. Dr. Stanley Stuber,

¹ The reader is also referred to the special section, "Interfaith Activities," elsewhere in this Review.

Dr. John Quimby and Rabbi Ahron Opher received the award for the United Church Canvass in a public ceremony held in Washington and presided over by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Another project of nationwide scope sponsored jointly by the Federal Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Synagogue Council of America was National Family Week, May 5-12, initiated by the three faiths four years ago and designed to strengthen the spiritual foundations of family life. This project was endorsed by the President of the United States and received the cooperation of various government agencies.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis again sponsored an Institute of Judaism in which 100 members of the Conference participated. The Institute, which was held at the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City, denounced all racial discrimination and pleaded for all the oppressed people in the world. A statement adopted by the Institute urged fair employment practices, called for legislation preventing racial discrimination in housing, educational institutions, immigration and naturalization.

In connection with the Emergency Housing Campaign, the President of the United States appointed the president of the Synagogue Council along with representatives of the Catholic and Protestant faiths to cooperate in a program to share the housing with returning servicemen.

Again at the invitation of the President of the United States, Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein was appointed a member of the Famine Emergency Council to work out a food conservation program in this country in order to spare enough food for shipment to starving people overseas.

Similar cooperation of the religious bodies was secured in the program of the U. S. Employment Service, designed to alleviate unemployment among returning servicemen.

Relationship Between Religious and Secular Bodies

The religious bodies, through the Synagogue Council of America and its constituencies, cooperated with the National Jewish Welfare Board in a program to secure data of Jewish participation in the war effort.

Similar cooperation was given to the Joint Distribution

Committee in its campaign to aid in the physical and spiritual rehabilitation of the Jewish survivors in Europe. When asked by the War Department to name a Jewish religious representative in the American occupation zone, the Synagogue Council chose a member of the staff of the Joint Distribution Committee. A joint Jewish Welfare Board-Synagogue Council Consultative Committee was set up to effect a closer rapprochement between the center movements and the synagogues in the country. A Ner Tamid Committee, comprising representatives of the Synagogue Council of America and the Jewish Committee on Scouting, was established for the purpose of bestowing awards for religious merit on Jewish scouts. The America Jewish Congress asked for and received the cooperation of the Synagogue Council of America in the fight against discrimination in educational institutions and in employment. The American Jewish Committee cooperated with the Synagogue Council of America in such projects as the National Family Week and the United Church Canvass. The Jewish War Veterans, the Anti-Defamation League and other secular bodies frequently consulted the Synagogue Council of America on matters of religious import.

Despite these gestures of cooperation, there continued an undercurrent of tension between the religious and the secular forces in American Jewish life. This tension was manifested in San Francisco when the Synagogue Council of America tried to bring about a rapprochement between the various Jewish groups which came to speak for Jewry at the United Nations Conference. It was manifested in the reaction of Rabbis to the Anti-Defamation League Civic Service program designed to raise the ethical and spiritual life of American Jews. It was manifested in continued conflicts between the center movement and the synagogue leadership nationally and locally. This tension was the theme of a statement of resignation submitted by this writer to the delegates of the Synagogue Council of America at the plenary session of April 10th. The statement reads in part:

Historically the leadership of American Jewry came into the hands of secular organizations and individuals who are not of the synagogue. These bodies and individuals have organized a network of institutions and

agencies which have for a long time conducted all Jewish philanthropic, communal, political and defense programs and activities which, in the Catholic and Protestant communities, are conducted under the aegis of the church. The voice of the Synagogue has been so weak and its leadership so docile that the religious institutions of American Jewry have wielded a very insignificant influence in these areas of Jewish communal life. Because of the ineffectiveness and the fragmentation of Jewish religious life in this country, the secular organizations have even encroached upon the areas directly related to the moral and spiritual life of our people. . . .

We accept tacitly the strange situation of American Jewish life where the JWB controls the religious life of our men in the armed services, the ADL is undertaking a program for the enhancement of the religious and moral life of American Jews, the American Jewish Committee is presenting the Jewish holy day programs on the radio and the American Jewish Congress is handling religious instruction in the public schools of the country. However effective some of these programs may have been under secular leadership, they have certainly been without the influence of the religious bodies and have become the 'vested interest' of agencies outside of the sphere of the synagogue. This has given American Jewry a strictly secular complexion and has contributed to the concept of the Jews as an irreligious group.

This statement was given much attention in the Anglo-Jewish press and made a deep impression on Rabbis and religious leaders in the country. The delegates of the Synagogue Council rejected the resignation and adopted the following broad program of action:

- 1) Stimulation and advancement of religious life in the American Jewish Community and assistance to world Jewry in agreed areas. This would include such activities as (a) Plans, programs and functions that would draw our people to the synagogue and religious life. (b) Cooperation with organized and unaffiliated

sections of the Jewish community to achieve this purpose in their ranks. (c) Defending the right of Jews to observe their religion in educational institutions, government agencies and in industry. (d) Stimulation of religious education, both for the young and the adults. (e) Combatting such malpractices as mushroom synagogues and resort services, free lancing in the rabbinate and undignified advertising and soliciting of religious institutions, etc. (f) Support of religious needs and institutions of European communities.

2) Representation of the totality of religious life in American Jewry: (a) Before the government. (b) Within Jewish secular agencies, philanthropic, educational and defense organizations. (c) In cooperation with the Federal Council of Churches and the National Catholic Welfare Conference. (d) In such civic endeavors which require religious representation, as the Scout movement, Veterans associations, etc.

3) To speak for the whole of Jewry in religious matters to the community: (a) In radio. (b) In Holy Day messages and other occasions where the message of Judaism as a whole should be presented to the country. (c) In calling upon the community to observe special occasions. (d) In contact with similar religious leaderships of European and other communities in religious matters.

4) Defense: The whole field of the defense of Jewish religious beliefs and practices which would include such areas as textbooks, stage, screen and radio, literature, pulpit and rostrum and legislation, where Judaism is attacked. This would involve a whole department to work independently but in close cooperation with the secular defense agencies.

5) Interfaith activities; This would involve cooperation with Christians on religious activities such as Bible Week, Family Week, Scout religious emblems, religious pronouncements on social justice and other moral issues facing the country.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

By URIAH Z. ENGELMAN¹

A survey of developments in Jewish education in America for the year 1945-46, was conducted in the spring by this writer for the *American Jewish Year Book*. In connection with this inquiry, questionnaires were mailed to 466 cities. Replies were received from 135 communities, including most of the larger cities. These communities were distributed over 36 states and had an aggregate Jewish population of 3,516,450, or 73.7 per cent of the total Jewish population in the country. The polled communities constitute, therefore, a very satisfactory sample and the information they yield offers an adequate picture of the present status of Jewish education in the land. This information includes data on enrollment in the Jewish weekday and Sunday schools, the number and length of sessions, the extent of the teacher shortage, curtailment or intensification of programs, new developments in Jewish education, and other related details.

The major fact culled from the data tells that the interest in Jewish education shown by the American Jewish community in the war years has not only been maintained in the past year, but has been extended and intensified. This is revealed first of all in the increased enrollment in the Sunday, weekday and in the all-day schools; in the intensification of the curriculum of many weekday and Sunday schools through increasing either the number or length of their sessions; in the renewed emphasis on the Hebraic element in the curriculum; in the extension of the departments of education by the Jewish institutions of higher learning; in the larger appropriations by community funds for Jewish education, and last but not least, in the opening of a Department of Jewish Education by the American Jewish Committee.

The facts on the debit side of the Jewish educational inventory for the review year, point to the great shortage of qualified teachers and principals for the Jewish schools.

¹ Research Director, American Association for Jewish Education.

This shortage worked as a blight on existing and proposed educational programs in many cities. Coupled with this shortage, and exerting a similar influence, especially in the smaller towns, is the inadequate, obsolete and unaesthetic physical facilities in which most of the Jewish schools are housed.

School Enrollment

In 1940, Dr. Golub estimated the total enrollment in all Jewish schools at 190,000 (180,000 in the elementary schools and 10,000 in the high schools). The estimate was based on reported enrollment in 26 large cities. Two years later, Mr. Ben Rosen raised this estimate to 200,000. The present estimate, which is based on returns from 135 communities, places the number of children enrolled in all Jewish schools, Sunday and weekday, elementary and secondary, at 231,028. The number is probably larger since the high school and parochial school registration included in the above figure covers only cities which reported such data. The above total may be broken down as follows:

The Sunday school enrollment in 1945-46 was 120,365. This was calculated on the basis of returns from 135 cities which reported an aggregate enrollment of 60,028 pupils; and on estimates for the unreported communities based on a pattern of registration found in 129 communities outside the large metropolitan centers.

For estimating the enrollment in the Jewish weekday schools the same technique was used. Ninety-four communities reported an aggregate registration of 69,999. Including the unreported communities the total enrollment in the Jewish weekday schools of the country was 110,663.

The prevailing notion that most of the weekday afternoon schools are of the two or three-day-a-week type, is not borne out by the facts gathered for this survey. Of 296 weekday afternoon schools, distributed over 91 communities, and reporting on the number of sessions their schools meet per week, 88 schools or 29.7 per cent conducted five sessions a week, 79 or 26.6 per cent met four times a week, 71 or 23.9 per cent, three times and 58 or 19.6 per cent twice a week.

Similarly, the largest enrollment was claimed by the more

intensive type of school. Thus, the five-day-a-week schools claimed 9,985 students or 36.2 per cent of the total weekday school enrollment in the 90 cities, the four-day-a-week schools had 7,298 students or 26.5 per cent of the enrollment, the three-day-a-week schools 8,165 or 29.6 per cent, and the two-day-a-week schools 2,067 or 7.6 per cent of the enrollment.

Increased Enrollment in Sunday Schools

Sunday school enrollment increased in 1945-6 in most cities throughout the country, if the polled sample of 90 cities is a fair indication of the situation in general. Of the 90 cities which reported enrollment both for 1945-6 and 1944-5, sixty-one communities or 68.5 per cent reported increases; 17, or 19.1 per cent declines, and 11 indicated no change.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FOR CITIES
REPORTING FOR 1945-6 AND 1944-5

Number of Cities	Population	Enrollment	
		1945-6	1944-5
37	less than 1,000	2,590	2,286
27	1,000 - 3,000	2,786	2,595
6	3,000 - 5,000	708	652
12	5,000 - 15,000	5,850	5,378
4	15,000 - 25,000	3,691	3,776
3	50,000 - 100,000	5,406	5,063
1	100,000 and over	6,993	6,882
90		28,024	26,632

In New York the registration in the Reform Sunday Schools, according to the report of the New York Federation of Reform Synagogues, has increased from 7,285 in 1945, to 7,822 in 1946, an increase of 7.3 per cent. For the ninety polled cities the increase was only 5.2 per cent.

Increased Enrollment in Weekday Schools

The weekday school enrollment has increased more than seven per cent the past year according to the 78 cities which have reported enrollment for the years 1945-46 and 1944-45.

The afternoon schools of all types participated in the increase. The two-day-a-week schools, however, claimed the largest proportionate increase of 23.7 per cent, followed in order by the three-day, four-day and five-day-a-week schools.

WEEKDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FOR CITIES
REPORTING FOR 1945-6 AND 1944-5

Types of Schools	Number of Communities Reporting	Enrollment		Increase Per Cent
		1945-6	1944-5	
Two-day-a-week schools.....	30	1,615	1,224	23.7
Three-day-a-week schools.....	21	1,511	1,399	8.0
Four-day-a-week schools.....	30	5,782	5,360	7.8
Five-day-a-week schools.....	28	6,162	6,032	2.1
TOTAL.....		15,070	14,015	7.0

Secondary Hebrew Education

Hebrew education on a secondary level has shown a slight increase during the past year. The Marshalliah Hebrew High School, conducted by the Jewish Education Committee, had an enrollment of over 500 and a graduating class of 50 students, a record number. For those graduates who are preparing to enter a teachers' seminary, the Teachers Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary conducted during the year an intensive course in the Hebrew language.

The Herzliah Hebrew High School graduated 75 students, most of whom enrolled in the Herzliah Seminary. The Herzliah's Junior High School Department was expanded during the year.

The registration for the Hebrew classes of the public high schools has increased during the review period six per cent. Hebrew was taught in 15 senior, 2 junior and 2 evening high schools. Of the New York colleges, Hebrew was offered last year at the New York University, Hunter College, Brooklyn College, Columbia University and the New School for Social Research.

According to a paper read by Dr. Abraham I. Katsh, professor of education at New York University, at the Conference of the National Council for Jewish Education, held at Atlantic City, May 26-29, 1946, at least 261 colleges and universities outside of New York City accept Hebrew as meeting the school's language requirements, while at least 95 colleges and universities (exclusive of theological schools and seminaries) throughout the United States teach Hebrew.

Yiddish Schools

During the past year, the Yiddish Schools celebrated their 35th year on the American scene. The first Yiddish schools were organized in 1910 with the avowed aim of combatting the cosmopolitan-assimilationist moods that prevailed within the Yiddish-speaking circles of that time. Following the First World War and the Russian Revolution, and reflecting a more leftist orientation within the Jewish working classes, the Yiddish schools attenuated the Jewish phase in the curriculum and emphasized the proletarian and the international elements. Since the middle thirties, the ideological motivation of the Yiddish school has become increasingly a desire to cultivate in the child an appreciation of Jewish values through greater emphasis on the study of the Jewish holidays, the Bible, the Hebrew language and customs and ceremonies. Among the reasons for this development are the influence of the growing anti-Semitism in Central Europe, the worsening of the Jewish political and economic situation in Poland and, mainly, a feeling of greater rootedness of the Yiddish-speaking element in the American soil. The Yiddish school, unlike the Hebrew school, is usually affiliated with an existing central national organization.

During the school year 1945-6, the Workmen's Circle conducted 92 schools, 37 in New York City and 55 outside New York, with an aggregate enrollment in the elementary division of 5,030, in the pre-school department 195, and in the Yiddish high school classes 385. The total enrollment in all the Workmen's Circle Schools was 5,610. The Sholem Aleichem Institute operated during the review year 23 Yiddish schools, 16 in the city of New York and 7 in other cities.

Their combined registration in the elementary schools was 1,200 pupils, in the kindergarten, 105 and in the high school department 140, a grand total of 1,455.¹

Personnel Shortage

The shortage of trained teachers and executive personnel has been very acute during the past year. The extent of this shortage was disclosed in two surveys made during the month of April 1946. One survey was made on behalf of the *American Jewish Year Book*, the other on behalf of the American Association for Jewish Education and the National Federation of Hebrew Teachers. These surveys embraced 107 communities, distributed over 35 states. They formed 10.9 per cent of the 967 principal Jewish communities recorded by the U.S. Census of Religious Bodies in 1937, i.e., those having one or more congregations. The conditions of teacher shortage in these communities should thus be fairly indicative of the situation in the country as a whole. Of the communities surveyed, 69 (or 64.2%) reported shortages; 28 (or 35.8%) reported no shortages, and 12 did not answer. The proportion of communities in the sample lacking teachers is undoubtedly larger than 64.2 per cent, since some of the communities which have failed to answer should also be included in that category. Assuming that the proportion of shortages (64.2%) yielded by the sample is characteristic of the country as a whole, there will be at least 620 principal communities which will need trained teachers in the coming year in order to operate with any degree of efficacy their Jewish religious educational programs.

The major Jewish seminaries and teachers colleges, (Herziah Hebrew Teachers Institute, Teachers Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Teachers Institute of Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, Teachers Institutes of Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Boston and Chicago, Gratz College, Philadelphia), had altogether 41 graduates in the spring, 1946.

¹ Data for the schools conducted by other organizations were not available at the time the report was being prepared.

This failure of the Seminaries in the larger cities to produce Jewish teachers, has compelled many smaller Jewish communities to embark on their own teacher training programs. Among the communities which announced and began to implement such plans were St. Louis, Missouri; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Buffalo, New York.

Growing Community Interest in Jewish Education

An interesting expression of community concern with Jewish Education during the period under review is the establishment of the Department of Education by the American Jewish Committee. This Department is a natural, though retarded, development of the American Jewish Committee's forty years preoccupation with the defense of Jewish rights. The Department will endeavor, through a program of educational activities which will emphasize the sustaining values of the Jewish heritage, to bolster the "inner defenses" of the Jews. Mr. Israel B. Rappoport, writer and educator, was appointed educational consultant. The department convened a Conference on Jewish Adjustment in New York, December 1945, which was attended by thirty leading Jewish educators, sociologists and historians. The Conference pointed out the need for formulating some guiding principles for American Jews which would help towards achieving a balance between Jewish distinctiveness and integration into the American scene. It recommended that the American Jewish Committee establish a Commission for the study of the basic problems of Jewish adjustment in America. The Department plans to publish a series of pamphlets which will aim to orient the readers in regard to their Jewishness in the modern world. The first of the series, *Education for Living as American Jews*, appeared in May 1946.

Community interest in Jewish education has expressed itself during the past year in many other ways. The New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropies has assumed the financing of the Jewish Education Committee's activities for a period of three years. In Schenectady, Atlanta, Hartford, Conn., and Camden, N. J., plans were prepared for establishing community agencies of Jewish education as soon

as personnel is available. Educational community surveys were carried out during the review year by the American Association for Jewish Education in cooperation with the local communities, in Hartford by Mr. Judah Pilch, in Schenectady and Pittsburgh by Dr. Israel S. Chipkin, in Yonkers by Dr. Aharon Kessler and in Passaic by Mr. L. Ruffman. Community surveys comprising all phases of Jewish community life: education, recreation, social service, fund raising and public relations, were carried out in Wilmington, Del. and in Albany by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in cooperation with the American Association for Jewish Education, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

Growing community awareness of the importance of Jewish education is also revealed in increasing community allotments to Jewish education. A study of allocations by federations and welfare funds for Jewish education for the years 1942-44, prepared by the Department of Research of the American Association for Jewish Education, shows that the relative increase in appropriations for Jewish education was more than twice as large as the increase in the total amount budgeted during these years by the welfare funds for local needs. In 1942 the federations and welfare funds in 45 cities allocated for Jewish education \$795,098 out of the total amount budgeted for local needs; in 1944 the aggregate sum allotted for Jewish education in 56 cities was \$1,130,931, an increase of 42.2%. During this period the total amount budgeted for local needs in these cities rose from \$12,470,648 to \$14,724,662, an increase of 18.1%. The share, however, allotted for Jewish education by the federations and welfare funds out of the total budgeted for local needs has risen from 6.5% in 1942 to 7.6% in 1944.

Among the developments in Jewish education aiming at the stabilization of the profession was the introduction of community plans for licensing of teachers in Cleveland, Buffalo, Baltimore and Cincinnati. A Retirement and Pension Plan was adopted last year by the Jewish Education Committee of New York. This is the culmination of a project begun more than 15 years ago. The plan was officially inaugurated April 1, 1946. It included as charter members 156 teachers of 32 schools. The sum of \$60,000 was set

aside for the purpose of past service credits to cover a maximum of 14 years and past service for the charter members. To be eligible for the plan a teacher must hold a permanent license, be between the ages of 30 and 55, and serve in a school approved by the Jewish Education Committee. Similar plans with slight variations are being introduced in Chicago and Cleveland.

Another recent development aiming at strengthening the position of the Hebrew teachers in America is the organization in May 1943, of a national federation, which now has 1,200 members in 30 cities. The aim of the Federation is to help improve the economic position of the Jewish teachers in America, and to place teaching on a professional basis. The executive secretary of the Federation is Zvi Gladstein.

An important step in the consolidation of the forces of Jewish education in New York City was taken by a number of Talmud Torah leaders, who in cooperation with the Jewish Education Committee, have organized the Associated Talmud Torahs of New York under the chairmanship of Barnette E. Kopelman. The Association will aim to promote the interests of the Talmud Torahs as the traditional week-day school for American religious education. A similar effort for greater cooperation was made last year by the Metropolitan Council of the United Synagogue of America. It established a joint Board of Education whose aim is to raise the educational standards of congregational schools affiliated with the United Synagogue. Also, the New York Federation of Reform Synagogues which comprises 34 congregations, each of which conducts a religious school, has adopted a number of recommendations with a view to raising the standards of their schools.

Ivriah, the women's division of the Jewish Education Committee, has re-organized as an independent organization and will in the future help in the establishment of foundation schools and classes throughout the city. With the cooperation of the Jewish Education Committee and its kindergarten department, which is headed by Miss Miriam Heller, it has instituted a program of kindergarten teacher training.

Another development of considerable community interest is the organization last year by Mrs. I. Shomer, under the aegis of the Jewish Education Committee, of the United

Parent-Teacher Associations which has a membership of 68 Parent-Teacher Associations in as many schools throughout the city.

The Arts in the Schools

The teaching of the arts in the Jewish schools has been stimulated by the various art departments of the Jewish Education Committee of New York. About five-and-a-half years ago, before the Department of Music was organized under the leadership of Harry Coopersmith, only 12 weekday afternoon schools in the entire city of New York had professional music teachers. This year the number of such schools has grown to 65. In addition, many Sunday schools and 25 released time classes have professional music instructors. Jewish music in the Jewish schools, according to a paper read by Harry Coopersmith at the New York Pedagogic Conference of Principals and Teachers of various ideological groupings, held during January 25-27 at the Jewish Teachers Seminary, serves a double purpose: it gives the child a pleasurable experience with Jewish life, and serves as an emotional release for counteracting the depressing effect the tragic occurrences in Jewish life have on the Jewish child. The teaching of Jewish music was intensified last year by the Board of Jewish Education of Chicago. It conducted, in cooperation with the Allied Jewish School Board, two city-wide inter-school music festivals.

The Philadelphia Council on Jewish Education established a music department modelled along the lines of the Music Department of the Jewish Education Committee, headed by a full time professional director. It has also established a pedagogic library which contains a good Jewish music collection.

The study of painting, sculpting, and art craft as a regular school activity is being accepted by an increasing number of schools each year, if the annual number of entrants to the Spring Art Exhibits held by the J.E.C. in the Educational Hall of the American Museum of Natural History is a criterion. The exhibits were arranged by Temima Gezari, full-time art director of the J.E.C., who also conducts regular

art classes for teachers in service. At the first exhibit, only 25 schools participated; at the second the number almost doubled; at the last exhibit, held during April 18-May 5, 1946, 75 schools took part. An interesting feature of this exhibit was a collection of 50 children's paintings flown in from Palestine.

During the past year the J.E.C. established a Jewish Children's Theater of New York, which gave 12 Sunday afternoon performances of Yaakov Cohen's dramatic poem, "The Cave of the King" adapted by Mr. Citron, the director of school dramatics of the J.E.C. A Dance Department under the directorship of Dvora Lapson is contributing much to the teaching of the Jewish dance in a large number of Jewish schools in the city.

Reports from Communities

The reports from most cities tell of attempts at maintaining and even intensifying programs, despite the great shortage of teacher and executive personnel. In the communities of Allentown, Memphis, St. Louis, Denver, Springfield (Mass.), Norristown, Pa., the number of sessions and the hours of instruction in the weekday schools were increased. While in Bethlehem, Pa. and New London, Conn., a ruling made it obligatory for children nine years of age to attend weekday schools, Sunday schools were open only to children under nine and over 14 years of age. In Omaha, Nebraska and in Denver, Colorado, central Hebrew high schools were organized. Hebrew kindergartens were opened in Buffalo, St. Louis, Schenectady, Lakewood, Trenton, Bronx, Brooklyn and several other places. In the State of Oregon, there were Jewish schools only in Portland, but during the past year schools were organized in three more communities, Astoria, Eugene and Salem.

In a large number of communities, New York, Buffalo, Newburgh, Syracuse, Middletown, N. Y.; Wilmington; Akron, Cincinnati, Pottsville, Allentown, Bethlehem, Norristown, Pottstown, Pa.; Phoenixville and Lansdale (eastern Pennsylvania); E. St. Louis, Ill.; Long Branch; Milwaukee and in a number of other cities, inter-school affairs embrac-

ing all the school elements in the community were held. In Denver consecration ceremonies for new enrollees in the Jewish schools was made a matter of city-wide observance.

During the past year, the Chicago Board of Jewish Education developed its audio-visual department and reference library as well as its artcraft workshop. It conducted a Youth Camp Avodah, with farm labor, character training and Jewish education as main features. The Board purchased a new building in which the administrative offices, library and the College of Jewish Studies are housed. New educational buildings were also dedicated in St. Louis, Mo., Pittsburgh, Pa., Indianapolis, Ind., and East St. Louis, Ill.

The Board of Jewish Education of Baltimore extended its services to the Reform Sunday Schools with a view of establishing a Department of Reform Jewish Education. The Board issued new texts for elementary and secondary Jewish schools and conducted a testing program (achievement, I.Q., etc.) on a city-wide basis.

During the past year the Jewish Education Committee has initiated a new plan for supervision of New York schools. This plan envisages the division of the city of New York into a number of districts, each one having its district office. This plan will enable the district supervisory staff to work with all the schools in the area. *World-Over*, the rotogravure magazine for children, published by the Jewish Education Committee under the editorship of Deborah Pessin, has become a 16-page juvenile magazine with a circulation over 40,000, distributed mostly among schools. The J.E.C. has also established a Public Relations Department, with Norton Belth, as full time Director. The program of this Department is to coordinate the various public relations and publicity projects of the J.E.C. as well as to stimulate public interest in Jewish education. One of the projects launched by this Department is a series of radio dramatizations in cooperation with Protestant and Catholic school groups.

National Organizations for Jewish Education

The American Association for Jewish Education has expanded its program during the past year. In response to requests received from many communities, for assistance in

reorganizing their educational systems, the Association organized a Department of Educational Consultation headed by Doctor Aharon Kessler, formerly executive director of Young Judaea. During the year the Association introduced the School Adoption Plan, the aim of which is to establish through direct correspondence, fraternal relations between American and European children and to enable American Jewish children to supply European schools with school materials, books and gift packages. With the cooperation of the World Jewish Congress, the Commission on European Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, OSE, and other organizations, it secured the names of over 300 schools in Europe and assigned them to the Jewish Education Committee and to Bureaus throughout the country for "adoption" by local schools.

The Department of Research and Information of the Association published a number of studies during the year dealing with salary scales of teachers in Hebrew high schools, financing of central agencies of Jewish education and Welfare Funds contributions to Jewish education, and other subjects. It also cooperated with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in making over-all community surveys.

The Commission on Jewish Education continued its pioneering in the field of Jewish educational literature. It published *A History of Jewish Art* by Dr. Franz Landsberger, which gives an account, for the first time in the English language, of the history of Jewish art from its earliest beginnings to our own time. The Commission issued recordings of two Biblical plays with accompanying music for use in school assemblies: *The Birth of a Leader* and *Crossing of the Red Sea*.

The National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies has been reorganized as the central agency for adult Jewish education for all members and their families affiliated with conservative congregations. It conducted during the review year programs in 132 conservative congregations, which had an enrollment of about 3,500 men and women. Institutes of Jewish Studies for Adults were organized in 83 congregations. The publications of the National Academy during the past year dealt with subjects of interest to veterans. The following tracts were published: *Out of Uniform and Then What?* and *To*

Those Who Have Fallen—A Memorial, both by Chaplain Ben Zion Bokser; *The Soldier Comes Home* by Chaplain Morris Adler; and *Going Home* by Chaplain Harry Zwelling. Over 400,000 copies were distributed. The National Academy held a conference on "New Directions for Adult Jewish Education" at the Jewish Theological Seminary on March 24, 1946, and the Third National Laymen's Institute during the period of June 17-23.

The Board of Higher Education of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis and the Rabbinical Board of Greater New York, which was organized in 1945, conducted an extensive enrollment campaign for the Yeshivah schools. The United Yeshiva Foundation established seven new Yeshivahs. On February 10, this Foundation held a conference of Jewish farmers for the purpose of organizing a Yeshivah Agricultural Trade High School.

Torah Umesorah conducted nine parochial schools during the school year 1945-46 with an aggregate enrollment of 387 students. Three of the all-day schools were organized during the year. In addition, it established four kindergartens with a total enrollment of 72 and two new afternoon weekday schools.

The Jewish Chautauqua Society, sponsored by the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, continued to spread information about the Jew and Judaism among non-Jewish students and teachers in college circles throughout the United States and Canada. During the period of July 1, 1945, to April 30, 1946, Jewish Chautauqua representatives visited 351 campuses in every state of the union and Canada. In the Summer of 1945, the experiment, begun the preceding year, of supplying teachers on Judaism to Christian church camps of various denominations, was continued. Teachers were sent to 27 camps from Massachusetts to California. More than 5,000 Christian young people were reached last year in this fashion. In most instances, the rabbis lived in the camp with the students for a full week. During the review period, the organization supplied 4,826 volumes on Judaica to 201 college libraries. In the fall of 1945, the Chautauqua Society instituted two resident lectureships, one at Howard University in Washington, D.C., with Rabbi Hugo Schiff, giving accredited courses in both the Theological

Seminary and the College of Liberal Arts, the other at Hood Theological Seminary in Salisbury, North Carolina, with Rabbi Philip Frank as lecturer.

Other National Organizations

The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America organized a national society of men's clubs under the name of "Kohelles" and a national society of junior congregations under the name of "Ner Mitzvah." To service these two groups the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations published monthly *Torah Sermonettes* and *This Month in Jewish Life*.

The National Federation of Temple Brotherhods experimented during the summer of 1945 with a "Fifteen Minute Treasure Plan of Jewish Education," prepared by Dr. Ernest R. Jacob. The Plan contained a detailed day by day volume and page outline for 15 minutes reading in Bible, American Jewish history, Jewish literature and Jewish personalities. The Federation also published in the fall of 1945 the first pocket diary for Reform Jews.

The Jewish Braille Institute of America, Inc. is now engaged in a project of printing the entire Hebrew Bible in Braille and the Book of Genesis is now in the process of being printed. It is expected that the entire publication will consist of 16 large Braille volumes, probably taking three years to complete at the cost of \$12,000.

The Jewish Welfare Board has intensified and diversified the educational phases of its program. During 1945 it introduced a Jewish Music Week, and at least 74 communities in 28 different states in addition to Canada and Puerto Rico reported having arranged Jewish music programs. The Jewish Center Lecture Bureau cooperated with the JWB Army and Navy Program Committee, making available artists and lecturers for extended tours at nominal fees. In 1939 there were 703 direct bookings while in 1945 they numbered 1,153. The JWB also organized a Jewish Ceremonial Objects Exhibit, prepared from items loaned by the Hebrew Union College, which it made available to Centers throughout the country.

The educational work conducted by the Zionist Organization of America during the past year was, according to its own report, un-organized and inadequate. It is still in the process of establishing an education department. The educational committee of the Z.O.A. published Dr. Noah Nardi's *Twenty-Five Years of Education in Palestine* and is sponsoring the publication of a volume, *Hebrew Self Taught* by Zvi Scharfstein, in cooperation with the Histadruth Ivrit.

Hadassah emphasized the discussion group in its educational program during the past year. Hadassah regularly serviced its chapters with monthly program kits which covered a wide variety of material ranging from serious discussion pieces to humorous skits, poems, speeches and quizzes; leadership training courses were given to selected persons in various parts of the country; orientation courses and *Hadassah Headlines* went to 8,000 Hadassah leaders; and a National Education Advisory Committee of outstanding Jewish educators was organized under the chairmanship of Dr. Alexander M. Dushkin.

The Histadruth Ivrit, the central organization for the dissemination of Hebrew culture in America, is this year marking its 30th anniversary. During the first 25 years, the Histadruth was supported by a small group of loyal Hebraists. Today it is carrying on a highly ramified program of Hebrew cultural activity in New York City and throughout the country. It has its own publishing house, and in 1945 it averaged the publication of one book a month. Pargod, the Hebrew theater group sponsored by the Histadruth in cooperation with the Zionist Youth Commission, gave performances of *Shlomoh Hamelech V'shalmai Hassandler* (*King Solomon and Shalmai the Cobbler*) and Tschernichowsky's poetic drama *Bar Kochba*. Two years ago the Histadruth Ivrit organized an all-Hebrew-speaking camp for children and youth in the Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania. The camp has proved very successful as an educational medium and is now being emulated in a number of cities. The Histadruth Ivrit last year invited Mordecai Halevi, well-known Hebraist and educator, formerly the director of the Cincinnati Bureau of Jewish Education, as director of its activities.

Youth Organizations

Following the close of the war, the major Jewish organizations intensified their activities among the youth who in the preceding several years were serving in the Armed Forces or in defense work.

The American Zionist Youth Commission revived Masada (The Young Zionists of America) and organized the Intercollegiate Zionist Organization. Its four constituent groups reported increased memberships. Young Judaea closed the season with 26,000 members distributed in over 800 clubs. Its educational work was guided by 800 leaders and sub-leaders and 23 directors.

Junior Hadassah's membership was 15,342, on July 1, 1945, an increase of 2,182 over the previous year. Young Judaea conducted a special leadership training course under the direction of Dr. Aharon Kessler, formerly of Young Judaea, at Camp Young Judaea. A special Palestinian project—a two way gift exchange between youth in Palestine and in America—was carried out.

The Zionist Youth Commission carried on its educational program with the aid of 194 local and 22 regional commissions in 42 states. It organized several educational institutes, leadership training courses which lasted from four to eight weeks in various parts of the country. The Brandeis Camp Institute completed its sixth annual summer season.

Habonim and Hashomer Hatzair, two Labor Zionist youth organizations, conducted their educational activities with the aid of guest educational workers from Palestine. Their educational program emphasized the pioneer spirit of the Histadruth Haovdim and the Kibbutz movement in Palestine while the cooperative summer camp, conducted on the pattern of the Palestinian collective settlement, adapted to the American environment, was their main educational medium. Both groups conducted institutes for training leaders for selected groups of students who came to New York City from all parts of the United States and Canada. The Habonim institute lasted four months and that of the Hashomer Hatzair two months. The institutes offered courses in many phases of Judaism, Zionism and leadership techniques.

The major educational activity of the National Council of Young Israel was its Institute for Jewish Studies in New York City, which offered courses in Bible, Hebrew, Jewish Law and Customs, Jewish Ethics, Philosophy, Contemporary Judaism, Mishnah and Talmud.

In the fall of 1945 Dr. Abraham L. Sachar, head of the Hillel Foundations, was appointed director of the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization. During the year the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization conducted annual national tournaments in oratory, debate, playwriting and book reviews. The themes of all the contests were drawn from Jewish life, history or literature.

Hebrew Youth Organizations

During the past five years there has been a veritable upsurge of Hebraic cultural activities, going the full gamut of cultural expressions: literature (poetry, prose, the scientific essay), the theatre, music, the fine arts, the Hebrew spoken word. This revival of interest in Hebrew culture was especially strong among the Hebraically educated youth and resulted in the formation of Hebrew youth organizations: The Hanoar for college students and Haivri Hatzair for high school age students. These organizations are conducted under the aegis of the Histadruth Ivrit. The Hanoar had in 1945-6 branches on 15 college campuses with an aggregate membership of about 600. Hanoar publishes bi-monthly a literary Hebrew magazine *Niv*, while a special illustrated Hebrew bi-weekly *Hadoar Lanoar*, edited by S. Rubinstein, is published for children of 8 to 12 years of age.

Cultural and Scientific Organizations

The Yiddish Scientific Institute (*Yivo*) continued the publication of *Yivo Bleter* and *Di Yidishe Shprakh*. During the year it published the following new books: *Hitler's Professors: The Part of Scholarship in Germany's Crimes Against the Jewish People* by Dr. Max Weinreich (in English), *The Fight Against Gambling in Jewish Literature* by Isaac Rivkind and *Desiderata of Nazi Literature on the Jews* (list of about

500 Nazi books and periodicals on the Jews). The *Yivo* sponsored an essay contest among servicemen and returned veterans on the subject, "My Experiences and Observations as a Jew in World War II." The *Yivo* library obtained a very rare collection of documents, photographs, books and pamphlets from the Nazi archives, pertaining to Jews. It sent several of the documents to the U.S. Chief of Counsel for use in the Nuremberg trials. During the period of January-April 1946, the *Yivo* arranged seven exhibits.

During the season 1945-46, the Jewish Music Forum (The Society for the Advancement of Jewish Musical Culture) held seven public meetings. Scholarly papers (by Artur Holde, Ruth Rubin and Joseph Yasser) and new musical compositions (by Lazare Saminsky, Mordecai Sandberg, Herman Berlinski, Stefan Wolpe, Solomon Pimsleur, Reuven Kosakoff, Gershon Ephros, A. W. Binder and Jacob Weinberg) were presented at these meetings.

The Central Yiddish Culture Organization (The Cyco) published during the year 1945-46: Z. Schneour's *Kaiser un Rebbe*, 2 volumes (3 more volumes of this series are being prepared); S. Ginsburgh's *Meshumodim in Tzarishn Russland* (Converts in Tzarist Russia); H. Levick's *In Treblinka Bin Ich Nit Geven* (I Was Not Present in Treblinka); and the first volume of the *Yiddish Encyclopedia* in English based on the material contained in the volumes *Yiddn* of the *Yiddish Encyclopedia*. In December 1945, it presented the annual awards of the Louis LaMed Fund to Hebrew and Yiddish authors.

The Jewish Publication Society of America published and distributed more books than in any year of its history. It has also printed hundreds of thousands of prayer books and Haggadahs for the Jewish Welfare Board in its program of distributing books to the armed forces. A full report of the Jewish Publication Society's activities is given elsewhere in this volume.

During the period of review the Jewish Book Council of America began to function on a year-round basis. Sixty national organizations interested in books disseminating Jewish culture in Yiddish, Hebrew and English comprised the Book Council. Local chapters were organized in New York, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Baltimore and Mi-

ami. Feature articles on Jewish books were released monthly to the Anglo-Jewish press as a new service of the Council. The Jewish Book Month was widely observed in November by Jewish Centers, schools, congregations, public libraries and USO-JWB clubs and other institutions. Materials issued by the Council during the year included a bi-monthly publication, *In Jewish Bookland*, edited by Mortimer Cohen, a series of book lists, a volume, *About Jewish Books* by Philip Goodman, and the *Jewish Book Annual*, with English, Hebrew and Yiddish sections, under the editorship of Louis Rittenberg, Pinkhos Churgin and Moshe Starkman.

The Higher Institutions of Jewish Learning

On November 16, 1946 the charter of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College was amended by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, changing it to a University and authorizing it to confer the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Hebrew Literature, Bachelor and Master of Religious Education, Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy. By agreement with the New York School of Social Work and Teachers College, Columbia University, Yeshiva students will be able to take courses in these institutions for credit towards higher degrees from Yeshiva University. The Harry Fischel School of Higher Jewish Studies of the Yeshiva University was opened on March 31, 1946. The establishment of the School was made possible by a gift of a quarter of a million dollars by the Harry Fischel Foundation.

The Jewish Teachers Seminary and People's University had an enrollment of 130 students. Last year it began the publication of a series of volumes entitled *Jewish Life in America*. The first two publications were issued during the year—one is *Hebrew Education in America—Problems and Solutions* by Uriah Z. Engelman and the other *Occupational Patterns of American Jewry* by M. Goldberg.

Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning last fall opened its Graduate School in Jewish Education, leading to the doctorate degree. Dr. Leo L. Honor, executive director of the Board of Jewish Education of Chicago, was appointed professor of education.

The Herzliah Hebrew Teachers Institute commenced on December 1, 1945 its 25th year of activities in the field of secondary and higher Hebrew education in New York City. It was founded in 1921 by the Hebrew educator and poet, Moshe Feinstein. This year it received a charter from the University of the State of New York, granting it the status of a Hebrew Teachers Institute.

The enrollment in the Teachers Institute and Seminary College of Jewish Studies increased 25 per cent during the past year. The Seminary expanded its Arts-Education Department. Courses in music, crafts and the dance were integrated into the curriculum by relating them to the subject matter of history, Bible and literature. On the graduate level the Seminary conducted graduate courses in Hebrew, Bible and Talmud in cooperation with the Board of License of the Jewish Education Committee.

New Hillel units were established at Adelphi College, Long Island, Wayne, Detroit, University of Arizona in Tucson. The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at present comprises 136 units, five of which are in Canada and one in Havana. The Hillel educational program included credit courses, discussion groups, classes, forums, interfaith activities, dramatics, music, etc. Nine universities—Illinois, Texas, Iowa, Alabama, Oklahoma, Purdue, Connecticut, Northwestern and Maryland gave academic credit for the courses taught at the Foundation. Several of the Hillel units issued their own publications such as *Divrenu* at Indiana and *Hillel Perspectives* published jointly by the chapters at Harvard University, Radcliffe College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The New York University Jewish Culture Foundation extended its program of credit courses in Hebrew language, Jewish life and literature.

SOCIAL WELFARE

By H. L. LURIE¹

With the problems of transition from war to peace determining the basic tasks of the nation, Jewish social welfare organizations were taking stock, re-examining their aims, beginning long time planning, and raising capital funds required for institutional building. The feeling of working under conditions of emergency pressure and uncertainty which had characterized the depression and war years, was beginning to disappear. Crisis and emergency were, however, still the dominant condition overseas and the concern of American Jewry was being expressed in phenomenal increases in the funds raised for overseas need and settlement in Palestine, and in expansion of professional services and participation in movements dealing with overseas problems.

Dispersion, war casualties and Nazi extermination of overseas Jewry, resulted in the United States becoming the largest world center of Jewish population. Formerly less than one-third of world Jewry, American Jews in 1945 were an estimated 50 to 55 percent of all surviving Jews. There was a growing awareness of the Jewish group contributions to be made to the development of American life.

Acceptance of responsibility which these war-altered conditions placed upon American Jewry was evidenced in such developments as enlarged services to overseas Jewry and Palestine and heightened activity in organizing the American Jewish community. The assumption of increased American responsibility for Jewish needs overseas was attested by the \$100,000,000 campaign goal of the United Jewish Appeal for 1946 as compared with approximately \$35,000,000 raised during 1945, by large increases in the staff work of the J.D.C. and in political action programs of Zionist and non-Zionist bodies on Palestine and European readjustment.

Consciousness of the need for long range programs dealing with Jewish group life and American adjustment was evident in the reorganization of the structure of local Jew-

¹ Executive Director, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

ish community organization, in more comprehensive planning, and in raising large capital sums for expansion of institutions and programs in many communities.

General Welfare

General economic and social conditions in the United States were helpful to the realization of these trends in Jewish welfare. During the period under review, problems of reconversion were less difficult than had been anticipated. While the change over of industries from war to peace was affected adversely by industrial unrest and unsolved price and wage problems, the levels of production, employment and national income remained high. The pent up demand for consumers goods, reservoirs of savings and the war-delayed needs for building and expansion made the period comparable in prosperity to the war years.

This is illustrated by the fact that thus far in 1946, Jewish family service agencies, like the public welfare services which they supplement, report only minor increases in relief expenditures. Although the bulk of veterans have now been demobilized, the need for service and adjustment thus far has had little impact on the Jewish agencies available for assistance and guidance. Continuing favorable economic conditions were also demonstrated in the unprecedented increases in contributions reported by Jewish welfare funds in the winter of 1945 and spring 1946 campaigns.

The general stock-taking which followed the end of the war revealed many opportunities for improvement and expansion in health and welfare services, and there was a growing acceptance of the philosophy of service programs not merely for a marginal lower income group, but for all classes of the Jewish population.

Stock-taking also revealed marked cultural changes. Economic and general cultural advances for the group evidenced in trends toward white collar and business pursuits, a higher proportion of youth receiving secondary and college education and conditions of social well-being in general were paralleled by changes in cultural practices and religious adherence of concern to Jewish educators and religious leaders. Though statistical data are lacking, a number of observers called attention to the fact that a diminishing number

of American Jews were maintaining active religious affiliations and practices. Some returning chaplains reported relative indifference to religious rituals and the lack of attendance of Jewish soldiers at Jewish services. (At one conference of veterans and chaplains, it was reported that 85 percent of the men had failed to participate in the G. I. religious services.¹ According to another estimate only one-third of the men in service participated in religious services.² The latter source also called attention to the increases in mixed marriages especially in small communities and an increasing number of conversions to other religious faiths). The need for careful analysis of tendencies in Jewish cultural adjustment and for cultural programs was projected at a Conference of educators and social scientists called by the American Jewish Committee in December 1945.

Population

In the absence of accurate statistics, information on Jewish population trends is sketchy. It is not known to what extent the increases in marriage and birth rates noted for the general population are also reflected in the Jewish group. A few local Jewish population studies support the belief that while the number of Jewish aged is increasing rapidly, the number of children is diminishing. Statistics kept by local Bureaus of Jewish Education and children's service agencies similarly indicate a continuing decline in the proportion of children in the total Jewish population group. So far as can be established from general observation, there is stationary or declining Jewish population in the large cities and centers of Jewish population except for migration trends toward California, the southwest and Florida. It is not known, however, to what extent current population studies which report fewer Jews now than in the 1937 estimates (published in *American Jewish Year Book*) are a reflection of actual decline or previous over-estimates.

During the first post-war year there was only a small trickle of immigrant population. The approximately 900 refugees housed at Fort Oswego during the war have been distributed to 65 communities in 19 states. The directive

¹ *Reconstructionist*—April 5, 1946, p. 22.

² *Congress Weekly*, April 12, 1946, p. 7.

from President Truman announced early in 1946 which would permit the admittance of approximately 40,000 European refugees during the next 12 month period, was initiated with the arrival in New York City of the first sizable group of Jewish refugees on May 20, 1946.

Economic and Social Trends

During the war-time period general improvement in economic conditions and in employment sharply reduced the volume of economic aid furnished by Jewish social welfare organizations. Relief loads of Jewish family agencies dropped to forty percent of the 1940 volume and new applications for relief or general adjustment services fell almost as precipitately. Jewish family agencies in thirty-four cities reported fifty percent less in relief expenditures in 1945 than in 1940. Early reports in 1946 began to show a slight upward trend in case load and relief cases over the previous year.

The total volume of children under the care of children's institutions and foster home agencies declined from 7,833 at the end of 1940 to 4,724 at the beginning of 1945 with sharp reductions occurring in 1943 and 1944. On the other hand, the number of Jewish aged under care of Jewish institutions remained relatively unchanged during the past five years with new building plans projected for an increased volume anticipated in the future.

There was an increase in the number of patients occupying beds in hospitals under Jewish auspices, but a sharp reduction in out-patient and clinic services. Reflecting improved economic conditions a smaller proportion of Jewish patients were receiving free care, and there was a slight decrease in the proportion of Jews among total patients served.

Organization of Community Services

Central Jewish communal organization has been the result of responsibilities which Jewish communities have been carrying during the past two decades. As compared with approximately sixty cities which during the 1920s had achieved some form of organized Jewish philanthropy or federation of charities, 300 cities in 1945 reported central

Jewish organizations. This was largely the result of the organization of central welfare funds for the support of national and overseas agencies, stimulated by the increasing seriousness and complexity of overseas problems. New federations or community councils resulted from the growing complexities of Jewish group problems and group relationships in the United States.

Organized on a broad basis of participation of individual membership or constituted through individual representatives of local Jewish organizations, the continuing experience of these local agencies and their growing assurance concerning their functions and community needs were reflected in improvements and reorganization. In a number of cities, federations of local philanthropies were merged with welfare funds or with community councils to constitute a central over-all planning and fund-raising body for Jewish programs.

A single central organization is now the general rule in cities with less than 10,000 population. Of 187 member agencies of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in this category, only four cities have two central agencies dividing various communal functions between them. On the other hand, this trend toward centralization has not been completed in most of the larger cities where problems are more complicated and where Jewish communal work is performed by a large number of organizations. Only 20 of the 48 cities with more than 10,000 Jewish population report a single functioning central agency concerned with both fund-raising and general Jewish planning.

One marked aspect of local communal development was evident in the raising of capital funds for health, social welfare and cultural post-war planning. Led by the New York Federation Building Fund Campaign which netted \$13,000,000 in its first year of operation, it is estimated that approximately \$35,000,000 was raised for capital fund purposes for hospitals, community centers, institutions for the aged and religious institutions. Included in this amount is \$5,000,000 for building fund campaigns or improvements in present buildings of YMHAs and Centers in 61 communities reported by the Jewish Welfare Board.

In a large number of cities studies and plans were under way for new or improved institutions for the care of the

aged, chronically ill, and a number of communities without such facilities were exploring needs. In addition to New York City, large capital funds for medical and other institutional developments were raised in Chicago, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other large and intermediate sized cities. Three cities which had not previously established general hospitals under Jewish auspices—Detroit, Minneapolis and Miami—made exploratory studies followed by the raising of funds for such institutions in Detroit and Minneapolis.

National Organizations

There were few changes in national Jewish organizations or relationships among agencies. The United Jewish Appeal was reconstituted for 1945 and 1946 after a series of difficulties; the National Community Relations Advisory Council of national and local defense agencies continued its work despite criticisms of lack of vigor voiced by some observers and by its former chairman, David Sher, at the time of his resignation. Charges continued to be made of unnecessary duplication and of multiple agencies in some fields of overseas or domestic work.

The Joint Defense Appeal continued as the fund-raising body for the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Domestic services to immigrants were merged by the National Refugee Service and the Service to the Foreign-Born Department of the National Council of Jewish Women (HIAS was invited to join but declined). The proposal for a national advisory budgeting service was overwhelmingly defeated at the February 1946 Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds but that agency was requested to intensify its fact-finding services.

At its General Session in February 1946, the American Jewish Conference, heretofore limited to emergency overseas political matters, authorized its Interim Committee to explore the question of establishing a permanent body representing national agencies and local communities to succeed the Conference and include American Jewish affairs within the scope of such a permanent body.

Fund-Raising

Paralleling the other developments in Jewish community organizations, fund-raising results in 1945 showed the influence of favorable economic conditions and the deep interest aroused in Jewish needs both here and abroad. From partial information assembled by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds it can be estimated that American Jews raised between \$115,000,000 and \$125,000,000 in 1945 in philanthropic funds for local, national and overseas purposes, largely through central welfare funds and federations.

This total includes the \$35,000,000 raised in local capital fund campaigns, \$35,000,000 raised in 1945 by the United Jewish Appeal (as compared with \$27,000,000 in 1944). Other overseas agencies received close to \$10,000,000 in philanthropic income.

National agencies engaged in health, defense work and cultural and religious activity reported philanthropic receipts between \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Federations received approximately \$25,000,000 for local health, welfare and cultural services directly through their own campaign efforts or through participation in non-sectarian community chests. The above estimates, based upon reports received by CJFWF from 192 federations and welfare funds, do not include additional sums raised by synagogues for religious purposes, and the non-philanthropic income received by Jewish hospitals, schools, centers and other service institutions. In general, fund-raising in 1945 (aside from capital funds received) showed an increase of approximately 30 percent over the amounts secured in 1944.

With only a part of the campaigns completed, welfare funds are raising two, three and four times as much in their 1946 campaigns as they secured in 1945. With the annual funds needed by local Jewish service agencies, the capital fund campaigns projected by a number of theological seminaries and national hospitals, the building and endowment fund program of Yeshiva University and the campaign for the Hadassah—Hebrew University Medical School as well as increased goals of other overseas service agencies—it is estimated that the campaign goals in 1946 for all needs and capital funds will total close to \$200,000,000.

SERVICEMEN AND VETERANS

By LOUIS KRAFT¹

The problems of occupation faced by our servicemen and women throughout the world and the rehabilitation of veterans are the paramount peacetime tasks now before our country. They come in the wake of unrelenting hardships of four years of war during which American Jewry united in purpose, coordinated its actions, manpower and resources to contribute unprecedented service toward victory. Only through this remarkable integration of effort by the American Jewish community could so vast an undertaking in behalf of the men and women in uniform have been successful.

Through the National Jewish Welfare Board (JWB) American Jewry's instrumentality for meeting the religious, morale and welfare needs of Jewish personnel in the armed forces, (officially recognized as such by the United States Government since 1917), the monumental needs of our servicemen continued to be met during World War II.

In every phase of its war-time program, JWB's keynote was "Operation Jewish Unity," for through its Army and Navy Division, it directed a network of committees made up on the national level of representatives of 38 affiliated national organizations and other citizens at large, and on the local level by 681 community Army and Navy committees similarly organized. Moreover, the JWB Army and Navy Committee inspired and guided the organization and activities in Great Britain, Palestine, India, Hawaii and Australia through which it demonstrated American Jewry's concern for its servicemen by providing much needed morale building facilities to the distant outposts of the world.

War Records

JWB has been designated as the official representative of American Jewry in recording for permanent reference Jewish achievement in the armed forces. This research and authen-

¹ Executive director, National Jewish Welfare Board.

tication of Jewish casualties and heroic action is being accomplished by JWB's Bureau of War Records through organization of 1,003 community war record committees and correspondents and twelve state committees.

On July 1, 1945 the Bureau began the compilation of all the information transmitted by the war records committees throughout the United States in anticipation of the publication of the following reports:

a) Population studies to determine the ratio of Jewish men in the armed forces in relation to the total number of all men who served in World War II; b) Various special studies, such as physicians and dentists in the service; refugees, Jews from foreign-born families and other groups; c) As complete a count as possible from all over the United States of Jewish men and women who were casualties in the war, who received awards and who were in the ranks of commissioned officers.

Studies by the Bureau of War Records indicate that 550,000 men and women of Jewish faith have served in the armed forces of the U.S. in the course of World War II, or in military terms, the equivalent of 37 Divisions. Population studies completed in 20 representative American cities demonstrated that the percentage of Jews in uniform was equal to, and in a number of cases was higher than, the ratio of Jews to the general population.

About 17,500 Jewish men and women in uniform have already received citations for valor and merit, many of them posthumously. These men and women hold an aggregate of 33,446 awards. The number of men receiving the four highest awards were: 1 Congressional Medal of Honor; 64 Distinguished Service Crosses; 27 Navy Crosses; 34 Distinguished Service Medals.

In addition, Jewish men and women were the recipients of the following awards: 160 Legions of Merit; 1,115 Silver Stars; 1,656 Distinguished Flying Crosses; 162 Soldier's Medals; 29 Navy and Marine Corps Medals; 3,114 Bronze Star Medals; 10,810 Air Medals; 11,765 Purple Hearts.

Nearly 7,500 Jews are already known to have died in service—6,000 in combat. The total number of all casualties, thus far definitely authenticated, is 23,401.¹

¹ Returns on casualties are not yet complete.

Jewish men and women served in every type of military activity—on the ground, in the air, on and under the sea. Statistics on over 60,000 men, compiled by war record committees in 181 cities and towns, show that 80 percent were in the Army, 17 percent in the Navy, 2 percent in the Marine Corps, and 1 percent in the Coast Guard. Of those in the Army, one-sixth were in the Infantry, one-twelfth were in other ground force units, nearly three out of ten were in the Air Force, and of these, almost one-fourth were flying personnel.

Twenty-one men of Jewish faith have attained senior rank in our armed forces in World War II. Seventeen were Generals: 6 Major Generals and 11 Brigadier Generals; four were Admirals, or Commodores: 1 Vice Admiral, 2 Rear Admirals, and 1 Commodore.

Thousands of Jewish families have given three or more members to the service. Nineteen families have contributed six members each; 13 have contributed seven members each and four have contributed eight members each.

One family lost three sons in service, while there are known to be at least 46 Jewish families in the country in which two members have given their lives for the United States.

More than one-third of all Jewish physicians of the United States were in uniform. A survey covering all of New York State, eastern New Jersey, and 22 medium-sized communities all over the country revealed that about 60 percent of all Jewish physicians, under 45, in those areas, were in our armed forces. Thirty percent of the Jewish dentists in the New York metropolitan area saw service in the military forces of the United States, according to a study made by the JWB Bureau of War Records.

Chaplains

Through JWB's Committee on Army and Navy Religious Activities (CANRA), the official agency for recruiting, endorsing and supervising of Jewish chaplains in the service, another inspiring example of unity was achieved in providing an adequate religious program which afforded the solace of faith and hope for Jewish servicemen. When the war ended

there were 288 of the original 311 Jewish chaplains serving in the Armed Forces; 216 of whom were overseas and 72 in domestic posts. Jewish chaplains served in Japan, Germany, Italy, England, France, Belgium, China, North Africa, and in many islands of the Pacific and the Aleutians. They accompanied American personnel in all major invasions and were directly involved in every important aspect of the war development.

Furnishing Jewish religious supplies on shifting battle fronts was a great responsibility. It was met by the establishment of regional supply depots in the United Kingdom, the European and Mediterranean theatres of operation, India and Hawaii, the Marianas and the Philippines for the Pacific area. The attempt was made to stock these supplies by anticipating their needs nine months in advance. For instance, in 1944 some 200,000 packages of matzohs were purchased for distribution overseas for Passover in 1945. As the war drew to a close, 1945 purchases were cut one-quarter to 25,000 packages to provide servicemen in the occupation areas with holiday fare for Passover in 1946.

There were two JWB missions overseas in 1945. Rabbi Philip Bernstein, then executive director of CANRA, and Chaplain Aryeh Lev, then of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, who has succeeded him at CANRA, were invited to visit the Pacific theatres. Later Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein made an inspection tour of the European Theatre of Operations at the request of the War and Navy Departments, and attended a chaplain's conference held in Berchtesgarden, "within the shadow of Hitler's lair." Here were discussed ways and means of insuring adequate religious services for men in Europe, solving problems on the spot, improving methods of distributing supplies and raising the morale of the Jewish chaplains and G.I.'s.

As 1945 waned, there was a marked shift in the direction of the work. Jewish chaplains were to be found in increasing numbers in military hospitals and redeployment and separation centers. CANRA's Visiting Committee made more than 500 visits during the war to camps for the purpose of continuous contacts and services in relation to chaplains in the field. It found that its major task was to help arrange for maximum Jewish chaplaincy coverage in the United States.

The most dramatic services rendered by Jewish chaplains in 1945 were in the liberation and redemption of Hitler's shattered victims. Entering with the advancing armies, they were in a position to help long before civilian agencies were admitted. In Europe, particularly, and also in North Africa and the Philippines, they saved innumerable lives and brought spiritual sustenance to many more. Although the whole story may never be written, the essential facts have been prepared for permanent record in Rabbi Lee J. Leviner's booklet *Chaplains to the Rescue*.

Separation of chaplains from the armed forces was slower than the G.I. discharge rate until the end of 1945, when the pace quickened perceptibly, and by July 1946 only 100 remained of the 288 who were in the service when the war ended. It is anticipated that by the end of 1946, 18 will be with the forces in Europe, 15 with the armies in the Pacific, and a handful of navy chaplains at key naval centers. This will necessitate increased responsibility for JWB and its communal resources, including appointment of civilian rabbis, in order to meet the needs in installations without Jewish chaplains.

Religious Hospitality Centers

As countries overseas were liberated, immediate plans were made for the establishment of religious hospitality centers. In 1945 ten of these units were opened by the Army and Navy Division in what had been the occupied area in Europe and the Philippines. They have been doing an outstanding job for the Jewish G.I.'s—and indirectly for the unfortunate displaced persons, thanks to the cooperation of chaplains and JWB field representatives. Rabbi Isaac Toubin, JWB field worker in Europe, who returned to this country in March 1946, after ten months of service there, reported that in France interest in organizing the Centers, which served both as social and religious centers, was at first lacking in the civilian communities because of their impoverished condition, but, once the initial handicaps of inadequate buildings and facilities were overcome, civilians and G.I.'s alike responded with enthusiasm.

Centers were set up in Paris, Rheims, LeHavre, Frankfurt,

Heidelberg, Berlin, Bremen, Stuttgart, Vienna and Shanghai by the JWB staff and Jewish chaplains.

In visits to various cities in France and the D.P. camps in Germany, Rabbi Samuel Gordon, director of the JWB overseas service, and Rabbi Toubin found that there were no religious materials on hand. At their request, JWB augmented its normal shipment for the military. Similarly a great deal of material originally for military priority was diverted to emergency displaced persons need. This included prayer books, kosher food, phylacteries and even games for children and symphonic recordings for adults in the camps.

The establishment of these centers brought a revival of morale to the fearful, frustrated and war weary men, women and children. Here for the first time since the war started, inhabitants of the devastated cities relaxed for a few hours at dances or the movies, heard lectures, played games or attended services.

USO

USO, the country's over all representative for meeting the welfare and recreational needs of the armed forces, of which JWB is a member agency, served them in offshore bases in Panama, Hawaii, Trinidad, Porto Rico, Brazil, Alaska, the Philippines and Bermuda.

In addition to USO work at these bases, which will continue for troops of occupation, service in this country will be maintained by USO until the end of 1947 wherever recreational resources are nonexistent or are insufficient to meet the needs of the military in the area. The special service of JWB will, of course, continue permanently in peacetime as it has in war.

On VJ Day JWB served at 181 operations in Continental United States. This represented 11.7 percent of total USO points of service. By December 31, 1945 this figure was reduced to 155 operations or 12 percent of total USO units.

Hospital Service

One of the most challenging aspects of JWB's Army and Navy program is its hospital service in the United States, which reached a peak in August 1945, as casualties were

brought back from the various war theatres. At that time JWB, through its well integrated hospital department, was serving 155 Army and Navy, General Convalescent and Regional hospitals. This tremendous task was made possible by the coordinated effort of 92 workers—chaplains, civilian rabbis and JWB hospital workers—with 65 volunteer committees covering 194 locations.

Besides caring for religious needs, the hospital department cooperates in aiding physical and occupational therapists as well as Red Cross workers in promoting the readjustment of patients to normal life.

In hospitals which care for blind servicemen at Deshon, Butler, Pa.; Valley Forge General, Phoenixville, Pa.; and Avon, Avon, Pa., Braille prayer books are provided by JWB. At Camp Upton and Mason General Hospital many other occupational therapy supplies, such as lathes, printing presses and carpentry tools, were donated by JWB. In the early days of the program JWB lay committees provided many wheel chairs for patients who lost their limbs.

Although the number of patients in hospitals has been declining since December 1945, 1946 indications are that there is a great need to continue the hospital program.

Service to Veterans

The vastly enlarged program of service to veterans and their dependents currently being conducted by JWB is the development and outgrowth of experience and skills acquired over the past twenty-five years. The dimensions of the present job, which will extend for many years ahead, is one of gigantic proportions compared to what was required following the first world conflict.

Every phase of the veteran's problem has been encompassed in the JWB program, including service at veterans hospitals, the handling of claims for benefits for disabled men and service to men in military prisons.

Since VJ Day veterans hospital coverage has been increased so that today JWB ministers to the religious and spiritual needs of Jewish patients at 87 of the 97 veterans hospitals. Forty of these institutions are visited by part time rabbis and as the Jewish population in any hospital increases, ar-

rangements are made for similar coverage. Other hospitals are serviced by JWB representatives or by lay co-workers in the community.

JWB, working in cooperation with the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, has been accredited by the U.S. Veterans Administration to handle claims for pensions and other benefits.

Last year (1945), 5,176 claims for pensions were handled by the JWB field staff. Of this number 2,547 awards were granted and a total of \$311,780.03 paid as initial awards. Indicative of the enormous spurt in the claim load are the following figures: in December 1944, the JWB field staff handled 433 pension claims. For the month of December 1945, the number was 707.

Field representatives are not only concerned with the matter of claims and governmental benefits. In 1945, field representatives were contacted for assistance in 8,831 personal service matters, such as requests for employment, vocational guidance, medical attention, financial assistance, recreational and social contacts, adjustment of family problems, child guidance, legal aid and housing. Referrals were made to the proper agencies in each field, and the veteran put in the way of receiving required specialized assistance.

Through field visits by members of the National and field staffs, guidance bulletins and other means, local Jewish Veterans Service Committees have been set up in one community after another so that today 80 cities, which comprise more than 85 per cent of the Jewish population of the country, have been organized and are active in guiding veterans back to civilian life.

Besides caring for the needs of Jewish veterans, these committees participate in and make their contributions to the over-all general community veterans service effort.

Women's Division

The Women's Division of JWB is a combination of nine affiliated Jewish women's organizations representing an army of 250,000 volunteers in 43 large cities. It combines to develop projects for women's groups to serve soldiers and sailors and is another effective demonstration of unity in action. Last

year 125 installations were served through Women's Division projects. These included Serve-A Camp, Serve-A Chaplain (overseas) and Serve-A Hospitality Center (overseas). Highlighting the 1945-1946 program was the "adoption" of hospitality centers by local committees.

The zeal and devotion which characterized this over-all Jewish record of war service, in which 38 national Jewish organizations contributed unstintingly, is one to which every Jew may point with justifiable pride.

ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION

By ELLEN H. POSNER¹

While responsible polls have intimated that the rise of anti-Semitic feeling in the United States, as differentiated from anti-Jewish agitation, has halted in the last two years, the professional purveyors of hate have brought about a strong revival of overt anti-Semitism. Largely of American stock and financed by Americans, as compared with the foreign agents and Nazi propagandists before Pearl Harbor, these "nationalists," have been busily promoting bigotry, distrust, dissension and discord throughout the nation. They have also attempted, in the period under review, to coordinate and centralize their forces. They were prepared at the end of the Japanese war to take advantage of the predicted chaotic economic conditions, and to exploit the returning servicemen, the unemployed and all other individuals who felt insecure.

With the termination of war-time restrictions, the number of disruptionists have increased by the addition of new recruits and the formation of new organizations. Their activities have been characterized by a freedom of movement,

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which was in part the result of the government's seeming inability to prosecute and, at the same time, reluctance to terminate the sedition conspiracy trial, or to dismiss the previous indictments. The boldness of these "nationalists" can best be characterized by a statement by the chief rabble-rouser of them all, Gerald L. K. Smith, in his newsletter of September 1945: "*I remind you again: The war is over. Censorship is removed. You can say anything you please which is true, and do anything you please which is right, without violating any rule or law.*"

Early in 1946, Attorney General Tom C. Clark, recognizing the increasing symptoms of intolerance, issued a directive to all United States Attorneys to protect the civil rights of minorities "to the full extent and intent of the Constitution and of statutory provisions." He instructed them to "devote special attention and investigation to protection of all Americans in their civil liberties, regardless of race or color." "Civil rights of minorities in this country were never under greater threat than at this time," the Attorney General warned.

"Nationalist" Groups

American Nationalist Party

The organization of the American Nationalist Party by former Senator Robert R. Reynolds, with the assistance of Gerald L. K. Smith and the late Carl H. Mote, and the backing of many subversive groups, proved abortive. Officially launched in January 1945, Reynolds' group invaded such cities as Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Boston in the Spring of 1945. Its fund-raisers, who included J. Victor Malone and Joseph E. McWilliams, anti-Semitic rabble-rouser indicted for alleged seditious conspiracy, were able to collect money from businessmen by promising to wage a battle against Communists and foreigners, the New Deal, government regulation of business, and to promote anti-labor propaganda. Hand in hand with its campaign for money, the Party, and "nationalists" in general, with an eye to the post-war period of economic and moral adjustment, attempted to infiltrate into and affiliate with labor

unions, veterans organizations, youth movements, women's groups, farm organizations and church groups, and to bid for the support of small businessmen. Where the field was particularly lucrative, as in the case of returning servicemen, they formed new organizations set up to attract and exploit these groups in order to create dissension and dissatisfaction in their ranks. In addition, the "nationalists" exploited the various grievances of foreign language groups in the United States.

The Party came to an abrupt halt largely because of an exposé given nation-wide circulation by the Scripps-Howard press. Consisting of a series of articles in July 1945 by Eugene Segal, the exposé tore away the screen of respectability which hid the Party's true objectives and disclosed its alliance with such well-known bigots as Smith, Mote and other similar characters. At about the same time, the New York Better Business Bureau advised its affiliated bureaus in the principal cities of the nation to warn industrialists against contributing to the Party. Chambers of Commerce in large industrial centers took up the warning and gave it more publicity. Reynolds dismissed his twenty solicitors and ceased publication of his organ, *The National Record*, with the October 1945 issue.

Gerald L. K. Smith

G. L. K. Smith, however, was not deterred by the adverse publicity. On the contrary, operating as a one-man enterprise, he thrives on any and all public notice. In the Summer and Fall of 1945 he planned to move his national headquarters to Los Angeles where he spent some time. But large counter-demonstrations, in which 200 community organizations participated, interfered with his plans. His activities in California were promoted by Lawrence and Willis Allen, leaders of the Ham 'N' Eggers, otherwise known as the Payroll Guarantee Association, and a specially created California Pastors' Committee. Speaker at, and sponsor of, the meetings in Los Angeles was City Councilman Meade McClanahan. Subsequently, as a result of a strong campaign based on his record of supporting Smith, he was decisively

recalled from office by his constituents in a special election held on March 19, 1946.

Smith undertook an extensive speaking tour of the nation. In September 1945 he addressed meetings in Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Celina, Ohio, and Detroit, in the order given. In Cleveland before a large turnout of the United Mothers of America whose chairman is Mrs. David K. Stanley, he introduced his Post-War Recovery Plan which was officially launched at the annual meeting of the America First Party held in Celina, Ohio, on September 23, 1945.

The Plan, according to Smith, combined the best features of the Townsend movement, Coughlin's money reform, Huey Long's "share the wealth" and the Payroll Guarantee Association. Included in the fantastically generous benefits were wounded veterans, unemployed veterans, all unemployed, and citizens over 60. An average family, for example, was to receive \$8,000 a year. The cell system, which was adopted from the faltering American Nationalist Party, was to be an integral part of the Post-War Recovery Plan. Under it key Smith men would form small groups and hold meetings in private homes.

In the Fall and Winter of 1945, he toured the West and South, "laying a foundation for a national crusade." The bulk of his meetings were held in California. A marked pattern began to characterize Smith's meetings: very little free publicity in the newspapers heralding his appearance, organized civic protests and picketing of his meetings necessitating strong police protection, and marked and studied emphasis by him and his cohorts on the "persecution" of themselves and other "patriots" by "communists" and Jews.

On January 30, 1946 Smith was called to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, particularly about his financial affairs. According to Smith he had urged the Committee to call him and cross-examine him "without mercy concerning the false accusations brought against me by Communist elements." Nevertheless, not only was Smith allowed to use the Committee as a sounding board, his financial affairs not questioned, nor his heated denial of being a fascist, anti-Semite or bigot challenged, but he was permitted, in the congenial atmosphere which prevailed, to call for the investigation by the Committee of

three reputable organizations engaged in combatting anti-Semitism.

Smith was arrested in Chicago on February 7, 1946 as the result of events which took place at his meeting there. Arrested with him on charges of "creating a diversion tending to breach the peace," were his fellow-speakers, the Rev. Arthur W. Terminiello, who had accompanied Smith on part of his tour, and Frederick Kister, who leads the Christian Veterans of America. All three were were booked on charges of disorderly conduct; Terminiello and Kister were also under charges of inciting a riot. During Terminiello's trial, Smith and his lieutenant, Don Lohbeck, were cited for contempt of court for distributing derogatory statements to reporters in the courtroom; in April 1946 Smith was sentenced to a jail term of sixty days and Lohbeck to thirty days. Terminiello was convicted of disorderly conduct and sentenced to a fine of \$100. All three are appealing their cases. Smith and Kister have not yet been tried on the original charges of disorderly conduct.

Using his conviction as an additional reason for raising more money, Smith exhorted his followers to contribute larger sums to meet the expense of the court proceedings. He called a congress of "68 nationalist groups" for May 28th and 29th in St. Louis. Barred at first by the St. Louis police because of strong public protest, the meeting began sessions on May 29th. The speakers also included Larry Asman of the Christian Veterans Intelligence Bureau in Chicago; Kister; Kirk Dilling, substituting for his mother, Elizabeth Dilling; Kenneth Goff, chairman of the Christian Youth for America; Rev. L. L. Marion, a candidate for governor of Michigan on the America First Party ticket in 1944; Mrs. L. E. Bengé, head of the Mothers of Sons Forum of Cincinnati; Mrs. Stanley; Jeremiah Stokes of the Pro-American Vigilantes of Salt Lake City, Utah; and Harry Romer, St. Henry, Ohio, associate of Carl H. Mote in the National Farmers' Guild and the America First Party's candidate for vice-president in 1944. Present in the audience were the Rev. Gerald B. Winrod, Wichita, Kansas, a defendant in the Federal sedition-conspiracy trial and publisher of *The Defender*, and the Rev. Harvey H. Springer, Englewood, Colorado, an old associate of Smith and co-founder with

Goff of the Christian Youth for America. Smith, considering St. Louis as the location of his national headquarters, intends to return to that city at the end of June.

Not content alone with the drawing power of the America First Party, Smith, in order to attract various groups, has set up a number of other fronts, under whose "sponsorship" he arranged meetings: the Midwestern Political Survey Institute; the Nationalist Veterans of World War II, formed late in 1943 under the leadership of George Vose, who was court-martialed for selling Army goods and passes to soldiers and sentenced to hard labor for six months; the Christian Veterans of America in Chicago, which organized branches in Denver and Philadelphia, led by Frederick Kister who was associated with Ralph Townsend, convicted Japanese agent; and the Midwestern Pastors' Committee Against Communism, whose chairman is the Rev. L. L. Marion.

In addition to his speaking activities and administration of his many "fronts," Smith continues to publish his strongly anti-Semitic and disruptive *The Cross and the Flag* and to furnish to kindred publications a "news" column under the auspices of the Nationalist News Service. Together with Terminiello and others, he has been circulating petition blanks calling for the lifting of restrictions placed on Charles E. Coughlin's extra-religious activities.

Arthur W. Terminiello

The Rev. Arthur W. Terminiello was suspended by his bishop, the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Toolen, Bishop of the Diocese of Mobile. In a public statement, on November 16, 1945, the Bishop charged him with refusing to obey his orders to cease sending out literature "detrimental to the Church and to the unity of the country." Henceforth, the Bishop ruled, he was no "longer considered a priest in good standing," nor did he have the "right to use his facilities as a priest."

Terminiello's statements had demanded the punishment of those guilty of promoting the sedition trial and restitution to those who suffered "persecution in this travesty on justice," and the amendment of the Constitution of the

United States to declare Zionism treason. Relieved of his religious duties, Terminiello turned his full attention to the promotion of bigotry. In February 1946 the first issue of Terminiello's *The Crusader* was published as a regular monthly publication. He claimed about 40,000 membership in his Union of Christian Crusaders, which sponsored a meeting at which he and Smith spoke in Detroit on February 6th.

In July 1945 he was honored at a testimonial meeting in Boston held under the auspices of the "Boston Friends of Father Arthur W. Terminiello." The local Christian Front leader, William B. Gallagher, presided. Terminiello has also issued a call to his followers to organize a "March of Death on Washington," to demand the punishment of those guilty of the Pearl Harbor debacle.

Widely quoted by and in constant contact with subversive elements, Terminiello spoke at a meeting of the Current Events Club in Philadelphia on January 18, 1946 with Dan Kurts and Kurt Mertig, who were speakers at a Christian Front meeting in Queens, New York City, in October 1945.

He officially aligned himself with Gerald L. K. Smith, accompanying him early in 1946 on a two month speaking tour. In February 1946, Terminiello spoke in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, and Buffalo. His arrest along with Smith, in Chicago on February 7th, has already been referred to.

Carl H. Mote

"Nationalist" infiltration into the National Farmers' Guild became a certainty in December 1944 with the election of Carl H. Mote as president. Before a year had passed, he was removed from office in October 1945, by the directors of the Guild. He was charged with misconduct in office and insubordination; accused of making un-American statements and of advocating that the Guild seize government trucks for farm use as a sort of "domestic lend-lease." Specifically, his removal was based on a statement in the May 1945 issue of his *America Preferred* which had found the Germans superior to Americans and the English "physically, intellectually, aesthetically, and morally."

Mote, taking with him a sizable segment of midwest

farmers, retained control of the National Farmers' Guild's records and its publication the *Farmers' Guild News*, another outlet for his anti-Semitic libels. In December the two factions of the Guild elected presidents at separate conventions in Ohio. Mote retained the presidency of his group until his death on April 29, 1946. Kenneth C. Weber, former member of the anti-democratic National Workers' League in Detroit, was elected president of the remnant of the original Guild. Early in April 1946 Mote's faction changed its name to the United Farmers of America.

Eugene Flitcraft

The Illinois Supreme Court in January 1946 reversed the ruling, on technical grounds, of a lower court on the revocation of the charter of the Gentile Co-operative Association. Founded and led by Eugene Flitcraft, the Association had continued as an unincorporated group since the corporation was ordered dissolved early in 1945 by an Illinois Superior Court. Through his organ the *Gentile News*, Flitcraft echoes the whole "nationalist" line, in addition to reprinting the *Protocols* serially. As part of an effort to organize a boycott against Jewish business and professional men, Flitcraft published a *Gentile Business Directory*. It was a 152 page volume which listed some 10,000 firms described as Gentile owned. It was sold as a "handy shopping guide for Gentiles who prefer to do business with other Gentiles." The Chicago Better Business Bureau denounced the Directory and Flitcraft and disclosed that many of the listings were unauthorized and inaccurate.

Christian Front

The Christian Front put forth feelers in October 1945 in New York City to determine if the time was ripe for a revival of overt action. An open air meeting was arranged by C. Daniel Kurts, Christian Front leader in Queens, on October 6, 1945. Speakers were: Ernest F. Elmhurst, defendant in the Federal sedition indictment; Kurt Mertig, pro-German leader of the Citizens' Protective League;

Homer Gustav Maertz, owner of the Pioneer News Service, Chicago, which was specially devoted to the publication of vicious anti-Semitic tracts, and publisher of *Dispatch*; Mrs. Catherine Brown and Mrs. Lillian Parks, "mothers" of Philadelphia; and Frederick Kister. Eugene Flitcraft, of the Gentile Cooperative Association, Chicago, was in the audience. Elmhurst, Mertig and Maertz were arrested and held on charges of unlawful assembly. In addition, Maertz was charged with disorderly conduct. They are accused of selling an obnoxious pamphlet on Jewish "ritual murder," by a leading British fascist, which Maertz had reprinted for distribution in America. The pamphlet contained the charge that the child of Col. Charles E. Lindbergh might have been kidnapped for Jewish "ritual purposes."

The three defendants were found guilty and sentenced late in February 1946. Mertig and Elmhurst received terms of six months each in the work house and Maertz, one year in the city prison. The convictions were upheld on appeal in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Meetings sponsored in Brooklyn by the Rev. E. L. Curran, appeared to attract Christian Fronters and anti-Semites. The Save America Committee, founded by Curran in 1945, held a meeting in behalf of Tyler Kent, whom Curran, as well as Smith, Terminiello, Flitcraft, the "mothers," Upton Close and others, has sought to build up into a nationalist martyr, a sort of American Horst Wessel. Kent, a clerk in the American Embassy in London, was convicted in 1940 for betraying diplomatic secrets of his government to persons who were in league with the Nazis. Released from prison in Britain late in 1945, he returned to this country.

"Mothers' " Organizations

"Mothers' " organizations are still part of the subversive picture of the nation. In Cincinnati the Mothers of Sons Forum, led by Mrs. Lucinda Bengé, came out of hiding in July 1945 to demand an immediate negotiated peace with Japan. Mrs. Bengé testified before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee against the ratification of the United Nations Charter. We, the Mothers held its annual conven-

tion in Chicago on June 14 and 15, 1945. Thomas van Hynning, son of its president, told the assembled We, the Mothers in Chicago on February 12th that refugees should be sent back to Europe to make room for the returning veterans. *Women's Voice*, enlarged and more vicious, continues to be the organ of We, the Mothers.

In Philadelphia, at scurrilously anti-Semitic meetings, the Blue Star Mothers, otherwise known as the Current Events Club, led by Catherine Brown and Lillian Parks, have entertained such speakers as Terminiello, Mertig, Elmhurst, George Vose, Paul Meinhardt, secretary of the Christian Veterans of America, and W. Henry MacFarland, aspiring nationalist leader in Philadelphia. The United Mothers of America, Mrs. David K. Stanley, president, has sponsored meetings of Smith and his lieutenants in Cleveland. Mrs. Beatrice Knowles, leader of the Detroit "mothers" became the chairman of the Farmers' Guild Textbook Commission.

Ku Klux Klan

The Ku Klux Klan, revived within the past year, is now on an offensive against labor's concerted efforts to organize the South, against Negro voting in the primaries, a Constitutional right recently affirmed by the Supreme Court, against Catholics and Jews, and against "communists" or anyone dissatisfied with the *status quo*. The Klan is also making a strong bid for the support of veterans. The greatest centers of its numerical strength are California, Indiana, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, in the order given. Klan units are also active in Texas, Kansas, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and New Jersey.

Open Klan activity resumed throughout the nation with the burning of a fiery cross on Georgia's Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, on October 13, 1945. Associated with the revival of the Klan, are: J. B. Colescott, former Imperial Wizard, who in the past year visited southern cities and the Midwest; J. B. Stoner of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who was reported devoting full time to Klan organization in Tennessee; and Dr. Samuel Green, Grand Dragon in Georgia.

The Klan has paid its registration fee in Georgia since

1940 in compliance with state laws. The registration papers listed James A. Colescott as president, and Morgan Belser, secretary. On May 8, 1946 the Klan held a Klonklave (convention) on Stone Mountain, Georgia. Chartered buses brought Klansmen from surrounding states to attend the initiation ceremonies.

Closely associated with the Klan through membership and similar aims are such organizations as the United Sons of America in Detroit, Michigan, which is one of the foremost groups active on the labor front, with branches in Pontiac and Flint, Michigan, centers of United Automobile Workers union strength; the Commonor Party in Georgia, led by James L. Shipp, president, and Charles H. Emmons, secretary-treasurer. An avowed purpose of this "party" is the organization of a "gentile political party bloc to control the Jew and Negro racial blocs. . . ." Shipp is in contact with some of the leading nationalists. The Sons of Dixie, in Tennessee, an anti-Negro group, is making a particular appeal to union members. The Mason-Dixon Society, Inc., Kentucky, bears the subtitle "National Association for the Advancement of White People." Beecher Hess, Norwood, Ohio, is the president; J. Lawrence Dooley, Covington, Kentucky, is the vice-president and founder. Another group, active in Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee, is the Old Glory Club.

A vigorous fight throughout the nation against the Klan has been participated in by newspapers, religious and civic groups, and by law-enforcement agencies of both the states and the Federal government. The Klan charter was revoked in California on May 2, 1946. In New York on April 29, 1946 and in Georgia on May 30th, proceedings were instituted to revoke the charter of the Klan. Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia directed State Attorney General Eugene Cook to start *quo warranto* proceedings against the Klan. The subsequent suit, filed on June 21st, charged particularly that the Klan has violated certain civil liberties guaranteed by Georgia's constitution.

The Federal government, through the Treasury Department, filed a Federal tax lien against the Klan in Georgia for the sum of \$685,305, for income taxes allegedly due the government for 1921 through 1924 and for 1946. The gov-

ernment is ready to seize Klan property to satisfy its claim. United States Attorney General Tom C. Clark was reported to be studying the entire Klan situation, intending to take proper measure to curb it in any state where manifestations of Klan terrorism and other forms of intimidation exist.

Many Congressmen, since an initial request by Representative Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., (D., Md.) on November 16, 1945, have urged the House Un-American Activities Committee to investigate the Klan. The Committee recently tabled a motion to do so. Representative John E. Rankin (D., Miss.), guiding spirit of the Committee, was reported to have stated at the time: "After all, the Klan is an American institution, its members are Americans. Our job is to investigate foreign issues and alien organizations." Rankin continues to make anti-Semitic allusions on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Political Candidates

Chicago led the rest of the country in the number of anti-Semites who filed candidacy for political office in the primary contests. Candidates for Congress in Chicago included: Frederick Kister, Florence H. Griesel, Charles J. Anderson, Theodore Katzman, former German-American Bund leader, Patrick T. Vincent, son of Charles Vincent, Thomas C. Van Hyning, and Harold J. Dale, son of an active member of We, the Mothers. William J. Grace of the Citizens U.S.A. Committee ran for county judge; Eugene Flitcraft filed for county commissioner. All were defeated in the primary vote. In California, Adele Cox, an active "mother," and leader of the Los Angeles unit of the Women's League for Political Education, and Meade McClanahan, recalled city councilman, announced their candidacy for Congress. Former Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota was defeated in his attempt to regain his Senate seat.

Sedition Trial Defendants

Since the death of Judge Eicher in December 1944 the Department of Justice has been reconsidering its sedition case, but has resisted all attempts made by the defendants

to gain court dismissal of the case, based on the government's failure to prosecute.

Reconsideration of the sedition case was made more difficult by a 5-4 decision by the Supreme Court on June 12, 1945, ordering the acquittal for lack of evidence of twenty-four Bundists who had been convicted in lower courts of counseling members to evade the draft. Among those freed were Gerhart Wilhelm Kunze and August Klaprott, defendants in the sedition-conspiracy trial, who were then interned. John O. Rogge, Federal prosecutor, flew to Germany in April 1946 to unearth new evidence based on new leads uncovered earlier. In December 1945 the Department of Justice had disclosed that the late Edward H. Hunter of Boston was the source of continuous financial aid, for at least three years prior to his death in June 1945, to such accused seditionists as Elizabeth Dilling, who still publishes her *Patriotic Research Bulletin* and has not abated her venom; Robert Edward Edmunson; James True; Charles B. Hudson, who continues his cryptic anti-Semitic publication *America in Danger*; E. J. Garner and Ralph Townsend. After his death, his secretary, Evelyn Tankard, dispensed the money. Hunter, obviously a middleman, maintained a front, Independent Defense Association, Inc., which was dissolved by the Massachusetts legislature in 1941. An outspoken admirer of Hitler, he was one of the pioneers of organized anti-Semitism in the United States and a correspondent of fascist leaders throughout the world.

Rogge also revealed that Lawrence Dennis, another sedition trial defendant, who began publication of a weekly, *Appeal to Reason*, from Becket, Massachusetts, on March 30, 1946, is believed to have received about \$12,000 from Herbert von Strempele, first secretary of the German Embassy; and that George Sylvester Vierick, now serving a sentence as an unregistered German agent, had received \$270,000 from the same Nazi source.

Other defendants of the sedition trial are still active, for example: Joe E. McWilliams, whose connection with the American Nationalist Party has been mentioned, is "lecturing" in Chicago; and Ellis O. Jones, who was convicted for sedition in California early in the war and sentenced to a ten years prison term, was conditionally released from prison

in August 1945, after serving four years. He has been ordered by the Washington, D. C., probation officer to leave the home of Mrs. Dilling, where he is assisting her in writing a book, and make other arrangements for his "maintenance."

In conjunction with other "nationalists," the alleged seditionists have attempted to exonerate Tyler Kent; have fulsomely praised Representative Rankin and his House Un-American Activities Committee; have vilified the F.E.P.C. and its proponents and glorified its chief opponent in the Senate, Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.), who as a result of the Senate filibuster during the debate on the F.E.P.C. resorted to anti-Semitic statements; have urged the adoption of legislation cutting off immigration for ten years or more; and have opposed the Allied treatment of Germany, favoring relief for German nationalists, and ridiculing the Nuremberg trial of war criminals.

Anti-Semitic Publications

All the old canards have been taken out, dusted off and put in circulation again. There has been a renewed spurt in the publication and distribution of the *Protocols*; a few publications, such as Flitcraft's *Gentile News*, have published them serially or devoted space to extracts from them.

In addition to the publications which are sowing seeds of hate, mentioned so far, there are many more flooding the country, distributed through the mails. From California come *America Speaks*, Atascadero, William Kullgren's anti-Semitic sheet; *National Defense*, Arcadia, dedicated for and to veterans in a viciously anti-Semitic vein; the *Methodist Challenge* by the fundamentalist preacher, Rev. Robert Shuler; *Kingdom Digest*, published by the Rev. J. A. Lovell, Los Angeles, an adherent of the British-Israelite sect; and *The Leader*, official organ of the United Irish Societies of San Francisco, which has drawn closer to the "nationalist" movement. G. Allison Phelps, Los Angeles, recently published the *American Voice*, a violently anti-Jewish pamphlet, in his attempt to arise from the obscurity to which he had

been reduced during the war. *Imps*, an Independent Music Publishers' Service Bulletin, edited by Victor Lindstrom, in Aberdeen, Washington, finds its main interest in the Jewish "control" of music and entertainment.

From the Midwest come such bitterly anti-Semitic publications as *The Eleventh Hour* by Lawrence Reilly in Detroit; *Militant Truth* published by Sherman Patterson in Chattanooga, Tennessee; Court Asher's *X-Ray* from Muncie, Indiana; and *Showers of Blessing*, Denver, Colorado, by former Klansman Rev. William L. Blessing.

German "Relief" Societies

Nazi elements have bestirred themselves from retirement and have organized German "relief" societies which are serving as pivots for the emergence of pro-Nazi sympathizers and propagandists. They are champions of "good Germans," expressing deep sympathy for the suffering of the German people, venom for the Soviet Union, distrust of Britain, and sharp criticism of America's "inhuman" occupation policy. Thus, the *Chicago Abendpost*, a large German language newspaper, stated that the Germans were merely carrying out orders from above and that the procedure of the Nuremberg trials is "in contradiction to the fundamental principles of justice."

Although unable to administer relief, until the military authorities allow such activities in Germany, these German societies were ostensibly collecting money for relief purposes. In October 1945 the American Relief for Germany, Inc., was incorporated in Chicago. Some of its incorporators were former members of the German-American National Alliance, whose membership contained many pro-Nazis. Its leaders included A. F. W. Siebel, former president of the Germania Club, and F. Werk, who became active in the efforts to consolidate all German relief societies. Theodore H. Hoffman, chairman of the Steuben Society of America, which publishes the *Steuben News*, is also an active participant. The Greater Cleveland Relief Committee for Central Europe was formed a few weeks later. Refused permission by the President's War Relief Board to send funds to Germany, its abolition

was announced shortly afterwards and other channels were sought for its relief activities. One of its leaders was Otto L. Fricke, who was head of the Cleveland branch of the American Fellowship Forum under the national directorship of Friederich E. Auhagen, convicted in 1941 for failing to register as a German agent. At about the same time, the Southern California Committee for the Relief of the German People was organized in Los Angeles.

Soon after V-E day, Kurt Mertig, now serving a sentence in connection with the Christian Front meeting in October 1945, began agitation for relief of Germany. Chairman of the Citizens' Protective League, which has sought to stay deportation proceedings against undesirable German Americans and to restore United States citizenship to former Bundists, he was an employee of the German American Line and was ordered during wartime by the U. S. Army Exclusion Board to move inland. He is the authorized business and eastern agent of C. Leon de Aryan's *The Broom*, San Diego, and a frequent contributor to it. Founder and acting chairman of the German American Republican League, Mertig has delved into politics, urging the formation of an association of independent voters "to protect the 30,000,000 Americans of Aryan stock" and threatening an organized German-American vote in the coming elections.

A review of anti-Jewish agitation in the United States would not be complete without the news of the death of former Representative Jacob Thorkelson of Montana on November 20, 1945. He was associated with isolationist groups and made anti-Jewish remarks on the floor of Congress. He was among the witnesses subpoenaed in the trial of William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts. Also, one of the most active liaison agents among anti-Semitic leaders throughout the world, Anastase Andreivitch Vonsiatsky, was released from prison in February 1946. He was convicted in June 1942 for espionage and served approximately three years of his five year sentence.

COMBATting ANTI-SEMITISM

By SAMUEL SPIEGLER¹

Among anti-Semitic incidents of the year under review, the one which evoked the broadest indignation, was John O'Donnell's column, "Capitol Stuff" of October 3, 1945 which appeared in the *New York Daily News*, the *Washington Times Herald*, and several smaller newspapers. O'Donnell charged that the late General George S. Patton, Jr. had been removed from his post as commander of the Third Army in Germany because he had slapped a Jewish soldier. O'Donnell wrote that "the secret and astoundingly effective might of this republic's foreign-born political leaders" had been brought into play to effect the General's removal. He referred by name to Felix Frankfurter, Supreme Court Justice, David Niles, former White House Administrative Assistant and Sidney Hillman, labor leader.

The obvious falsehood was deemed by Jewish organizations to require immediate and forceful exposure. Without loss of time there was consultation among Jewish groups, and six of the major organizations dispatched a joint letter to the publishers of the offending newspapers, pointing out that the soldier in question was not Jewish, and reminding the publishers of the grave responsibility they must bear in the formation of public attitudes.

The *Daily News* printed the letter in an obscure "Voice of the People" column, and editorialized airily about freedom of the press and freedom of religion. The *Times Herald* did not even print the letter. Meanwhile, a spontaneous wave of indignation gathered, not only among Jews but among non-Jews as well, throughout the country. The *News* was deluged with letters, supporting the protests of the Jewish agencies. Finally, on October 19, O'Donnell stated in his own column that "after careful investigation" he had ascertained that his objectionable statements "were untrue" and he regretted having made them.

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Joint Action

The incident was an isolated one, deplored by respectable newspapers and newspapermen. It was noteworthy chiefly as an attempt by a journalist of some prominence to launch a vicious anti-Semitic lie. At the same time, it dramatized the growing trend in Jewish life toward effectual coordination of thinking and action on matters of grave common concern, in the field of community relations.

In New York City, Jewish agencies joined many civic, school and other pro-democratic organizations in efforts to revoke the license of a Brooklyn junior high school teacher, Miss May A. Quinn.

In January 1943, fourteen fellow-teachers accused her of "intolerance and un-Americanism" in the conduct of her classes. The teachers, against whom Miss Quinn brought libel charges, were exonerated by a jury trial in June 1945. A committee, appointed by Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade to investigate the facts, ordered a public trial. She was suspended without pay on October 24, 1945 by Wade on charges of "incompetence, prejudicial conduct and neglect of duty." Tried by the Board of Education, she was acquitted on February 27, 1946, of three charges but found guilty of a fourth, dereliction of duty. She was ordered reprimanded and fined two months salary, which, since she was suspended for four months, was, in effect, payment of two months back salary. Upon her reinstatement, she was transferred to another school.

An appeal to State Commissioner of Education Dr. George D. Stoddard, led by the United Parents Association was joined in by all Jewish agencies in New York City. On June 13th, in a decision based entirely on technical grounds, Dr. Stoddard refused to take any action although he found Miss Quinn to have behaved in a manner "unworthy of a teacher," and that she merited the punishment imposed by the Board of Education.

During the period under review the National Community Relations Advisory Council established a number of standing committees on such subjects as legislative information, community consultation, overt anti-Semitism, discrimination in educational institutions, religious education in the public

schools, intercultural education, scientific research projects, to provide for continuous joint consideration of significant matters of common concern and for joint planning and action. It absorbed by mutual agreement, an existing committee formerly pursuing an independent program of coordination in the area of employment discrimination. Toward the end of the period it expanded its staff, and enlarged its facilities. It grew likewise in membership.¹

The increasing number of cities which have created professionally staffed community relations agencies illustrates the growth of local Jewish interests in defense of equality and in opposition to intolerance and discrimination. In many smaller communities, too, there was during the year increased activity for similar purposes. In the Fall of 1945 Jewish communities of Texas, Oklahoma and part of Louisiana consolidated their resources by creating the Southwestern Jewish Community Relations Council.

Reaction to Overt Agitation

The development of a more healthy public opinion made open anti-Semitism a liability, rather than an asset, to any movement seeking broad support. Although anti-Semitic utterances were made on the floors of Congress and of some state Legislatures, the voters in most parts of the country turned against the agitators who sought public office. In Chicago, ten known anti-Semites were rejected in primary elections by overwhelming majorities. Some of the outstanding agitators came into the toils of the law. In October, an attempt to revive open-air anti-Semitic meetings in New York City resulted in the arrest, trial, and conviction of three leaders in the movement: Homer Maertz, Ernest F. Elmhurst, and Kurt Mertig. Several months later, the triumvirate of Gerald L. K. Smith, Don Lohbeck, his public

¹ The June 1946 membership of the National Community Relations Advisory Council consisted of the following: American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans of the U. S., Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and local community relations councils in Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis (Minnesota Jewish Council) New Haven, Oakland, (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Rochester St. Louis, San Francisco, and Springfield (Mass.).

relations man, and the suspended priest Terminiello, all were convicted by Chicago courts. Out on appeals, Smith and Terminiello are continuing their vicious work.¹

The most significant anti-Semitic development of the year was the reemergence of the Ku Klux Klan. Facts about the Klan, gathered, collated, and interpreted by interested organizations, among them Jewish agencies, were made available through appropriate channels to governmental agencies and lay organizations, to the radio and the press. These facts made it possible for State governments in California, Georgia, and New York to take prompt and vigorous steps to outlaw the Klan and destroy its effectiveness. They also made possible the widespread denunciation of the Klan which came from religious and civic bodies and which appeared in newspaper editorials and radio comment.

Efforts to attract newly returned veterans of World War II into nationalistic or pro-fascist veterans organizations were denounced by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, and the AMVETS at their National Conventions. Gerald L. K. Smith was branded "Democracy's Public Enemy No. 1" and the Christian Veterans of World War II were condemned by the Disabled American Veterans; and the American Legion pointedly warned against "phony" veterans organizations "promoting racial and religious prejudice."

Discrimination

During the Spring, a survey² indicated that employment discrimination against Jews had increased, reflecting a diminution of wartime manpower stringencies and a reaction from wartime unity. As one outcome of this survey, a study was undertaken by the N.C.R.A.C. just before the end of the year under review, to provide a basis for more effective organization throughout the country of Jewish work in the area of employment discrimination.

Laws for fair employment practice, of varying degrees of

¹ See article, "Anti-Jewish Agitation," above.

² *Postwar Employment Discrimination Against Jews*, June 1946. Committee on Employment Discrimination of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

effectiveness, became operative during the year in the States of Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin; and local ordinances of similar sort were enacted in Chicago and Milwaukee. Bills to create a permanent Federal Employment Practice Commission, introduced the previous year in both Houses of Congress, have thus far met with no success. The Senate bill was shelved as a result of a filibuster by southern Senators in January and February 1946, while in the House the bill never left the committee. Jewish organizations are actively cooperating in strengthening the National Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C. which spearheads the battle for a national law.

Discrimination in educational institutions continued to be a troubling problem, with increasingly serious effects upon Jewish youth as returning veterans competed for the limited facilities of overcrowded colleges and universities. There were several exposés of discrimination on campuses, among them Frank Kingdon's article, "Discrimination in Medical Colleges," in the *American Mercury* for October 1945; and two articles by Dan W. Dodson, executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity in New York City—"College Quotas and American Democracy" in the *American Scholar*, Summer, 1946, and "Religious Prejudice in Colleges" in the *American Mercury* for July 1946. The Mayor's Committee on Unity in New York also prepared a report on discrimination in higher educational institutions which received considerable press publicity in the spring of 1946.

In New York State a movement for the creation of a State university gathered considerable strength. A bill was introduced in the Legislature to appropriate 50 million dollars for this purpose. It failed of passage, but the Governor was authorized to create a commission to examine into the whole question. Jewish agencies joined with other progressive forces in support of the state university idea, not as a remedy for discrimination, but as a positive cultural and educational contribution to the life of the State.

At about the same time, a bill was introduced in the New York State Legislature which would deny tax exemption to discriminatory educational institutions. This failed to be reported out of committee. A taxpayer's suit was filed in New York City, to remove Columbia University from tax exempt rolls on grounds of discrimination. A resolution call-

ing on the municipal tax commission to investigate Columbia with a view to determining its tax exemption privileges was pending in the New York City Council when the period under review ended.

Reaction against social discrimination, such as exclusion of Jews from hotels, resorts, and other establishments, was effective during the year. In one outstanding instance, the state attorney-general of Michigan gave assurances, after many months of painstaking negotiations, that certain objectionable advertising would be eliminated from the promotional literature of hotels and resorts in the state, which benefit from a state-subsidized Tourist Council.

Interest in legislation, as a means of achieving better realization of the democratic rights guaranteed in the basic American creed, grew during the year in the Jewish community. Legislative information became imperative to the intelligent conduct of Jewish community relations programs. Accordingly, the Legislative Information Committee of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, comprising representatives of all member agencies and communities, undertook a periodic *Legislative Information Bulletin*, conveying the joint views of all members.

Legislation to prohibit the *anonymous* distribution of scurrilous literature was adopted in a number of states. Anonymous screeds are now banned in the whole State of Florida where such a law became effective in June 1945.

Research and Education

Applications of scientific research techniques to analysis of anti-Semitism, and to the measurement of the effectiveness of methods and devices used in combatting anti-Semitism, developed markedly during the year. Important new investigations undertaken included: a study to determine the depth of anti-Semitic prejudice and its origins in childhood, based on comprehensive records of 200 children from birth to the age of 15, available in the files of the California Institute of Child Welfare; analyses, in psychological interviews, of the character structures of individuals, with a view to correlating character traits with susceptibility to anti-Semitism; a program of intensive testing and pre-testing of written, pic-

torial, and similar materials developed to counter anti-Semitism; a project involving study, and a correlated program for improvement, of intergroup relationships in a tension area; a study of Harvard, Radcliffe and Dartmouth students to determine the bases of prejudice among high school students; and a survey of the views and attitudes characterizing various segments of the foreign language press in the United States.

The broad educational program to disseminate facts as an antidote to lies, and to immunize the American community against the virus of bigotry, grew in scope during the year. Books, pamphlets, public speakers, newspapers, radio, magazines, posters, comic strips, films, and other verbal and pictorial media, were employed.

The Frances Perkins column, distributed by the Institute for American Democracy, was carried by 250 newspapers. Forty-seven Negro publications subscribed to a weekly column distributed by the American Press Associates, which carried messages on such subjects as F.E.P.C., etc. An estimated \$250,000 worth of radio time was made available without charge for broadcast of the series "Lest We Forget" over some 520 stations; and recordings of the broadcasts were used by 1,900 schools and school systems.

In November, the Writers' Board issued *The Myth That Threatens America*, pointing out the dangers in the perpetuation of stereotypes of minority groups. The Council for Democracy published a handbook, *Pulp Writers Have a Job to Do*, carrying the same warning to writers of pulp magazine fiction. Numerous articles in the Protestant and Catholic press stressed the common heritage of Christians and Jews.

War and war's aftermath in Europe profoundly affected the attitudes and feelings of foreign language groups in this country, whose sympathies could not help but be swayed by the turmoil and struggle which went on in their countries of origin. Especial attention, therefore, was given during the year to relations with the foreign language press.

Among motion pictures that contributed notably toward the struggle against intolerance and fascism were "Hitler Lives," "Don't Be a Sucker," and "The House I Live In." The stage offered "Home of the Brave" and "This, Too, Shall Pass."

Among radio programs, "The Eternal Light," was ad-

judged the best sustaining program on a religious subject. Programs of news and comment in foreign languages were broadcast over various stations. An Interracial Forum was another radio feature, "Prejudice on Trial," a program revelatory of the way prejudice works, carried a dramatic impact. The popular "Superman" program, commercially sponsored, took a new turn during the year, the hero devoting himself to a struggle against anti-democratic forces in the American community. In Philadelphia, "Hate, Inc.," a dramatic radio program exposing the machinations of subversive groups, had a large listening audience. Under 4-H Club sponsorship in Minnesota, a series of radio programs was devoted to publicizing an essay contest on inter-cultural relations.

Efforts to reach labor groups were especially successful during the year. Seven city-wide labor committees against discrimination were established during the period, in addition to the two already in existence at the beginning of the year. These non-sectarian committees comprise key labor leaders in each city. Literature, film strips, legislative information, and other requisite materials are channeled through their executive secretaries.

By other means, also, the channeling of educational material to labor groups was greatly accelerated. Subscribers to Labor Reports grew from 1,200 to 2,500 labor newspapers during the year. The National Labor Service distributed a serialized comic strip, "The Story of Labor," to more than 300 AFL and CIO newspapers; and some 30,000 posters carrying a message of tolerance.

Through cooperation with Workers Educational Service of the University of Michigan, two film strips with recorded sound were made for distribution to labor groups: "Labor's Challenge" and "Let's Have Democracy." By special arrangement effected during the year, subscribers to lectures supplied by the Workers Educational Service were assured of at least one lecture on race relations in every series of lectures contracted for.

On the whole, despite many overt manifestations of anti-Semitism, bigotry did not acquire respectability. Polls seem to indicate that there was very little change in the extent of anti-Semitism from the preceding year.

INTERFAITH ACTIVITIES

By LOUIS MINSKY¹

Interfaith activities during the year showed highlights and trends of timely importance as Americans turned from the preoccupations of war to the problems of peace. One of the most promising auguries was the interest on the part of educators and clergymen in intercultural programs which stress interfaith understanding as a basic peace need, and which are being expanded throughout the country to provide authoritative information concerning the ideals and aspirations of the Christian and Jewish faiths.

Of parallel significance was the joint participation of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish leaders in conferences on the control of atomic energy, and the appeals by government agencies for interfaith action to help meet postwar problems arising from veterans' needs and from the sharp increase in juvenile delinquency. It was evident that the government is thinking more and more in terms of interfaith cooperation in its approach to religious leaders.

Institute for Religious and Social Studies

A leading agency in the promotion of intercultural programs for clergymen and educators was the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York, whose Institute for Religious and Social Studies, begun experimentally several years ago, now extends to Boston and Chicago. At the opening of the 1946 series of meetings and symposia, in New York, conducted by Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish scholars for 800 enrollees (twice as many as in 1944), Dr. Louis Finkelstein, president of the Seminary, urged the formation of institutes throughout the United States, Canada and other countries as a means to strengthen religious traditions and to promote unity and cooperation in meeting common social problems. Highlight of the Boston Institute sessions was an address by Roman Catholic Archbishop Richard J. Cushing at a symposium on "Approaches to the Atomic Age."

¹ Managing Editor, Religious News Service.

Control of Atomic Energy

An instance of the widening orbit of interfaith cooperation was the announcement in May that the National Committee on Atomic Information had enlisted the support of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish leaders in attempts to remove atomic energy from military control. Among the twelve religious groups which have associated themselves formally with the committee are the Catholic Association for International Peace, the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches of the U.S.A., the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Synagogue Council of America.

In March 1946, the Midwest Conference of Atomic Scientists and Religious Leaders held a three-day conference in Chicago. The committee included four Protestant, three Jewish, and two Roman Catholic clergymen. This marked the first time in history that science and religion have joined forces to cope with social and religious challenges posed by revolutionary advances in the field of nuclear physics. A similar conference at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., was attended by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of Churches; the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago; the Rev. E. A. Conway, S.J., of the Catholic Association for International Peace; and Dr. Louis Mann, Rabbi of the Chicago Sinai Congregation. Subsequently religious leaders of the major faiths in Pittsburgh joined forces in a group known as the Tri-State Committee of Educators, Scientists and Religious Leaders on Atomic Energy and Related Problems.

Cooperation with Government Agencies

Official tribute to the value of interfaith cooperation came indirectly in a request to religious leaders to serve on an advisory committee to the Veterans' Administration's newly-organized Special Services Division, which seeks to provide spiritual, recreational and other services to patients in VA hospitals and homes. The invited churchmen were the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, and chairman of the General Commission

on Army and Navy Chaplains; the Most Rev. William R. Arnold, of New York City, former Chief of Chaplains; and Rabbi Aryeh Lev, executive director of the Committee on Army and Navy Religious Activities of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Of similar significance was the announcement in November 1945, that the Department of Justice planned to set up a twelve-man advisory board composed of nationally known clergymen of the three faiths to cooperate with a campaign directed by Attorney General Tom Clark to save teen-age law-breakers from lives of crime.

Religious Radio Association

A far-reaching project to foster fellowship and the sharing of common interests was announced in May with the formation of The Religious Radio Association, which brought together leaders in the field of religious broadcasting who have been meeting informally for some years in connection with the Institute for Education by Radio held annually in Columbus, Ohio. A nominating committee appointed to select a slate of officers who will function until the first annual convention of the new group, comprised Willard Johnson, vice-president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Dr. Fred Eastman, professor of drama at the Chicago Theological Seminary; Franklin Dunham, radio director of the U. S. Office of Education and a noted Catholic layman; Rabbi Moshe Davis, Jewish Theological Seminary; and Dr. J. Elwin Wright, executive director of the National Association of Evangelicals.

National Conference of Christians and Jews

The National Conference of Christians and Jews reported the busiest twelve months since it was organized 18 years ago. In his annual report, Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president, announced that the immediate goal of the Conference is a full-time office in every city of more than 100,000 population. Conference offices are now functioning in 66 cities. From these centers, the NCCJ programs radiate to 325 Round Tables in as many cities, and to leaders in 3,000 com-

munities. In the past year, the number of books, magazine articles, newspaper columns, and radio broadcasts dealing with interfaith relations constituted a record.

Rapid extension of intercultural education programs aimed especially at young Americans was reported during the year by the National Conference, which cooperates with the American Council on Education, the Council on Cooperation in Teacher Education and similar bodies. The Conference's work included the holding of teachers' institutes in 35 major cities to spread intercultural information, and the initiation of a national program of in-service teacher education for democratic group-relations. Ten training conferences in intergroup relations were held for priests, ministers and rabbis, and leadership was supplied to 140 youth conferences sponsored by various churches and attended by 5,000 selected young people.

The Conference reported completion of a two-year study of school textbooks and teaching aids and the holding of eleven workshops in intergroup education in ten leading educational institutions. The organization is now preparing a study-book for 3,000 school systems, in collaboration with the American Association of School Administrators. It furnished manpower and funds to the National Council for Social Studies for publications devoted to intergroup relations, including the case-book *Democratic Human Relations*.

The need for building "the good world of the future" on foundations of harmony was stressed by President Harry S. Truman in a message endorsing the 13th annual Brotherhood Week sponsored by the National Conference (Feb. 16-24). National chairman of the Week, which was based on the theme "In Peace as in War—Teamwork," and observed in 3,000 communities, was Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota. Feature of the Week was a film released in 10,000 movie houses throughout the country asking audiences to sign pledges "to keep America free from the disease of hate that destroyed Europe." Accompanying the Week was a drive to raise \$4,000,000 to promote scientific research and provide material to schools, churches and other institutions cooperating in brotherhood efforts:

The fourth annual Religious Book Week (May 5-12) was another activity sponsored by the National Conference. Among 100 specially chosen titles were books stressing inter-

religious understanding and intended for both grown-ups and children.

In line with demands of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths at the San Francisco Conference for incorporation of a human rights provision in the United Nations Charter came the announcement in April of the appointment of a Committee on Human Rights by the National Conference to cooperate with and serve as adviser to the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations. The group comprises James N. Rosenberg, New York attorney, chairman; Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College; and Dr. George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College.

In the same month, Dr. Clinchy revealed that an American delegation of clergymen and laymen of the three faiths would attend the first international conference of Christians and Jews, to be held at Oxford, England, in the late summer. The Oxford meeting, he said, would be sponsored jointly by the British Council of Christians and Jews and the National Conference of Christians and Jews and would be based on the theme "Reaffirming the Essential Rights and Obligations of Man." Other announcements by Dr. Clinchy were the election of Thomas E. Braniff, of Dallas, Texas, president of Braniff Airways, and noted Catholic layman, as national co-chairman of the NCCJ, to succeed Dr. Carlton J. H. Hayes, former U. S. Ambassador to Spain, who resigned after 16 years' service; the appointment of the Rev. Allan P. Farrell, S. J., as co-chairman of the Conference's Commission of Religious Organizations; and of Dr. John Granrud, originator of the Springfield Plan for better intergroup relations, as Educational Director of the Conference's Western Division.

Interfaith awards by the National Conference included a citation to Basil O'Connor "in grateful recognition of a life dedicated to the welfare of his fellows"; to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former U. S. Secretary of State, for leadership in securing Human Rights provisions in the United Nations Charter; and to Dr. Lise Meitner, Jewish refugee atomic scientist, now lecturing at the Catholic University of America. Distinguished Merit awards were given to seven individuals and groups for radio programs which promoted good will.

Combatting Bigotry

In a message to the annual parade of 35,000 Holy Name Society members in Cincinnati, Roman Catholic Archbishop John T. McNicholas condemned all hostile movement against Jews and declared "no true Catholic can join such movements," but must "fearlessly condemn them." The revival of the Ku Klux Klan in the South brought condemnations from leading Protestant church bodies, including the Southern Baptist Convention, the Metropolitan Church Federation of St. Louis, and the Greater Miami Ministerial Association which took sharp issue with groups fomenting racial and religious hatred. Reflecting alarm over efforts by the Klan to identify its program with Christian tenets, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and other Protestant ministers in Atlanta warned congregations that the Klan is seeking to stir up prejudice against Negroes, Jews and Catholics, and warned Southerners in the strongest possible language not to join the hate organization. Formation of a community-wide committee to bring the full power of civic and religious groups in Miami against the KKK was announced in May at a meeting in the regional office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews attended by representatives of the Miami Ministerial Association, the CIO, the AFL, B'nai B'rith, the Knights of Columbus, and other groups.

Among other events of the year were the participation of clergymen of the three faiths in public ceremonies marking V-J Day; the appointment of a nine-man State of Illinois National Inter-Faith Commission "to promote and encourage interfaith harmony and good will, and unify the spiritual forces of the nation in harmony with the spirit of our constitution"; and the introduction of a joint resolution in the United States Congress providing for a twelve-man commission to select a suitable form and site for a national interfaith memorial to commemorate the contributions of members of all religious faiths to American military and naval history.

OVERSEAS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION¹

By GERALDINE ROSENFELD²

Confronted with the challenge of sustaining and rebuilding the lives of 1,400,000 Jews in Europe (outside the Soviet Union) who survived the Nazi extermination program, the Jews of the United States embarked upon a historic campaign to raise the unprecedented sum of \$100,000,000 for the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine in 1946. This extraordinary goal was adopted at a National Conference held in Atlantic City on December 15-17, 1945. One of the most representative assemblies in the history of American Jewry, the Atlantic City Conference pledged itself to consider the problem of the survival of European Jewry before all other Jewish communal responsibilities in 1946; it gave assurances that the Jews of the United States would devote themselves to the central aim of guaranteeing the survival of the Jewish people, whether they choose to stay in Europe, build a new life in Palestine, or begin anew elsewhere.

The \$100,000,000 quota was adopted on the basis of the following minimum budgetary requirements of the constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal: \$58,350,000 for the Joint Distribution Committee; \$43,872,000 for the United Palestine Appeal; and \$1,082,025 for the National Refugee Service.

The magnitude of the tasks facing American Jews in 1946 was emphasized by the fact that in 1945 a total of \$34,800,000 had been pledged to meet the needs of the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal. The total cash received by the United Jewish Appeal up to May 28, 1946, as a result of the pledges made for the year 1945 amounted to \$32,875,535. Of this sum the Joint Distribution Committee received \$17,413,500; the United Palestine Appeal received \$13,136,500; and the National Refugee Service, \$929,000. (The collection record

¹ This article is based on information supplied by the U.J.A., the J.D.C., HIAS, ORT, OSE and the Vaad Hatzala.

² Member of staff, Library of Jewish Information, American Jewish Committee.

of the U.J.A. during the seven years of its existence has been excellent and it is expected, confidently, that the total amount pledged in 1945 will be paid in full.)

Funds to be raised by the United Jewish Appeal in 1946 will be distributed as follows: An aggregate initial allotment of \$925,000 is to be made to the N.R.S., which is to have the right to apply for an additional count in the event of need. The balance is to be divided on the basis of 57 per cent to the J.D.C. and 43 per cent to the U.P.A. The Jewish National Fund will retain traditional collections up to the amount of \$1,500,000 and the excess is to be disposed of as is all other income of the U.J.A. The J.D.C. will be permitted to accept earmarked contributions from Landsmannschaften up to the amount of \$800,000, and the U.J.A. is to receive all funds in excess of that sum.

Joint Distribution Committee

The end of the war naturally brought many radical changes in the nature and administration of the J.D.C. relief program. Whereas in the war years the emphasis was on rescue and physical survival, after liberation the scope of the J.D.C. broadened to include, in addition to emergency relief, a more systematic program of economic rehabilitation, communal reconstruction, child care, educational and cultural activities, vocational training and migration service. Special attention was given to liberated deportees who returned to their home countries.

During 1945, the J.D.C. appropriated \$28,307,772 for its program. Yet, this amount, the largest expended by any voluntary organization in this field, was only about 50 per cent of the estimated needs for 1946, amounting to \$58,350,000. From July 1944 to May 1945 the total J.D.C. appropriation was \$23,742,000, rising to \$38,343,083 for the period June 1945 to May 1946.

Due to the shortage of food and commodities in Europe, the J.D.C. found it essential not only to transmit funds to various countries but to ship large quantities of food, clothing, shoes, medicine, tools and raw materials. During 1945, about \$6,000,000 or 20 per cent of the total expenditures, were spent for relief in kind. During the first four months

of 1946, \$3,430,000 were appropriated for supplies (including Passover relief).

In surveying the role of the J.D.C. during the year under review, it may be useful to divide the subject into broad geographic zones: 1) Western Europe, 2) Central Europe, 3) Eastern and Southeastern Europe, 4) Other Areas.

Western Europe

In France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland about 250,000 Jews have survived the German occupation. In these countries J.D.C. supplies and personnel arrived immediately behind the armies of liberation, establishing contact with the surviving Jewish groups, organizing immediate relief and initiating rehabilitative aid.

Five years of war and German domination left the Jews of France in a low state. To help French Jewry through the difficult period of reconstruction the J.D.C. has had to develop a program comprising all phases of the welfare problem. During the fall of 1945 and the beginning of 1946 about 40,000 Jews including about 12,000 children received substantial assistance. Besides the cash relief distributed to some 19,000 persons, care was provided for 2,500 children in 46 childrens' homes; 9,500 others living with their own families and in foster homes were also aided. Several thousand Jewish orphans were removed from non-Jewish to Jewish surroundings. During the winter 34 canteens served about 115,000 meals monthly. Two J.D.C.-supported loan kassas extended loans to artisans and others to help them to re-establish themselves. As of February 1946, about 2,000 were receiving vocational training in hachsharoth and other centers. Although the general economic situation showed some improvement, the Jews in France are still in need of substantial help.

More or less similar conditions have prevailed in Belgium, though the economic situation of the Jews improved considerably since the liberation. Following the steady recovery of the country, the number assisted decreased from about 5,000 in the middle of 1945 to 3,300 (including 1,450 children) in the spring of 1946. Thanks to J.D.C. aid, several hundred Jewish parents were enabled to remove their children from

non-Jewish surroundings; hundreds of Jewish orphans were placed in J.D.C.-subventioned homes. Aside from the cash relief distributed to some 1,800 persons, seven canteens were maintained. Two producers' cooperatives and a loan kassa have been established.

Due to the wide scope of relief accorded to Dutch nationals as well as to its needy non-nationals by the Dutch government, the J.D.C. in Holland was in a position to concentrate its efforts primarily on communal rehabilitation, child care and special projects. Of the total J.D.C. expenditures of 235,000 florins (1 florin = 38 cents) in January and February 1946, about 30 per cent was spent on the repair of synagogues and other religious activities and some 17 per cent was allocated for the child-care program. It should be noted that of the estimated 30,000 Jews surviving in Holland (20 per cent of the 1939 total), 5,500 are liberated deportees who have returned.

With the end of the war and the re-establishment of communications, the number of Jewish refugees in Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal decreased to about 30,000. In the two last-named countries the J.D.C. continued to provide full maintenance for these persons, and in Sweden and Switzerland, supplementary assistance. During the spring of 1946 the J.D.C. made a special grant of \$235,000 for the purchase and maintenance of a 200-bed tuberculosis hospital in Switzerland. This hospital, to be conducted in cooperation with the Don Suisse and OSE, will provide for tubercular Jewish displaced persons taken from the camps of Germany and Austria and elsewhere. In Sweden 500 Jewish youths were receiving training in hachsharah centers during this period.

In France, Holland, Portugal and Spain, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees assumed a degree of responsibility for refugee aid and reimbursed the J.D.C. for relief expenditures in behalf of persons eligible for IGC assistance as stateless persons.

Central Europe

Negotiations with the military authorities for permission to send welfare workers and supplies into the camps of Germany and Austria unavoidably delayed the arrival of

J.D.C. aid. In June 1945, the first group of J.D.C. field workers entered those countries. The basic needs of the displaced persons in these countries are the responsibility of the occupation authorities, and the J.D.C. has been providing supplementary and special services to the Jewish population both in the camps and in the urban communities, working in close cooperation with UNRRA.

In order to meet the urgent needs of the displaced Jews, which were not covered by the military and UNRRA, the J.D.C. shipped substantial quantities of supplies to Germany and Austria. By the end of 1945, the J.D.C. shipments to Germany from the U. S. alone comprised 183,300 pounds of clothing, 447,600 pounds of food and 10 ambulances; in the ensuing months the flow of supplies continued at an increasing rate. In addition, funds were provided for the communities and individuals outside of the camps, and communal rehabilitation was fostered wherever possible. Cultural and religious activities and vocational training were promoted by rabbis and educators serving on the J.D.C. staff and funds were made available for synagogues and for religious life in general. By the end of January 1946, quantities of religious and educational supplies had been shipped to Germany: 25,000 Haggadahs, 23,454 books and substantial amounts of religious articles including *talaisim* and *teffilin*. In Austria similar supplies were distributed in October 1945; 6,450 Jews in Vienna received cash relief. Communal and welfare institutions were supported in Vienna, Gloggnitz, Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Linz and Salzburg.

During this period the Jewish camp population was far from stable. Groups were constantly moving from Austria into the U. S. zone in Germany, and from both countries to Italy. Tens of thousands arrived from Poland and Hungary, and the task of sheltering and feeding these recent arrivals was one of the most acute problems facing the J.D.C. In both Germany and Austria one of the principal functions of the J.D.C. staff was to act as liaison between the Jews and the authorities: the Army, UNRRA and the local governments. In this capacity the staff on numerous occasions served as "trouble-shooters," thereby alleviating many difficult situations.

Following President Truman's directive of December 22,

1945, reopening immigration to the United States on the basis of existing laws and quotas, the J.D.C., in cooperation with the National Refugee Service and other agencies, broadened its migration services. In May 1946, the *S.S. Marine Flasher* and *S.S. Marine Perch* brought to this country 1,361 arrivals, of whom 814 were immigrants who were enabled to leave Europe because of J.D.C. aid. During the period under review some 1,300 Jewish children, with the cooperation of the J.D.C. were taken from Germany and brought to France, Switzerland and Italy; many of these were later transported to Palestine. The J.D.C. work in Germany and Austria was conducted by about 80 staff members. Close cooperation was established with the British Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, whose units were particularly active in the British zone.

The J.D.C. program in Italy developed as the liberation of the country progressed. UNRRA assumed the responsibility for the basic needs of the displaced persons and J.D.C. provided supplemental relief for about 15,000 displaced persons, and aided some 20 local Jewish communities. The J.D.C. provided funds for the rehabilitation of many communal institutions; in Rome, the rabbinical seminary, a hospital and various welfare agencies have been re-established as a result of J.D.C. subventions. Jewish schools and homes for children as well as canteens received grants and supplementary assistance was given to about forty hachsharoth and kibbutzim (Zionist groups) with over 4,000 displaced Jews. The cultural program in the camps has been made possible largely by J.D.C. aid. These activities were conducted in cooperation with Italian-Jewish agencies, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Central Committee representing the displaced persons.

Eastern and Southeastern Europe

About 700,000 Jews have survived in the region comprising Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece. Ravaged throughout the war years, the entire area is in a state of severe economic crisis aggravated by political instability. While UNRRA aid was available in five of these countries (in Hungary very recently on a most

limited scale), the local conditions created a situation in which the Jewish communities benefited from this program only to a slight degree. The repatriation of many thousands of Jews from the Soviet Union aggravated the already critical condition of the local Jewish communities. In Poland, where about 80,000 Jews were living in the fall of 1945, the Jewish community has undergone profound changes due to constant migration westward and the arrival of the repatriates from Russia. It is reported that, during the period under review, some 30,000 Jews left Poland. By May 1946, over 70,000 Jews had been repatriated to Poland from Russia.¹

Because of the lack of banking facilities and the unstable condition of the currency, J.D.C. aid to the Jews of Poland in 1945 took the form of shipments of food, clothing and other medical supplies. Toward the end of 1945, it became possible to send money and by the spring of 1946, the J.D.C. had sent \$1,000,000 to aid the Jews in Poland. Of the \$500,000 remitted in December 1945 and January 1946, \$250,000 was utilized by the Central Committee of Polish Jews for individual relief requirements, \$100,000 for capital investments in communal institutions and \$150,000 for the cooperative banks. With the arrival of the Jewish repatriates in April 1946, the J.D.C. appropriated \$1,000,000, essentially for the resettlement of the returnees.² During 1945, a supply of commodities including blankets, shoes, clothing, food, tools and raw materials, purchased at a cost of \$1,000,000, was sent to Poland. During the first four months of 1946, \$500,615 were spent for relief in kind. During the review period. J.D.C. sent about 10,000 packages monthly from Teheran to the Polish Jewish refugees in Russia.

In Czechoslovakia, of the approximately 55,000 Jewish survivors, some 20,000 received various types of aid. Although the number of residents assisted decreased during the spring of 1946, this decrease was largely offset by the arrival in the west of Jews from Slovakia, and of repatriates from Ruthenia. Fifty-seven kosher canteens were maintained in Slovakia, and religious schools, Yeshivoth and children's homes supported; in March 1946 a new home for 40 children

¹ The exact figure was 72,279 on May 10. It had reached about 140,000 by the end of June.

² During the first five months of 1946 J.D.C. appropriated for Poland \$3,360,000, including a one-time grant of \$1,850,000 chiefly to aid the repatriates.

was established in Bratislava. A comprehensive program of economic aid has been developed; from December to March 1946 loans totalling \$41,000 were extended to individuals as well as to cooperatives. Twenty centers provided vocational training for some 800 persons.

In Hungary, of the total Jewish population of 200,000, some 90,000 were in need of basic relief and many others required supplemental assistance. The needs of Hungarian Jewry received a high priority in the J.D.C. program. A number of communal institutions have been reestablished with J.D.C. aid and special agencies are providing emergency relief. By November 1945, 247 canteens were serving meals to 45,000 persons in Budapest and 35,000 in the provinces. Four hospitals were supported and 44 children's homes were taking care of some 9,000 children, while another 3,000 benefited from aid grants to their families.

In Rumania, of about 300,000 Jews within the present borders, about 150,000 required assistance. By February 1946, the J.D.C. was aiding 81 communities to rebuild and re-equip schools, synagogues and other communal institutions. Twenty hospitals were supported and thirty loan offices established. During April and May 1946 emergency relief was given to 15,000 repatriates from Russia. J.D.C. welfare workers came to the Russian frontier to provide assistance to the repatriates and a home for the repatriated children was provided in Sighet.

In Yugoslavia, J.D.C. aid to the 10,000 survivors took the form chiefly of assistance in the rehabilitation of communal and religious institutions, special grants to widows, the aged and the repatriated deportees. Homes for the aged and children and day nurseries have been established. Some 200 students were supported in Belgrade and Zagreb and steps were taken to develop a program of credit and producers' cooperatives.

In Greece, of the 10,500 Jews surviving, some 5,700 received basic assistance from J.D.C. during the fall of 1945; subsequently, as UNRRA supplies became available, the number decreased to 4,200. Three hachsharoth with 300 trainees were maintained by the J.D.C. The Esther Orphanage was opened in Athens in the summer of 1945 and toward the end of the year some 40 children were housed in this

institution. The rehabilitation of religious institutions has been subventioned by the J.D.C. and educational facilities provided for some 200 children attending Jewish schools.

In March 1946, at the request of the Russian Red Cross, the J.D.C. agreed to provide \$1,000,000 worth of drugs and hospital equipment for designated hospitals in parts of Russia where there is a substantial Jewish population. Half of this sum will be devoted to the purchase and shipment of penicillin and the remainder to equip hospitals located in Mogilev, Pinsk, Dnepropetrovsk and Chernigov.

In close cooperation with the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the J.D.C. continued to finance immigration to Palestine. During the first five months of 1946, the J.D.C. financed the transportation to the Holy Land of thousands of Jewish immigrants. Among them were some 1,000 from France (April 1946) and large groups from Rumania, Bulgaria, Italy, etc. During January-April 1946, \$1,010,000 was appropriated for emigration assistance. In Palestine, help was given to refugee rabbis and scholars, and special grants were provided for about seventy educational and religious institutions. The program for supplementary feeding of undernourished Yeshivoth scholars continued throughout 1945.

Other Areas

The J.D.C. program in Iran, Algiers, Morocco, Tripolitania and Tangiers consisted primarily of subventions for Jewish schools and other special projects. At the end of 1945, the improvement in the situation of the Jews in Turkey made it possible for this community to carry on its welfare activities without the aid provided by the J.D.C. during the preceding period.

In Shanghai the number of assisted refugees decreased from 12,000 in the fall of 1945 to some 8,000 in the spring of 1946; J.D.C. appropriations for the year under review totaled about \$1,836,000. The J.D.C. cooperated closely with UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in that city, and 80 refugees left Shanghai for Australia and other permanent havens with the aid of the J.D.C. In the Pacific area, some 800 refugees, most of them ex-German and Austrian nationals who were found in Manila after the liberation of the city, received assistance in money and kind.

In Latin America, where the Jewish refugee groups do not require aid on the scale of previous years, J.D.C. expenditures during January-May 1946 totaled \$75,000.

During the period under review the appropriations of the J.D.C. Cultural Committee for religious and educational programs, primarily in Palestine, totaled \$406,000. The largest program of Passover relief in the history of the J.D.C. was conducted in the spring of 1946. More than 2,500,000 pounds of matzoth were provided for Jews in Europe, Shanghai and North Africa.

The expansion of the J.D.C. program has been made possible both by the generous response of American Jewry to the U.J.A. and by the splendid cooperation of Jewish communities in a series of countries. Cooperating with the J.D.C., the South African Jewish War Appeal provided relief to the extent of \$1,600,000 during the twelve-month period which ended April 30, 1946. The United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies of Canada has provided \$613,160. The Jewish communities in Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Columbia contributed funds and supplies as their share in the J.D.C. program.

From the United States, the J.D.C. shipped to Europe 3,750,000 pounds of clothing received from the United National Clothing Collection conducted by UNRRA.

At the beginning of 1946, the J.D.C., in cooperation with 16 American Jewish organizations, launched a campaign through a special project, Supplies for Overseas Survivors (SOS), for 20,000,000 pounds of essential commodities. By the end of May the organizations and the SOS committees in 500 localities throughout the U.S. had contributed about 2,000,000 pounds and the J.D.C. had shipped over 1,500,000 pounds of these supplies. These shipments are over and above the regular shipments of commodities purchased as a part of the regular J.D.C. program for the Jews of Europe.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society

The year ending April 1, 1946 saw the fruition of the intense preparatory work which the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) had been carrying on ever since VE day—and before.

As quickly as the Nazis were expelled from country after

country, HIAS offices were opened in Europe. In Germany, Poland, Italy and France, where there are large concentrations of refugees, HIAS maintains from five to ten offices at the points of greatest concentration. In other countries it maintains one to three offices, notably in Hungary, England, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Turkey, Palestine and China. Similarly, it has offices and affiliates in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Cuba, Paraguay and Venezuela.

From 1927 to 1945 HIAS activities overseas were carried out by the HIAS—ICA Emigration Association (HICEM), composed of HIAS and the Jewish Colonization Association, (ICA). Because of war-time restrictions, ICA, which is an English organization, was unable to contribute to the budget of HICEM, and so asked that it be released from the association. HICEM offices in Europe were then turned over to HIAS.

In Germany HIAS set up offices in 1945 which worked in close cooperation with the American Army of Occupation, UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees. Staffs were set up in every displaced persons camp; refugees were interviewed and assisted in preparing for emigration, in order to facilitate the carrying out of President Truman's directive concerning the entrance of refugees into the United States. Immigration experts, working with Army authorities and President Truman's Special Committee to implement his directives, worked out an identification paper to be used in lieu of a passport. It serves much the same purpose as the Nansen passport during the first World War, and has tremendously enhanced the morale of the displaced persons, most of whom had lost or destroyed their identity papers during the war.

A few statistics are cited to give some idea of the tremendous volume of detail involved. For example, in France, 7,562 refugees registered with HIAS for emigration during the year and 2,700 left France with HIAS assistance, going chiefly to Palestine. In Portugal, HIAS arranged for the emigration of 2,270 persons, about 30 per cent going to Palestine, 20 per cent to France, 5 per cent to the United States, and the remainder scattered all over the world.

In Italy, registration of refugees for immigration was begun almost immediately after the war ended and the bulk of the

necessary preliminaries to effect immigration have been completed so that there will be no delay when consular offices begin to function in Italian territory. In Turkey, HIAS effected the return to France and other Western European countries of Jews who had taken refuge there during the Nazi invasions of the West. From Sweden, HIAS arranged for the emigration of 500 Jews, of whom half came to the United States. In Shanghai, HIAS efforts to secure visas for settlement in Australia were beginning to succeed as the year came to an end. HIAS effected the immigration to that country of some 50 Jews.

HIAS expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1945, were \$1,490,110, of which two thirds were expended on refugee work overseas. The budget for 1946 is set at \$3,000,000.

World ORT Union

The World ORT Union (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training) has during the past year continued to expand its 66 year-old program of training Jews in occupational skills.

The American ORT Federation, fund-raising agent of the World ORT Union in the United States, has announced for 1946 a budget of \$4,000,000, which is four-fifths of the world budget.

The funds raised by the American ORT in 1945 went towards the support of varied activities. Not only was the ORT training program in Europe and Shanghai expanded, but a very extensive program was initiated in order to provide machines, tools and raw materials to needy artisans in Europe. To do this, the ORT Tool Supply and Reconstruction Corporation was created in New York, and, in cooperation with local ORT Committees in Canada, England, France and Switzerland, it has already bought and shipped about \$500,000 worth of machinery and tools. Branch offices of the Corporation are being established in various European countries as well as in Palestine. Part of this material is being used as equipment in ORT training schools and workshops; most of it, however, has been distributed to needy Jewish artisans, thus enabling them to become self-support-

ing. These machines and tools are now being used in such countries as Shanghai, Poland, France, Belgium, Hungary, Rumania, and in the camps for displaced persons in Germany.

At the end of 1945, the World ORT Union concluded a special agreement with UNRRA and with the Military Government in Germany, to establish workshops and training courses in the displaced persons camps. ORT has volunteered to train 10,000 Jewish displaced persons. To date, about 60 ORT courses with more than 3,500 pupils have been established in the American, British and French zones of occupation. The courses consist of workshops for locksmithing, electrical engineering, radio repair, carpentry, shoe repair, film machine operation, as well as classes for nurses, dress-makers, etc. Valuable machines and tools were shipped to Germany from the United States, England and Switzerland.

Since the termination of hostilities in Europe and in the Far East, ORT has re-established its training program in the former Nazi-dominated countries of Europe, as well as in liberated Shanghai.

In France, where the work of ORT never stopped during the war, the schools have been re-organized and many new courses have been opened during the past 12 months. At the end of April 1946, more than 50 courses and workshops were operating in France, including two schools in Paris and courses and trade schools in Marseilles, Limoges, Toulouse, Lyons, Nice, Grenoble and Strasbourg. Special vocational classes for children were established in Cessieu (Isère), Moissac, and other places. Gardening courses and agricultural training centers are operating in the suburbs of Paris and on several farms in the province of Lot et Garonne. In addition to the training services, the French ORT gives vocational guidance and employment services and supervises apprentices while they are being trained. Furthermore, over 620 families received machines and tools from the French ORT between March 1945 and March 1946 and over 200 families have benefited from the machine repair service in ORT repair workshops. Altogether, about 5,000 persons, needy French Jews, refugees and displaced Jews, children and adults, have benefited from ORT work in France during the past 12 months.

All during the war years Switzerland, neutral haven for thousands of Jews, played an important role in the imple-

mentation of ORT's program. At present ORT has over 150 branches functioning in that country, including more than thirty different trades. Special courses established for former internees of the Buchenwald and Dachau camps are now training more than 300.

The ORT Committee in Shanghai was established in 1941 when about 18,000 refugees from Poland, Germany, and Austria were stranded there at the outbreak of the war. The ORT training courses which were established at the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942 continued to work throughout the war. More than 1,200 men and women were trained by ORT during this period and found employment with the U.S. military forces or in private business. During the last bombings in 1945 the ORT school was badly damaged, but the courses were soon resumed in other buildings, and greatly expanded. The courses include training in mechanics and electrical engineering, auto-driving, dressmaking, gardening, etc. In February 1946, 284 refugees attended the ORT courses in Shanghai.

New ORT committees have been established in Holland, Belgium and Poland to supervise ORT schools and workshops for youth and adults, and to provide machines and tools for needy artisans. The first shipment, consisting of 100 sewing machines and five tons of tools, was sent from the United States to Poland in 1945 through UNRRA.

In Rumania, the Bucharest ORT schools have resumed full activity. The ORT school in Jassy, which had been damaged during the war, has been repaired and is now training boys and girls. In addition, a new school to serve the special needs of 700 pogrom orphans is in preparation. In Botosany the ORT school, which was closed during the war, is being re-established; machinery, tools and instructors will be sent there from Switzerland.

The Bulgarian ORT has resumed its activities in trade and agricultural schools. In Hungary, where ORT training had continued throughout the war, the schools are being enlarged. New equipment has been sent to Budapest from Switzerland, and the establishment of ORT cooperatives in spinning, twisting and weaving is in preparation.

In the Western Hemisphere ORT conducts ten schools. The major part of the budget of these schools is covered by specially collected local means.

OSE

OSE is the world-wide Jewish organization which for the past 35 years has concerned itself with problems of hygiene, medical assistance and child care among Jews in various countries.

In the Eastern European area: in Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Hungary, where the small number of surviving Jews are completely impoverished, the central organization of OSE in Europe sent medical missions, consisting of expert physicians, trained nurses and child care guardians. OSE also sent large quantities of medical supplies, surgical instruments, equipment for medical and dental laboratories, as well as huge amounts of condensed milk, chocolate, powdered eggs, etc.

Thousands of Nazi victims, especially children who have been liberated from concentration camps, have found refuge in France, Belgium and Switzerland. In these countries, OSE has opened scores of children's homes, canteens, dispensaries, polyclinics and other institutions, in which the sick and under-nourished receive shelter, food and clothing, as well as proper medical attention.

In the camps in Germany and Austria, where many thousands of Jewish displaced persons are still located, there is great need for supervision of their physical and mental health. OSE physicians, nurses and child specialists have been assisting the survivors and restoring them to health. Here, OSE is working in cooperation with the military agencies, J.D.C. and UNRRA.

In addition to its general relief activities, OSE has also set up a "Foster Parents Plan," whereby individuals all over the world may sponsor and personally help orphans and semi-orphans in OSE institutions in Europe. This plan has taken the form of families aiding families, young people aiding children and students, and organizations and schools in this country "adopting" orphanages and children's homes.

Vaad Hatzala

While the Nazis were still in power, the Vaad Hatzala, an orthodox rabbinical relief agency, was primarily concerned with the rescue of Jews destined for extermination. With

the coming of V-E Day Vaad Hatzala undertook the supplying of kosher food to liberated Jews and sent immediate shipments to all the camps in liberated Europe. Since V-E Day, it has shipped more than 1,000,000 pounds of food and clothing costing over \$1,125,000 to the camps in Germany, France, Belgium, Hungary and China.

One of the principal activities of Vaad Hatzala during the year was the rescue and care of Jewish children who had become orphaned during the occupation. It carried on negotiations with various governmental authorities for their release from non-Jewish homes and arranged for the housing and maintenance of the children. Today the agency maintains five orphan homes in Switzerland, housing well over 1,500 children, and in addition supports many children in private homes. In France, Vaad Hatzala maintains four orphan homes and has taken over full responsibility for the maintenance of over 1,250 children from COSOR (a Jesuit organization). Similar orphan homes are maintained in Belgium, Hungary, Slovakia, Transylvania, England and Palestine. In London, in conjunction with the Chief Rabbi's Council, Vaad Hatzala maintains two hotels for its children. In Palestine many children are partially supported by Vaad Hatzala, and in Teheran substantial funds were provided for the feeding and religious training of thousands of homeless Sephardic children.

In pursuance of its program of religious rehabilitation, Vaad Hatzala supplied religious articles to Jewish communities, maintained 50 Yeshivahs, 17 Beth Jacob schools and other religious institutions in Europe and the Far East, and supported European Jewish scholars, rabbis and rabbinical students who had escaped death at the hands of the Nazis by fleeing Europe at the outbreak of war. The organization is maintaining 600 scholars and students in Shanghai and about 5,000 in Siberia, all of them stranded in those regions for six years.

Vaad Hatzala also supplied immigration assistance in the United States, paying particular attention to the resettlement of immigrants in orthodox households throughout the country. It has been named a certifying agency by the United States Department of Immigration and Naturalization.

IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE AID¹

The end of the war focused attention on the plight of the 1,400,000 Jewish survivors of Nazi terrorism, (outside of Soviet Russia) many of whom could not or would not return to the scenes of their oppression and the murder of their families. For them the need to emigrate was imperative. Under such pressure, the tempo and scope of American immigration activity in behalf of refugees increased rapidly as the year progressed. The three leading American agencies in the field—the National Refugee Service, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) and the National Council of Jewish Women—worked unceasingly to assist and rehabilitate the new immigrants.

President Truman's Directive

Of special importance in the field of immigration was the directive on immigration of refugees and displaced persons which President Truman issued on December 22, 1945. This was a welcome and encouraging development to Jews everywhere. Within a few weeks it made possible the liquidation of the War Relocation Authority's Emergency Refugee Shelter at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and the resettlement of most of its 923 residents as quota immigrants throughout the United States. Of even greater consequence was the impact of the directive on the immigration prospects of thousands of European Jews who had yet to find a haven.

The immediate effect of the directive was to accelerate the restoration of machinery for admitting refugees to the United States. The results were felt throughout the world, but especially in the American-occupied zones in Germany and Austria, where consular offices were re-established and

¹ This article was prepared in the office of the American Jewish Committee on the basis of information supplied by the National Refugee Service, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society and the National Council of Jewish Women.

facilities were provided to enable thousands of survivors of the Nazi regime to come to America. A broader constructive effect was the encouragement given by the directive to forces operating for liberal immigration policies in other lands, notably Palestine. President Truman emphasized the directive's international significance when he said: "This is the opportunity for America to set an example for the rest of the world in cooperation toward alleviating human misery."

The Presidential directive provided for the immigration each year of a maximum of 39,681 refugees and displaced persons from the American zones of occupation in Europe. Immigrants thus admitted are issued permanent visas up to the limits imposed by the quotas of their respective native countries, as provided in our immigration laws, and in full compliance with those laws and the selective procedures established by the Government. The directive further provided for the re-establishment of immigration machinery in American-occupied territory where American consulates had been closed during the war. The Secretary of State was directed "to establish with the utmost dispatch consular facilities at or near displaced persons and refugee assembly areas." He was also ordered, in cooperation with the Attorney General, to send officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to these areas as temporary vice-consuls to speed immigration procedure. The President further directed the State Department to "make every effort to simplify and to hasten the process of issuing visas." The Public Health Service was directed to arrange for the necessary medical examinations to be conducted in the American zone of occupation. The Secretary of War was ordered to give all possible help in facilitating selection of applicants for visas and in feeding, housing, and transporting immigrants to ports of embarkation. The War Shipping Administration was ordered to arrange for their transportation to the United States.

The refugees and displaced persons in the American zones of occupation included in the directive are of various central and eastern European nationalities. The quotas for these countries are as follows:

Austria.....	1,413
Bulgaria.....	100
Czechoslovakia.....	2,874
Danzig.....	100
Germany.....	25,957
Hungary.....	869
Latvia.....	236
Lithuania.....	386
Poland.....	6,524
Rumania.....	377
Yugoslavia.....	845
<hr/>	
TOTAL.....	39,681

Immigration under the directive will fall short of this total primarily because there are only about 12,000 German-born Jews surviving in the American zones. After providing for all those who apply and qualify for U. S. visas, it is hoped that the unused balance will be made available for German Jewish refugees in various other parts of Europe, in Shanghai, North Africa, and elsewhere. Immigration from the occupied zones averaged about 1,500 monthly in May and June. A small number of these were orphaned children whose parents were killed by the Nazis or had disappeared. They came in as quota immigrants on the corporate affidavit of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children. Jewish children are cared for on arrival by the European Jewish Children's Aid, an affiliate of the National Refugee Service.

For American Jewry the Truman directive has had a special significance. It crystallized for the first time in an official public statement of government policy the relationship between the government and the privately-supported program which, from the beginning of refugee immigration, has assumed responsibility for promoting the adjustment of refugees as new Americans and for preventing those in need from becoming public charges. The existence of agencies which could be depended upon by the government to assume and honor such responsibilities had been the basis for many governmental actions opening the door to admission of individuals and groups. This responsibility was set

forth by the President when he said that "responsible welfare agencies" which had undertaken the adjustment of refugees in the past would have to assume similar duties with regard to the prospective new immigrants.

Resettlement of Oswego Refugees

A few days after the order was issued on December 22, 1945, NRS was designated by the War Relocation Authority of the Department of Interior to carry out the project of resettling the refugees from the Oswego Shelter and to provide its corporate affidavit as the basis for issuance of visas to the 834 Jews among them. It was necessary, under the directive, to give assurance that the prospective new immigrants would receive any needed financial assistance from their American relatives and friends or from other private sources, that they would be widely distributed geographically, that many would be quartered with relatives or friends to avoid unduly burdening housing facilities, and that a broad program of assistance and guidance would be provided to assist the newcomers in making a rapid and smooth transition to American life and in becoming self-sustaining members of the community.

In carrying out the resettlement program for the Oswego Shelter residents, NRS had the cooperation of various other agencies. Among these were the American Christian Committee for Refugees and the Catholic Committee for Refugees, which provided corporate affidavits for the 88 Protestants and Catholics at the Shelter. NRS augmented its own staff at the Shelter with personnel made available by the National Council of Jewish Women. NRS and NCJW worked together closely throughout the project; this proved to be an opportune preliminary to the consolidation of services of the two agencies, which was then under negotiation and which was consummated the following summer.¹ In addition to the contingent of professional workers from the national office and the New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia Sections of NCJW, the staff was augmented by workers loaned by the

¹ On August 1, 1946, the NRS and the National Services to Foreign Born of the NCJW were consolidated into the United Service for New Americans, Inc.

Westchester County, N. Y., Committee for Refugees and the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Detroit.

The provision of corporate affidavits as the basis for the issuance of visas made it possible to treat this part of the immigration procedure on a group basis and to shorten the process to a matter of days. Prior to their departure from the Shelter, the refugees were oriented on Government regulations, immigration procedures, and resettlement; every family head was interviewed at least twice for discussion of resettlement plans; arrangements were completed with communities throughout the country to accept responsibility for those being resettled, particularly those who did not have American relatives or friends; arrangements were made for the travel and reception of each family group; loans were advanced where needed for payment of visa fees and head taxes; special plans were evolved for those whose permanent immigration had to be deferred for various reasons; and grants for two weeks' initial living expenses were extended where needed, with the understanding that local communities would take over if the need continued.

The actual departure of the refugees from Fort Ontario was a dramatic and moving event. Traveling in buses chartered by NRS, they crossed the Rainbow Bridge to the American consulate at Niagara Falls, Canada, where they obtained their coveted visas, and then were taken to Buffalo, N. Y., the final dispersal point. Until their departure, usually the next day, many of them were housed in a small hotel which NRS had taken over as a temporary shelter; some were guests in the homes of Buffalo citizens. The Federation for Jewish Social Service of Buffalo, the Motor Corps of the Buffalo Chapter of the American Red Cross, Temple Beth-El in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and numerous individuals cooperated enthusiastically in helping and caring for the travelers.

From Buffalo the former Oswego residents, now immigrants and no longer refugees, scattered to their final destinations. Those who came to New York City were primarily persons having relatives or other ties there. There was, in addition, a small number who intended to return to their native lands, as 62 voluntarily repatriated Yugoslavs had done in the spring and summer of 1945, or to re-emigrate to other countries to rejoin their families. Most of those who

had no friends in the city found temporary accommodations in the HIAS shelter.

Despite many difficulties, mostly due to the haste with which the work had to be organized and carried on, the Oswego group was distributed within four weeks to 68 cities and towns in 20 States and the District of Columbia, from coast to coast and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. When the resettlement project was initiated at the Shelter, it was felt that if 25 per cent of the residents could be resettled immediately to points outside New York City, the effort could be considered successful. Actually, about 48 per cent were immediately settled away from New York and some of those who at first came to that city moved elsewhere later.

The resettlement program for the Oswego residents served to reactivate the NRS national network of local agencies and committees which in previous years had rendered effective service in the refugee-adjustment program. Groups in the towns and cities to which many of the Oswego residents resettled gave their whole-hearted cooperation to this project.

Arrival of New Immigrants

One of the most joyous and hopeful developments since the end of the war for Jews who have been left homeless by 13 years of persecution came during the fourth week of May, when two ships brought 1,361 refugees and displaced persons to New York as the first quota immigrants under the President's directive. Scenes of rejoicing took place on May 20 as thousands of American relatives welcomed the 795 immigrants aboard the *SS Marine Flasher*, the first ship of refugee immigrants to arrive, and again on May 24 when the *SS Marine Perch* brought an additional 566 refugees. Most of the refugees came to rejoin kin from whom they had been cut off for years.

The welcome on the pier by individual kinsmen of the newcomers was matched by welfare services provided by the National Refugee Service, the HIAS and the National Council of Jewish Women. Personnel of the three agencies aided the new arrivals in arranging for transportation and

baggage, and furnished temporary shelter, meals, and clothing for those requiring immediate assistance in securing these necessities.

While the pier services caught the public eye, a more fundamental phase of the adjustment program went into operation after arrival of the newcomers. The long-range program of NRS for their integration into American life doubled and redoubled its activities during the Spring months. A steady stream of the new arrivals surged into the agency's offices for interviews with case workers specializing in their needs for employment, economic assistance, permanent living quarters, resettlement, and other services.

Because of the housing shortage and the importance of avoiding competition in the open market for homes for the immigrants, difficult problems were encountered in finding living quarters. Appeals in the Jewish press and on Jewish radio programs brought many offers to rent rooms in private homes to newcomers.

The task of resettling the immigrants away from New York and other crowded seaport cities received the continuous attention of NRS, working through its cooperating committees, local agencies, and local sections of the NCJW.

Although there was a rising trend in immigration during the year, immigration to the United States in 1945 totalled only 45,603. Of these, only 13,000 were Europeans, less than 10 per cent of the quotas for European countries, and barely more than 8,000 were from countries of origin of refugee immigration—that is, natives of European countries other than Great Britain, Eire, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. The number of Jewish immigrants originating from Europe was estimated at 5,800.¹

Legislative Activity

The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization under the chairmanship of Samuel Dickstein completed hearings on problems of post-war immigration and natu-

¹Since 1943 there has been no listing of "Hebrew" nationality on immigration manifests. Estimates of Jewish immigrants are therefore made on the basis of percentages of total immigration which prevailed from 1933 to 1943.

ralization in relation to present laws and practices, and issued an interim report which listed its recommendations and conclusions. During its investigation, which the House of Representatives authorized on March 27, 1945, the Committee conducted hearings of its full membership in Washington and of a subcommittee in New York City, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Oswego, N. Y. The report includes the following major recommendations:

... that Congress appoint a commission of full-time experts qualified to undertake impartial and complete research and analysis into all phases of the problems presented ... and empowered to recommend to Congress changes in and a codification of the immigration laws similar to the Nationality Act of 1940, and ... changes in nationality laws which may have been found desirable in the course of experience with the present act ...

... that no general alteration of existing quotas or selective provisions, or detailed revision of any major area of the immigration laws, be undertaken until such time as a thorough study has been made ...

... that a right to appeal be provided in cases where a consul has refused a visa, this appeal to be a central visa review board of three members selected by the President and sitting in Washington, D. C., the board to comprise one member from each—the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the public ...

In summarizing its findings, the Committee pointed out that "the general public has an inadequate understanding of the existing situation. Many witnesses ... were, for instance, evidently surprised to learn that the present law imposes a ceiling on quota immigrants of some 150,000 a year, and that the number is never in fact filled. Many evidently predicated their testimony on the assumption that the situation was similar to that in 1920, and that an enormous influx of immigrants from war-torn Europe was an imminent threat. Others had plainly erroneous conceptions of the nature and degree of selection which can, under the law, be exercised by consuls abroad. And all suffered, in formulating and stating their views, from the lack of the

type of data referred to . . . as being desirable to inform Congress."

Legislative activity concerned with immigration was marked by an abortive attempt on the part of a number of Congressmen, supported by spokesmen for the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, to cut immigration quotas by 50 per cent for the next ten years.

By a vote of 10 to 7 the House Immigration Committee in May 1946 eliminated the controversial Section 5 containing this proposal in the so-called Gossett Bill, named after its sponsor, Congressman Ed Gossett (D., Texas). Jewish groups voiced their opposition jointly through Judge Nathan D. Perlman, who testified in behalf of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, which includes all major Jewish groups in the country. The Bill was also opposed by Tom Clark, United States Attorney General, who said that the proposed drastic cut in America's immigration quotas "would compromise efforts to solve the problem of the world's displaced peoples"; by Earl G. Harrison, dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and former Commissioner of Immigration, who had previously reported to President Truman on the condition of displaced persons in the American zone of occupation in Germany, and by representatives of various other organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Women's Trade Union League, and National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires.

Study of Recent Immigration

The year under review saw the completion of the two-year Study of Recent Immigration from Europe. This impartial, objective study of the adjustment of refugees and their effect on American society had been designed to make readily accessible the vast body of facts and experience in the area of refugee adjustment. The Study was organized in 1944 by the National Refugee Service and four other leading national refugee-service organizations: the American Committee for Refugees, the American Friends Service Committee, the Catholic Committee for Refugees, and the United States Committee for the Care of European Chil-

dren. It was conducted by a group of outstanding scholars and research workers under the directorship of Dr. Maurice R. Davie, chairman of the Department of Sociology of Yale University. Professor Davie's full report will be published in book form by Harper and Bros. Highlights of the Study findings were incorporated in a popular pamphlet, *What Shall We Do About Immigration?*, which was published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., and attained a very large circulation. The findings were also the basis of three articles in the April 1946 issue of *Survey Graphic*; one of these, "Our Newest Americans," by Professor Davie, was selected by a committee of librarians as one of the ten best articles published that month in American magazines.

Dr. Davie and Joseph E. Beck, Executive Director of NRS, were invited to testify before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Immigration to Palestine and Other Countries, during that body's public hearings in Washington, D.C. Dr. Davie furnished the Committee with information based on the Study, as to adjustment of refugees in the United States, while Mr. Beck described the work of NRS in this regard. At that time the Committee was considering the plan, which it eventually recommended unanimously, for immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. There were indications that the example set by the United States in granting haven to thousands of Jewish survivors played a significant part in the Committee's deliberations.

ZIONIST AND PRO-PALESTINE ACTIVITIES

By BENJAMIN SHWADRAN¹

The year 1945-1946 was a fateful one for Zionism in the United States. Although England was still in possession of Palestine and therefore the ultimate determinant of policy affecting the development of Jewish Palestine, events made it clear that the influence of the United States was growing

¹Research Director, American Zionist Emergency Council.

steadily and that the center of Zionist political activity was gradually shifting from London to New York and Washington. Greater responsibility was thus placed on American Zionist and pro-Palestine leadership. Efforts on behalf of Palestine indicated that American Jewry understood and faced its obligations.

Political Activities

On July 2, 1945, before leaving for the Big Three Conference in Potsdam, President Truman received a petition from fifty-four members of the Senate and 251 members of the House of Representatives, urging him to implement the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, a policy approved by the United States Congress and reaffirmed by the two major political parties in their 1944 presidential platforms. A similar petition was sent to him by thirty-seven governors. On the following day the American Zionist Emergency Council presented the President with a memorandum dealing with the problem of Palestine as the Jewish homeland, the injustice and invalidity of the 1939 White Paper, the situation of the Jews in Europe and in Oriental countries, and pointing to the readiness and ability of Palestine to absorb those Jews who want to migrate there. The memorandum urged "that an immediate decision be announced to establish Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth, and that the Jewish Agency for Palestine be vested with all necessary authority to bring to Palestine as many Jews as need and wish to settle there, and given such financial, technical and other aid as will help the development of the country to its maximum capacity."

President Truman, on his part, had previously instructed Earl G. Harrison, American representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and former U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, to inquire into the situation "of those displaced persons in Germany who may prove to be stateless or non-repatriable." At Potsdam President Truman took up the Palestine issue with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and later with Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee.

He told Mr. Attlee that "the American people, as a whole, firmly believe that immigration into Palestine should not be closed and that a reasonable number of Europe's persecuted Jews should in accordance with their wishes be permitted to resettle there."

The President disclosed for the first time in a press conference on August 16 that he had discussed the Palestine problem with the Prime Minister. He indicated that the American view was to let in as many of the Jews into Palestine as it was possible to let into the country and still maintain civil peace; the matter of a Jewish state would have to be worked out with the British and the Arabs. But the President made clear that neither he nor his advisers had any idea of sending a strong military force, say 500,000 soldiers, overseas to keep the peace in Palestine. The President's statement was interpreted as the first denunciation of the 1939 White Paper by the United States Government, as well as approval of the eventual establishment of a Jewish state. At the same time it was made clear that the United States was not ready to use military power to enforce a decision on Palestine.

The Harrison Report, made public on September 29, established two facts: (1) that the displaced persons must be evacuated from the camps in Germany and Austria; (2) that the overwhelming majority of Jews in the displaced persons' camps want to go to Palestine. "They want to be evacuated to Palestine now, just as other national groups are being repatriated to their homes," the Report stated. "With respect to possible places of resettlement for those who may be stateless or who do not wish to return to their homes, Palestine is definitely and pre-eminently the first choice."

On the basis of this and other reports on the condition of the Jews in Europe and their desire to go to Palestine, the President sent a letter to Prime Minister Attlee on August 31, in which he concurred with the conclusions of the Report and asked that 100,000 Palestine immigration certificates be granted to "Jews still in Germany and Austria and for other Jewish refugees who do not wish to remain where they are or who, for understandable reasons, do not desire to return to their countries of origin." He attached

the Harrison Report to the letter. The President emphasized that "no other single matter is so important for those who have known the horrors of concentration camps for over a decade as is the future of immigration possibilities into Palestine." He closed his letter with the statement: "The main solution appears to lie in the quick evacuation of as many as possible of the non-repatriable Jews, who wish it, to Palestine. If it is to be effective, such action should not be long delayed."

The request of the President for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine was hailed in the general press and by Jews—Zionists and non-Zionists—and non-Jews.

Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry¹

The British declined to accept the President's recommendations, allegedly because of conditions in Palestine. Instead, they suggested the establishment of a joint Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry to examine the Palestine problem. The President acceded to the British proposal, but declared that he continued to "adhere to the views expressed" in his letter to Prime Minister Attlee for the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

The decision to appoint a joint committee of inquiry by both governments was simultaneously announced in Washington and London on November 13. On November 28 Secretary Byrnes announced that Great Britain and the United States had agreed that the Committee of Inquiry should report within 120 days after meeting to organize.

The reaction to the announcement was negative. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, in a telegram to the President dated November 15, expressed their feeling, "which we know to be shared by millions of our fellow citizens, that the appointment of this commission of inquiry can serve no useful purpose." They asked the President to reconsider the whole matter in order to impress the British Government

¹ See also the special article on the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.

with the urgency of giving sanctuary to the hounded remnants of European Jewry "amongst their own people in the land internationally promised them."

The American Jewish Conference declared in a letter to Prime Minister Attlee that in view of the derogatory statement made by Secretary Bevin in the House of Commons, "it will be extremely difficult for Americans to have any confidence in the deliberations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry," since the Foreign Secretary had "prejudged and prejudiced" the findings of the committee. A copy of the letter was sent to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes with a note stating that it reflected the views of the American Jewish Conference on the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.

On November 23, a delegation of the American Jewish Committee, consisting of Mr. Jacob Blaustein and Dr. John Slawson, called on Secretary Byrnes to submit a memorandum on the Palestine question. The delegation pointed out that the 1,500 monthly Jewish immigration permitted by the British Government was "wholly inadequate," and it urged that the United States Government press for the adoption of the President's recommendation, "a compelling necessity for the saving of human lives." It insisted that the establishment of the Anglo-American Committee should in no way preclude or delay the granting of the President's request that 100,000 displaced European Jews be admitted into Palestine. The memorandum called for the fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate.

The press on the whole regarded the Inquiry Committee as a British trick both to avoid making an immediate decision, and to try to commit the United States to British policy in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, there was a sharp division of opinion among Zionist leaders whether to testify before the Committee or to boycott its hearings. The Jewish Agency summoned an extraordinary session of the Executive to discuss the matter; the American members flew to Jerusalem. The Executive met during the first two weeks of December. On December 10 the twelve members of the Committee were named. The Committee opened its hearings in Washington on January 7.

Although no decision was announced by the Jewish Agency Executive in Palestine, the American Zionists accepted the invitation to appear before the Inquiry Committee, present briefs and testify. The hearings lasted until January 14.

Congressional Resolution

The period under review witnessed favorable congressional action on a joint resolution on Palestine. Intended as a successor to the Wagner-Taft and Wright-Compton resolutions which had twice been tabled in congressional committees during the 1944 session, the resolution was introduced in the Senate on October 26, 1945 by Senators Robert F. Wagner and Robert A. Taft.¹ Three days later an identical one was introduced in the House by Congressman Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, House Republican leader. On November 15, Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced the appointment of a five member sub-committee to consider the question. The sub-committee met with Secretary of State Byrnes and discussed the draft of the resolution.

Early in December, President Truman announced that he had changed his position in regard to the Palestine resolution. While he had supported it as a Senator in 1944, he felt that present conditions did not warrant its passage. Despite the urging of the President and the Secretary of State that the resolution be shelved, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved it on December 12. On the 17th the Senate adopted it as reported out by the Committee:

WHEREAS the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

¹ See vol. 46, pp. 172-74 and vol. 47, pp. 325-26.

WHEREAS the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution; and

WHEREAS these urgent necessities are evidenced by the President's request for the immediate right of entry into Palestine of one hundred thousand additional Jewish refugees; and

WHEREAS the influx of Jewish immigration into Palestine is resulting in its improvement in agricultural, financial, hygienic, and general economic conditions; and

WHEREAS the President and the British Prime Minister have agreed upon the appointment of a "Joint Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry" to examine conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and the Jewish situation in Europe and have requested a report within one hundred and twenty days; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the interest shown by the President in the solution of this problem is hereby commended and that the United States shall use its good offices with the mandatory power to the end that Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development, so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish national home and, in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall have equal rights.

On December 14, Representative Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania introduced in the House of Representatives an identical resolution as re-drafted by the Senate sub-comit-

tee; this was referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. On December 18, the House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously approved the resolution, and on the 19th it was passed in the House by an overwhelming majority.

Roosevelt-Ibn Saud Correspondence

Zionist groups reacted strongly to the exchange of letters between King Ibn Saud and the late President Roosevelt released by the State Department on October 18. Ibn Saud's letter contained a vicious and malicious attack not only on Zionism, but also on the Jewish people, and made threats of war against the Allies and the United States should a favorable decision on Palestine be made by the Allied governments. President Roosevelt's reply of April 5, 1945 declared that the attitude of the United States Government toward Palestine was that "no decision be taken with respect to the basic situation in that country without full consultation with both Arabs and Jews." He assured Ibn Saud that he would take no action "in my capacity as Chief of the Executive Branch which may prove hostile to the Arab people." In a statement issued with the release of the correspondence, Secretary Byrnes declared that the policy of the United States still was the same as stated by President Roosevelt in his letter to Ibn Saud. He emphasized, however, that President Truman was continuing to seek the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine and implied that such admission would not be considered a basic change necessitating consultation with Arabs and Jews.

Five days later Dr. Wise and Dr. Silver called on Secretary Byrnes and presented a memorandum refuting the false allegations made by Ibn Saud about Zionism, and protesting President Roosevelt's letter, particularly the right it accorded to the various Arab states to be consulted in the affairs of Palestine. Dr. Silver said: "These spokesmen of foreign Arab states have been threatening violence and war. The American Government should clearly indicate to them that it does not intend to be intimidated or blackmailed in the carrying out of its own policies."

Reaction to British Labor Government Policy

The Jewish community was also severely disappointed over the reversal by the newly elected British Labor Party of its publicly announced policy on Palestine. With the victory of the Labor Party in England in the summer of 1945, Jewish leaders in the United States hoped that the new government would fully implement the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate and revoke the 1939 White Paper. But these hopes were not realized. All the Labor Government offered the Jewish Agency was an immigration quota of 1,500 a month.

At the end of September the American Zionist Emergency Council published an open letter addressed to Prime Minister Attlee, asking him to live up to the promises made by the Labor Party. The letter closed with the statement: "We call on you to redeem Britain's pledge to the Jewish people now."

On September 29 a delegation from the American Zionist Emergency Council and a delegation representing the American Jewish Committee were received separately by President Truman. Dr. Wise and Dr. Silver declined to comment on their conversation with the President. Judge Joseph Proskauer and Mr. Jacob Blaustein reported that they had pointed out to the President that there was a distinction between the importance of Palestine as a place of homeland and refuge, and the question of statehood. They urged the President to put aside the political question and to consider the humanitarian factor foremost. On the same day the President released the letter he had written on August 31 to General Eisenhower with reference to displaced persons in Germany, to which the Harrison Report had been attached.

The following day a mass protest meeting was held in Madison Square Garden; there was an overflow of 40,000. Henry Monsky, co-chairman of the Interim Committee of the American Jewish Conference, presided. Among the speakers were Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Chaim Greenberg, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Rabbi Joseph Lookstein, Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, and Dr. Israel Goldstein. They all denounced the continuation of the Chamberlain policy by the Labor Government; they de-

manded the revocation of the White Paper and the announcement of the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution protesting British policy in Palestine and demanding that Great Britain "fulfil the letter and the spirit of the solemn pledge given to the Jewish people, that it open the gates of Palestine to free and unrestricted Jewish immigration, and that it announce an immediate decision to establish Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth." This resolution was cabled to Prime Minister Attlee, and telegrams were dispatched to President Truman and Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington.

A National Emergency Zionist Conference was held in Washington on October 4, with more than five hundred leaders of Jewish communities from forty states attending. Plans were discussed for fighting British policy and for effectuating the anticipated Congressional resolution on Palestine.

On October 5 the American Jewish Conference appealed to President Truman to secure a definite solution of the Palestine problem. At the same time it cabled a protest to Prime Minister Attlee "against the reported intention of the British Government to continue unbearable and illegal restrictions on Jewish immigration and colonization in Palestine."

A mass demonstration was held on Wednesday afternoon, October 24, at Madison Square Park, New York City. An estimated audience of 250,000 heard Louis Lipsky, Dr. Israel Goldstein, representatives of the CIO and the AFL, and others denounce British policy, and demand that the United States Government support the Jews in Palestine in their struggle "to rebuild the national life of the Jewish people and to restore dignity and honor to the broken remnants of European Jewry." A declaration of solidarity with the Yishuv was adopted by the assembly, assuring the Jews in Palestine that the American people were with them in their fight "for the opening of Palestine's doors to unrestricted Jewish immigration and its reconstitution as a Jewish state."

When Prime Minister Attlee visited the United States early in November, the American Zionist Emergency Council

addressed another open letter to him, containing an appeal "on a matter of life or death for an entire people." The Council pointed out that the American people resented the continuation of the White Paper policy and warned that they would continue to insist "that justice be done to the Jews, and they will not be deluded by devices which repudiate your country's solemn obligations in order to appease feudal Arab rulers." The letter presented a constructive four-point program: 1) the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine; 2) revocation of the 1939 White Paper; 3) a joint reaffirmation by the British and American governments of a policy in conformity with the original intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate; 4) the appointment of a joint Anglo-American commission to work out ways and means to implement the above policy.

As a result of the immigration policy of the Labor Government, the Yishuv began actively to help visaless Jews enter Palestine against the measures the Government took to prevent their entry. This necessitated armed resistance. The Palestine Administration retaliated by brutal, suppressive action on a mass scale. American Zionist organizations protested vehemently and on December 3, 1945, the heads of the four major Zionist organizations sent a telegram to President Truman protesting the brutalities of the British Government in Palestine. The telegram read: "We look to you as the head of our free democracy to insist that the hounded Jews of Europe find sanctuary and permanent peace in Palestine, and that the reprehensible activities of the British military be not permitted to continue."

The Palestine Administration, unable to cope with the situation, suddenly intimated that all Jewish immigration would be stopped until the Inquiry Committee had issued its report and recommendations. This raised another storm of protest in the United States, and the American Zionist Emergency Council telegraphed President Truman on December 28, recalling that when the United States acceded to the joint Inquiry Committee, it was made clear that Jewish immigration into Palestine would continue at 1,500 persons a month. The leaders of American Zionists closed their telegram: "We are certain that considerations of hu-

manity, as well as of American policy and dignity, will cause you to take the necessary steps to dissociate the American Government from all participation in this latest of a succession of injustices and inequities."

Zionist political activity was relaxed during the hearings of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, except for a vigorous protest on January 25 by the American Zionist Emergency Council to the State Department against the unilateral action of the British Government in announcing a decision to grant independence to Transjordan.

Organizational and Fund Raising Activities

Public opinion pressure returned Dr. Silver to active membership in the American Zionist Emergency Council on July 13, 1945. Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise were named co-chairmen of the Council, and Dr. Silver was elected chairman of the Executive Committee. This return was not only a personal victory for Dr. Silver, but a victory for the vigorous and aggressive policy which he had advocated, particularly in regard to the Washington administration and its policy on Palestine.

The first Zionist World Conference since the Twenty-First Congress which met in Geneva in 1939 was convened in London last summer. The American delegation played a dominant role. Before leaving for London, Dr. Silver remarked that he was going to the Conference "reinforced and strengthened in spirit by the vindication which my policies and I have received at the hands of the rank and file of American Zionists, in response to whose demands I return to leadership."

The Conference opened on August 1 and lasted until the 8th. It dealt with the pressing political issues of Zionism; it also made decisions affecting Zionist work in America. Two additional American members were added to the Executive of the Zionist Organization, thus expanding American membership to four (Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Mr. Louis Lipsky, and the new members, Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise.) For the conduct of the political affairs of the Jewish Agency in America, a committee of eight was established: four members of the Executive of the Agency, plus one representative

from each of the four major Zionist groups—Mrs. Rose Halprin, Hadassah; Leon Gellman, Mizrachi; Chaim Greenberg, Poale Zion; Israel Goldstein, Zionist Organization of America.

Dr. Silver's popularity continued to grow, and when the forty-eighth annual convention of the Zionist Organization gathered in Atlantic City, it was a foregone conclusion that Silver would be swept into the presidency of the organization. The convention—November 16–19, 1945—attended by about 1,000 delegates from all over the country, was one of the most outstanding and fiery in the history of American Zionism, not revolving around internal politics, but inspired by the militant policy personified in the leadership of Dr. Silver. The highlight of the convention was his acceptance speech which overshadowed even the speech of Dr. Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization.

Dr. Silver denounced British policy in Palestine, as stated by Foreign Secretary Bevin. He accused Great Britain of betraying the Jewish people and of using the United States Government as a protective device to hide its betrayal. He commended President Truman for his request that 100,000 Jewish refugees be permitted to enter Palestine, but he declared that the President "was persuaded to accept the shabby substitute of an investigating commission—that very transparent device for delay and circumvention—against his own better judgment." Dr. Silver rejected the joint commission of inquiry and warned that "we cannot be bound by the findings of any such commission."

The membership of the Zionist Organization rose from about 150,000 at the end of 1945, to approximately 200,000 by the end of April 1946. The convention adopted a budget of \$500,000 to finance an expanded program: a public relations campaign of the Committee on Unity for Palestine to counteract anti-Zionist propaganda; two radio programs, "Palestine Speaks" and "Drama of Palestine," produced and broadcast over a large number of stations throughout the country; the Zionist Youth Commission; and the expanded activities of the Palestine Economic Bureau which supplied information on the economic opportunities in Palestine for American investments. The fund also helped the Education Department, which conducted programs fos-

tering Hebrew culture in the American Jewish community; the Hebrew Arts Committee; and the Publications Department, which printed a number of books dealing with Palestine and Zionism. To the end of April 1946, \$375,000 had been collected for the expansion fund.

The Zionist Organization of America, with its entire membership, participated in the various funds on behalf of Palestine—the United Jewish Appeal, Jewish National Fund, and others.

Hadassah's activities were two-fold: Zionist educational work among its own members in the United States, and support of institutions and projects in Palestine. At the request of the Jewish Agency it also assumed administrative responsibility for the Immigrant Health Service in Palestine. Its membership increased from about 145,000 last year to about 180,000 this year, and its fund-raising activities were intensified; it is estimated that between September 1945 and September 1946, \$5,000,000 will have been raised.

Hadassah is the official fund-raising representative of Youth Aliyah in the United States and it is estimated that about \$1,500,000 will have been raised for this fund in the year from September 1945–September 1946. With the American Friends of the Hebrew University, Hadassah initiated a campaign to raise \$4,000,000 for an undergraduate medical school at the Hebrew University; \$500,000 for this purpose had been raised up to April 30.

The Labor Zionist Party, Poale Zion of America, experienced an upheaval in its leadership. At its convention in Atlantic City January 9–13, the old leaders were criticized for neglecting the English-speaking element of the Jewish community, and a new, vigorous, all-round program of Labor Zionism was demanded. The old leadership was replaced by a completely new administration headed by Professor Hayim Fineman of Philadelphia as chairman. The structure of the party was reorganized and new plans of operation put into motion, with emphasis on greater and more active participation in Zionist and general Jewish community life in America.

Five regional offices were created in the major cities of the country. The Publications Department, *Sharon*, was

expanded and a greater number of books published. Poale Zion also participated in the fund-raising activities of the Jewish National Fund, the United Jewish Appeal, and particularly in that of the National Labor Committee for Palestine (*Gewerkschaften*). A venture initiated last year and successfully carried on this year was the Habonim (Youth Division) institute for leadership training. A full term of concentrated training for a selected group of Habonim members from all over the country, in the fields of Jewish history, Hebrew literature, history of Zionism, and Palestine today, as well as in practical leadership work, was administered by a faculty of college and university teachers.

The Pioneer Women's Organization of America raised about \$500,000 during the past year for the projects which it maintains in Palestine in conjunction with the Moatzath Hapoaloth (Working Women's Council).

The League for Labor Palestine, Poale Zion, the Pioneer Women's Organization and the National Jewish Workers Alliance raised \$1,575,000 from July 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946 in the *Gewerkschaften* campaign for the institutions and projects of the General Jewish Labor Federation in Palestine (Histadruth).

The religious Zionist organizations of America—Mizrachi, Women's Mizrachi, Hapoel Hamizrachi—grew considerably during the last year, enlarged their educational program and participated in the fund-raising activities of the Jewish National Fund and other campaigns on behalf of Palestine.

The American Friends of the Hebrew University succeeded in obtaining Veterans Administration approval for American veterans to study at the Hebrew University, under the GI Bill of Rights. They set up a matriculation board in New York, organized intensified Hebrew courses for prospective students, and obtained visas for more than fifty students to enter Palestine for study at the University. The Friends also purchased and sent considerable quantities of chemicals and laboratory supplies and equipment to the University, and arranged for the shipment of ten thousand books which had accumulated during the war. They raised about \$500,000 for the University, and are engaged at present, in conjunction

with Hadassah, in raising funds for the establishment of an undergraduate medical school. On behalf of the University the following visited the United States last year: Sir Leon Simon, newly elected Chairman of the Executive Council of the University; Professor A. A. Fraenkel, second Rector of the University; Professor Max Bobtelsky, head of the Department of Inorganic Chemistry; Professor Leon Roth, third Rector; and Professor Leo Picard, head of the Department of Geology.

Dr. Abraham Granovsky, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem, visited the United States last fall on behalf of an extended program of land purchase in Palestine by the Fund. He estimated that this would require an investment of \$160,000,000 over a period of years; the money was expected to be made available by donation-income of the Jewish National Fund and other means. His plan was accepted by the Zionist Organization of America convention in Atlantic City in November, and subsequently by the Jewish National Fund Conference held in Pittsburgh the first week of January 1946.

The income of the Jewish National Fund for the year ending September 1945, was \$6,995,806, an increase of more than \$2,000,000 over the preceding year.

The annual conference of the United Jewish Appeal, held in Atlantic City in December, adopted a 1946 budget of \$100,000,000, of which the United Palestine Appeal is to receive \$43,082,000.

During the ten-month period—July 1, 1945–April 30, 1946—the United Palestine Appeal disbursed to the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund \$6,369,223 each, to the Mizrachi Palestine Fund \$400,000, and to the American Friends of the Hebrew University \$30,000, a total of \$13,168,446.

During 1945 the American Fund for Palestinian Institutions raised \$450,000, which was distributed among sixty-nine institutions.

The last Zionist Congress was held in 1939; because of the war emergency, the biennial congress could not be called. At the World Zionist Conference in London last summer, it was announced that the Twenty-Second Congress would be convened, if possible in Palestine, in the summer of 1946,

and in February the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem announced that the Congress would be held in that city, for the first time in Zionist history, and would open on August 8. Since the last Congress, the complexion of Jewish life has changed basically. The Jewish communities of Eastern Europe have virtually disappeared, and the two outstanding centers of Jewish life have become Palestine and the United States. The issues in the forthcoming elections to the Congress involve the control and influence of the Congress and the Executive to be elected. The struggle will be between the Labor-dominated Jewish community in Palestine and the American General Zionists. Even the site of the Congress was an issue: the Americans, particularly the General Zionists, agitated for holding the Congress in the United States, while the Executive in Palestine, with the Labor groups in America, held out for Jerusalem. The shekel campaign revolved on the major political issues, intensified by internal problems, which the Congress will have to face.

Public Attitude Toward Zionism

During the past year two important public opinion polls were taken which revealed the attitude of the American public in general, and of Jews in particular, toward Zionism.

The Gallup poll, released January 8, 1946, showed that three out of every four voters in the United States who had followed the discussion about permitting Jews to settle in Palestine, were sympathetic to the idea. The voters were asked two questions: Have you followed the discussion about permitting Jews to settle in Palestine? If the reply was in the affirmative, the second question was posed: What is your opinion of the issue? The result:

Favoring	76%
Favoring if the Jews wish it.....	4
Against.....	7
Favoring leaving the question up to the British	1
Favoring leaving the question up to the Arabs	1
Miscellaneous	3
Do not know.....	8

100%

The poll conducted by Elmo Roper among the Jewish population of the country in September 1945 disclosed that of every ten American Jews polled, eight favored a Jewish state in Palestine, one was opposed, and one was undecided. A cross section of American Jewry throughout the United States, covering all economic strata and all groups, was polled on two proposals:

1. A Jewish state in Palestine is a good thing for the Jews and every possible effort should be made to establish Palestine as a Jewish state, or commonwealth, for those who want to settle there.
2. Jews are a religious group only and not a nation and it would be bad for the Jews to try to set up a Jewish state in Palestine or anywhere else.

Replies showed 80.1 per cent in the affirmative on the first proposal, 10.5 per cent in the affirmative on the second, and 9.4 per cent undecided.

The Roper Poll also reported that "decision for or against a Jewish state in Palestine seems to be taken with a high degree of firmness." The analysis revealed "pro-Palestine voters were nearly evenly distributed through all economic levels; the percentage of people in the upper economic brackets is high among the anti-Palestine voters."

II. LATIN AMERICA¹

POLITICAL SITUATION

The situation in ARGENTINA was the key to Latin America's future. The significance of events on the South American continent during the twelvemonth which ended with the formal assumption of the Argentine Presidency by General Juan Domingo Peron on June 4, 1946, would become manifest only when the Peron regime made clear the direction it intended to take. The fate of the Jewish communities, deeply troubled by the anxieties and confusion of the past year, was intimately bound up with the prospects of democratic survival in the countries of Latin America. Peron's inaugural speech proved still equivocal. While he promised social improvements along democratic lines, nothing was said about Argentina's international pledges to purge all traces of Nazi influence.

For three years—ever since the military coup d'etat of June 1943 had boosted the colonels' government of Farrel-Peron into the Argentine saddle—domestic as well as international politics in Latin America had pivoted around the suspect policies of that regime. Despite repeated denials by Farrel-Peron spokesmen, evidence of Nazi sympathies, anti-democratic trends and dictatorial trappings had led the United States State Department, sparked by Spruille Braden, to insist on Argentine fulfillment of the democratic obligations it had assumed at Chapultepec and San Francisco. Buenos Aires continued to hedge. The Act of Chapultepec was signed and, at the eleventh hour, Argentina declared war on an already beaten Germany in order to gain admission to San Francisco. But no concrete steps were taken to nullify Nazi influence. Suspected Hitlerite Germans continued to figure prominently in governmental circles and a mildly disguised fascist dictatorship prevailed. With barely concealed official sanction, anti-United States agitation was given free rein in Argentina's principal cities.

¹ Prepared in the office of the American Jewish Committee.

The free Argentine press was subjected to censorship for pointing out irregularities in government, while the pro-Peron newspapers became the beneficiaries of official favors. Nor was this all. A wave of persecutions against leaders of democratic parties forced many of them to seek refuge outside the country, particularly in Uruguay, whence they continued to expose the dictatorial tendencies of the Farrel-Peron government. Some even called for United Nations intervention.

Democratic counter-movements which threatened to turn into a popular revolt at the end of 1945 were stifled, university students who participated being subjected to severe repressive measures. At the same time, anti-Jewish demonstrations on the part of Peron supporters, previously sporadic in nature, assumed pogrom proportions. Anti-Semitic bands, apparently enjoying complete immunity, roamed through Jewish neighborhoods in Buenos Aires. Jews were beaten up, synagogues defiled, community buildings stoned. Several deaths occurred. For a time the Jewish community lived in a panic atmosphere of pogrom and threat of pogrom. Repeated protests by the leaders of the DAIA (Delegacion de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentina), representing the Jewish community, elicited official condemnation of these overt anti-Semitic manifestations. But within a few days the attacks were renewed. Jewish youth, aided by democratic elements, organized to repel the attacks of the Peronistas, affording a unique demonstration of courage and dignity but also calling to mind the tragic parallel of the defense of the Warsaw ghetto.

It was in such an atmosphere that the government called for presidential elections in February, with Colonel Juan Peron as official candidate. As vice-president of the regime, Colonel Peron was widely regarded as the outstanding exponent of the anti-democratic and anti-American policies of the country. His choice as candidate at the head of what threatened to become a full-fledged fascist movement was all too reminiscent of Germany in the last days of the Weimar republic. The United States Department of State, interested in averting a major threat to the Pan American democratic entente solidified at Chapultepec, published a Blue Book on February 12, 1946, setting forth a series of acts

which, in its judgment, constituted virtual sabotage of Allied interests during the war and revealed Nazi sympathies. According to the documentary evidence, the Argentine government under the Farrel-Peron regime, had been engaged in a plot to undermine American interests in Latin America and had through its agents attempted to create an atmosphere which menaced the peace of the continent. The Peron government denied the Blue Book charges, claiming to have fulfilled its international commitments to purge Nazi influences and denouncing the State Department for what it termed interference with its internal affairs. Most disappointing was the reaction of other Latin American countries which either maintained diplomatic silence or pretended that the Argentine situation was not their concern. The elections were held in February as scheduled and Colonel Peron became Argentina's President, assuming office on June 4, 1946.

Between election and inauguration, Peron forces appeared to be engaged in a campaign to woo democratic sentiment. The Argentine government reiterated assurances of its desire to maintain unity with the democracies and denied its anti-United States orientation. Internally a series of social reforms was promised and the government pledged itself to maintain constitutional processes. The democratic parties defeated in the election were invited to cooperate in restoring domestic tranquility and harmony. Attempts were also made to reassure the Jewish community. Newspapers which had backed Peron candidacy joined in condemning the anti-Semitic incidents, while the Minister of Interior, General Felipe Urdapilleta, renewed assurances to the leaders of the Jewish community that the government not only did not identify itself with anti-Jewish elements but condemned all anti-Semitic manifestations as well as all other forms of racial persecution. Despite these assurances the Jewish community continued to live in an uneasy atmosphere, for anti-Semitic propaganda persisted. Moreover, although some liberties, such as the use of Yiddish at public meetings, have been restored, veiled discrimination continues.

Argentina's attitude towards immigration was a case in point. According to a statement on April 19 by Genaro Cooke, Consul General in New York, Argentina hopes to

see her population increase from fourteen to forty million before long. But, his statement implied, increase by immigration would be promoted on a selective basis, subject to the immigrant's capacity for adapting himself. The criterion suggested had racist overtones. "We will welcome especially agricultural workers and technicians," Cooke remarked, adding however that "immigrants from Italy, Spain, Ireland and the Low Countries are principally sought." Along the same lines was the government decree of April 3rd establishing an "Ethnographic Office" to be administered by the *Direccion General de Inmigracion*. This office was charged with making a study of the composition of the Argentine population from the ethnic and anthropological points of view. An ethnographic map was to be set up and the conditions of adaptability and assimilation of various population elements studied. All this was designed to "select and orientate rationally" the current of immigration, setting up criteria which departed radically from the principle established in the Constitution which is addressed to "all the people of the world who might want to inhabit the soil of Argentina." In his statement the Argentine consul also placed emphasis on preference for agricultural workers, noting that credit grants to immigrant farmers would be provided by the Central Bank of Argentina. Jewish farmers, it is relevant to add, could also count on the assistance, both financial and technical, of the Jewish Colonization Association. As against this stress on agricultural preference, the Union Industrial Argentina, a powerful association of manufacturers, has been urging the lifting of immigration restrictions, asserting that added technical assistance to industry would serve to expand the Argentine economy. In this connection it has been noted that Jews who migrated to Argentine cities played a major role in the development of the textile industry.

In BRAZIL, the military coup of October 30, 1945, ended the dictatorial regime of Getulio Vargas. Power passed into the hands of the Supreme Court of Justice, whose president served as provisional head of government until the national elections elevated General Eurico Gaspar Dutra to the Presidency. New democratic trends were soon evident. The Supreme Court, under the direction of the provisional Min-

ister of Justice, Judge Sampaio Doria, drafted a new constitution based on that promulgated in Brazil in 1891, which was itself patterned on the United States Constitution. President Dutra assumed office on January 31, amid assurances of liberal and democratic conduct as well as respect for religious freedom. Looking toward prompt promulgation of the Constitution, he declared: "It is expected that the new Constitution will include provisions devised to give full insurance to human rights." President Dutra has since adopted a stand in favor of freedom of immigration, with preference for persons affected by the war in Europe. He also reaffirmed Brazil's traditional friendship for the United States, whence new capital for the expansion of Brazilian industry is anticipated.

The policy on immigration was thus interpreted by the Brazilian delegate to the Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons, held in London on May 6, 1946:

This law opens the door to all foreign elements likely to prove useful in the development of the country. In Brazil's case, no group of immigrants or refugees is excluded provided they conform to the principles of rational selection, preference being given to those elements who, for a century past, have shown a genuine capacity for adapting themselves to Brazilian life or to such other elements who seem likely to exhibit similar adaptability. Apart, therefore, from certain justifiable and understandable preferences, there is no discrimination as to race or origin.

Having suffered a certain degree of discrimination and even hostility during the Vargas regime, the Jewish community has attained a greater measure of freedom. Yiddish had been prohibited at public meetings and publications in that language as well as in Hebrew were forbidden. These restrictions have now been removed and secular cultural life is free to leave the synagogue where it had taken refuge. A bilingual newspaper in Yiddish and Portuguese has been announced for early publication.

Opposed to this liberal trend was the political current evident in the reactions of CHILE, PERU and CUBA to the

Blue Book on Argentina. The Chilean Foreign Minister declared that he lacked proof confirming the Blue Book charges that the Argentine military government sought to provoke a revolution on the Nazi pattern. On April 7, Cuba hastened to state that the Argentine nation is and always has been an integral part of the union of American republics, while Peru agreed the same day that there must be confidence that Peron's future actions would subscribe to the principles of liberty and democracy. It is relevant to note that in all three countries government is being subjected to the turbulence of anti-democratic pressure by reactionary elements, accompanied by a growth of anti-Semitism. Nevertheless, it is also true that all three governments have condemned and exhibited active opposition to anti-democratic manifestations. Chile, however, has taken no steps to abolish discriminatory restrictions on Jewish immigration which has been practically suspended for some years. Nor did the immigration decree of January 18, regulating future entry, materially expedite immigration procedure; the decision has been left largely in the hands of Chilean consuls who are not encouraged to interpret the law in liberal fashion. Jewish leaders in Chile who requested clarification of the proviso that immigration preference would be given to elements having "affinity with the Chilean race" were told that this referred to Europeans in general. The vice-president of Peru, during his recent visit to Santiago, expressed his sympathy for the Peruvian Jewish population and recognized its contribution to the economic progress of the country.

Exhibiting its traditional democratic spirit, the government of URUGUAY proposed joint continental action against any American country which violated basic human rights. This proposal for Pan American enforcement of individual liberties guaranteed by the respective national Constitutions found little support elsewhere and merely served to provoke the reactionary element in Montevideo to counter-demonstrations rallying at the cry "We want a Peron." The Uruguayan government has consistently demonstrated its sympathy for Jewish suffering and has opposed energetically all anti-Semitic manifestations. In December 1945, the government declared itself in favor of granting refuge to Jewish victims of war, while in the following March a

member of the Cabinet, Rodriguez Larreta, approved the request of HIAS for the entry of 250 Jewish immigrants. At the conference of Polish Jews, held in Montevideo in April, Vice President Alberto Guani expressed once again, on behalf of the government, its feeling of solidarity with the Jewish tragedy.

COLOMBIA, though a country of democratic traditions, was the scene of anti-Semitic demonstrations, provoked by students, during the May election campaign which resulted in the triumph of President Mariano Ospina Perez, the Conservative candidate. The building of the *Centro Israelita* was stoned amid shouts of "Death to the Jews." Several Jews were beaten. While vigorously denounced by the government and people, the outbreak in Bogota was the symptom of a reactionary trend led by Hitler's apostles in Latin America. Colombian Jews refused to be content with a protest; they closed their businesses and suspended all activities until the government furnished guarantees of safety. Senator Daria Samper, interviewed in New York in October, stated that Colombia was prepared to adopt a non-discriminatory immigration policy which would, however, grant preference to persons with technical and professional skills useful in industrial development.

ECUADOR's constitutional crisis was resolved without violence and without impairment of democratic liberties. The Cabinet, which remains unchanged, has assumed legislative powers until the Congress next meets as a Constitutional Assembly. Immigration policy, though liberal, has been translated into action at a slow pace and on a relatively small scale. Sixteen visas were granted in March to Jewish refugees who were not required to furnish the usual cash deposit, while the following month thirty-one immigration applications were approved amid expressions of good will on the part of public officials.

In CUBA, an estimated 2400 Jewish refugees continued to suffer special restrictive regulations. The majority of them had entered the country between April 1941 and April 1942 and were listed on the registry as "enemy aliens." Late in 1945 the Democratic Association of Hebrew Refugees presented a memorandum to Dr. Felix Lancis, the Prime Minister, who is at the same time head of the Council of War

Refugees, requesting normalization of their status. Documents of residence and the right to apply for citizenship were the basic demands. At the same time, the Association petitioned for return of the \$500 deposit paid by refugees on entry to the country and requested that relatives, saved from Nazi massacre, be permitted to join them.

In COSTA RICA, just as in the other countries of Central America, the small Jewish community is encountering a wave of anti-Semitism artificially created by the reactionary forces. These forces, which have had the audacity to form an anti-Jewish Committee, center around the political party in opposition to the democratic government on the one hand, and a group of Spanish Falangists on the other. It should be noted that the Jewish population of Costa Rica consists of 108 families totaling 702 individuals. The majority of them are in business and some in agriculture.

The DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, during December, renewed its unique invitation to Jews to immigrate en masse. On December 17 a national committee for Jewish immigration was created. Regardless of the practical possibilities implicit in the Dominican offer its attitude had no parallel in recent history. The Dominican invitation concluded with the following comment: "The Dominican government has no desire to interfere with Zionist ideals, but points to the abundant possibilities offered by our country in the event that the ideal proves impracticable or inadequate in solving the problem of Europe's Jews."

MEXICO's election campaign, which at times reached a fever pitch, demonstrated once again the essentially democratic and liberal character of the regime of Avilo Camacho. All attempts by reactionary and Sinarquist forces to appeal to anti-Jewish prejudice during the campaign were vigorously resisted. That a strong racist and anti-Semitic current found favor among some elements of the Mexican population cannot be denied. The reaction of government, liberal and labor leaders to these manifestations, however, was heartening. An education law to combat racial and religious prejudice in the schools has been prepared by the Minister of Education. At the same time, under the sponsorship of liberal deputies led by Ramón J. Bonfil and José Martínez Suarez Telles and with the aid of the Comité Nacional

Antiracista, a proposal was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to convoke an inter-parliamentary, anti-racist conference on a continental scale to study the possibility of joint action to combat racism. Warm approval of the plan was voiced by the newspapers *El Popular*, *Excelsior*, and *Novedades*.

Immigration remains one of the post-war problems on which no government policy has yet been declared. So far right of entry has been limited to Jewish university students who must submit proof of registration before they are allowed into the country. Even this concession was won through the efforts of the representative agency of the Mexican Jewish community, the *Comité Central*, which has been engaged in an intensive campaign to further friendly relations with the general community. The B'nai B'rith journal, *Tribuna Israelita*, has been active along the same lines. A recent survey by the journal of the problem of anti-Semitism in Mexico elicited sympathetic reponse in government, military and university circles. None too heartening, however, was the implicit assumption in all the responses that racist propaganda, particularly as applied to the Jews, had made notorious progress in certain sections of the population.

JEWISH COMMUNAL AFFAIRS

Under the impact of these events the Jewish communities of Latin America have been gaining a new maturity. The European tragedy, post-war problems of relief, refugee settlement and Palestine, as well as those relating to the survival of Israel as a religious and cultural entity, have forced upon the young Jewish congregations responsibilities on an ever larger scale. As a result, campaigns for financial assistance to Hitler's victims have been broadened, activities on behalf of Palestine and other areas of Jewish resettlement accelerated, and a general effort to strengthen the bases of local communities has been intensified. In addition, relations with the American Jewish community have become closer.

ARGENTINA, home of the largest Jewish population in all of Latin America, was the scene of two over-all fund-raising campaigns for relief of Jewish war victims, both of which

were more successful than similar drives the previous year. The fact that two separate campaigns were held reflects the sharp cleavage between local factions which differed both as to the purposes for which funds collected should be spent and as to the proper agency of control and distribution. The first campaign, directed by the Council for Aid to Jewish Victims of War, was sponsored by the Joint Distribution Committee and stressed that agency's traditional policy of "non-political" relief activities. The second campaign was conducted by the Central Committee for Rescue of Jewish War Victims under the auspices of the World Jewish Congress and had the cooperation of the existing representative body of the Argentine community, the DAIA. The split had repercussions in the field of communal representation. While the DAIA continued to serve as the central community representative agency, the opposing faction created a new body called the Organizacion Judia Argentina.

Civic-protective activity on behalf of the Argentine community claimed a major share of the energies of DAIA during this period. The anti-Semitic manifestations, mentioned in the first section of this review, had reached dangerous proportions during the winter of 1945-46, becoming particularly virulent with the approach of elections in February. Repeated protests were made by Dr. Moises Goldman, President of DAIA, eliciting official disclaimers. Government condemnation, however, was not enough to prevent the attack on the community center at Cordoba, defacing of synagogues in Buenos Aires, and two successive anti-Semitic forays on the building of the Argentine Hebrew Society. To the annual assembly of DAIA, held on May 14, Dr. Goldman reluctantly admitted that "anti-Semitism, which was virtually unknown in Argentina twenty years ago, is now growing daily." On the other hand, it was heartening to observe that agitation died down after the February elections and that at no time had it gained open official sanction.

New impetus was given to Jewish cultural activities. The Congregacion Israelita de la Republica Argentina, oldest Jewish congregation in Buenos Aires, increased its budget for religious education and opened a Yeshivah for the training of rabbis, teachers and Jewish social workers. A cul-

tural event of marked significance was the opening of the new Chevra Kedisha building (rivalled in all of South America only by the community center of the Sociedad Hebraica, also in Buenos Aires) to serve as a cultural center and housing, among other institutions, the Hebrew Teachers Seminary and the library of the Yiddish Scientific Institute. Of interest also in the field of education was the inauguration by the Zionist Federation of an institute for the study of Zionism.

Progress in publishing was no less marked. In addition to the Yiddish newspapers, *Di Idische Zaitung* and *Di Presse*, and the Spanish-language periodicals, *Mundo Israelita*, *La Luz*, and *Judaica*, a new monthly review in Spanish, *Davar*, appeared under the auspices of the Sociedad Hebraica, with Bernardo Verbitsky as editor. Israel, Argentina's Jewish book publishers, introduced a Spanish translation of Margolis' and Marx' *History of the Jewish People* (*Una historia del pueblo judio*) which earned special mention at the officially-sponsored Argentine Book Conference. The Sociedad Para el Fomento de la Cultura Judia (Society for Promotion of Jewish Culture) initiated its activities with publication of a review, *Heredad*, and a Spanish-version Passover *Hagadah* by the Jewish poet, Carlos M. Grunberg. A new departure in Argentine activities was the formation by Dr. Joseph Mirelman, founder of the publishing firm of Israel, of a corporation to stimulate commercial intercourse between Argentina and Palestine. Named ARPALSA, the corporation plans to promote not only trade but investment in Palestine housing.

Argentina's growing feeling of solidarity with the Jews of Europe and Palestine was expressed at many public meetings in Buenos Aires, one of the most outstanding being the meeting in Luna Park to protest the British White Paper policy on Palestine. A further expression of Argentine interest was the representation of the Jewish community, by Grand Rabbi Dr. G. Schlesinger and Jedidio Efron, at the Conference of Jewish Organizations held in London under the auspices of the American Jewish Committee and the Anglo-Jewish Association.

In other Latin American countries Jewish communal activities were likewise accelerated. The community in URUGUAY

organized the Congress of Resident Polish Jews, attended by delegations from Argentina, Chile, Peru, Brazil and Paraguay. Delegates adopted the resolution that all Polish relief funds be distributed through the Jewish Central Committee of Warsaw, directed by Dr. Emil Sommerstein, and urged cooperation between the Joint Distribution Committee, the World Jewish Congress and the Union of Polish Jews.

The most significant communal development in CHILE was the organization of a Central Committee for Jewish Education, supported by the representative agency of the Santiago community as well as by the Zionist organization, which launched a campaign for one million pesos to promote Jewish education. In Santiago, the newspapers *Dos Idische Vort* in Yiddish and *Mundo Judio* in Spanish continued to serve as the cultural organs of the community.

ECUADOR welcomed the appearance of the Spanish-language periodical *Dos Mundos*, edited by Benno Weiser. The community at Quito also sponsored publication, in booklet form, of a lecture on "The Jewish Problem and the Christian Point of View" by Ponce Ribadeneira, a Catholic Priest, containing an impassioned denunciation of anti-Semitism. Publication was authorized by the Church.

In COLOMBIA, the Union Federal Hebrea, which serves as the central community agency, launched a campaign to promote religious education for Jewish children. A parochial school, complete with dormitory facilities for children residing at a distance, was opened in Cali under the direction of Rabbi S. F. Breger Halevi, who has also been acting as spiritual leader for Bogota. A central synagogue has been established. To foster closer religious and cultural ties with American Jews, Rabbi Breger Halevi visited New York in April. PERU's Sociedad Union Israelita has been carrying on the activities of a central agency. Aside from meeting local welfare and cultural needs, its efforts have included fund-raising for Jewish causes abroad.

Under a freer regime, BRAZIL's Jews have made plans to branch out into cultural activities outside the synagogue, to which they were confined under the Vargas government. The communities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro have conducted campaigns for the Joint Distribution Committee, the World Jewish Congress and the Zionist Organization.

Cronica Israelita of Sao Paulo, sole Jewish periodical in the country, has served as the organ of Jewish cultural endeavor in Brazil. Announcement has been made that it will soon be joined by a newspaper in Yiddish and Portuguese.

In MEXICO, major efforts of the *Comite Central* and the *B'nai B'rith* were directed toward combatting anti-Semitic tendencies manifested during the election campaign. Positive Jewish values, however, were not neglected, special attention being paid to religious education. Four institutes of Jewish instruction, a *Yeshivah* and various cultural institutions continued to enjoy the support of the community, as did the periodicals *Tribuna Israelita* and *Revista Israelita*, as well as the Yiddish newspaper *Der Weg*. Preparation of an authoritative Jewish encyclopedia in Spanish was undertaken. It was particularly in Mexico that increasing ties between Latin America and the Jewish community in the United States were evident. Exchange of delegations was frequent during the year. Indicative was the move made in January by the American Jewish Committee to establish liaison with the Jewish community in Mexico City.

This phenomenon—growing ties between the Jewish communities on a Pan American scale—was probably the most significant development of the year. Delegations from the United States, representing every conceivable type of institution, streamed southward as interest in Latin America quickened. Among the more notable emissaries were Dr. A. S. Yuris and J. Klinow for the *Keren Hayesod*, Mr. Nathan Bistrisky for the *Keren Kayemeth* and Zevi Kalitz for the Zionist Revisionist Organization; A. Tartakower and Leon Kubovitsky for the World Jewish Congress; Dr. Henry Shoskes for HIAS; Mr. Louis Kraft for the Jewish Welfare Board; and Rabbi Bernard Lander for the American Jewish Committee. At the same time, closer ties were being established among the Latin American communities themselves. For example, the Zionist campaigns for *Keren Kayemeth* and *Keren Hayesod*, directed by Dr. A. Mishaban from a central office in Buenos Aires, were conducted on a continental scale. The urge to unity was strong.

III. BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

A. GREAT BRITAIN

By JOSEPH LEFTWICH¹

Twelve months ago Anglo-Jewry was celebrating the overthrow of Hitlerism and holding thanksgiving services. During the war the Chief Rabbi had each year asked for prayers for "release from terror and oppression to our harassed brethren and a victorious peace to the Forces of Freedom." Now in his thanksgiving prayer the Chief Rabbi reminded us that if England had not stood firm when she stood alone against Hitler we should now be "travelling in death-trains to one or other of the slaughter-camps. "Great indeed," he said, "should be our joy that God has preserved us." "For years every week's *Jewish Chronicle* read like Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*," the *Jewish Chronicle* recalled. The Board of Deputies of British Jews turned its meeting into a thanksgiving meeting, and the ordinary business was suspended. Professor Selig Brodetsky, the President, said that it was a great deliverance from one of the most serious attacks ever made on humanity.

Then came the arrests of Streicher, Ley, Rosenberg, Goering, Frank and other leaders of the German anti-Jewish murder policy, the trial and execution of the Beast of Belsen, the arrest and execution of James Joyce, John Amery and other British collaborators of the Nazis, and the Nuremberg trials, in the course of which Ley committed suicide leaving a note recanting his anti-Semitism, a recantation in which he was followed by Rosenberg and Frank ("A thousand years will pass and this guilt on Germany will still not be erased," said Frank. "I feel a terrible guilt within me over the atrocities.")

Towards the end of May 1945 a few Jews from the ghettos and concentration camps, including Buchenwald and Oswiecim, and some Jews who had served in the Polish army

¹ Editor and journalist; author of *Yisroel*; the *First Jewish Omnibus*, and other works.

and had been in stalags since 1939, filtered through into England. They had succeeded in attaching themselves to liberating units of the British army and had been admitted by kindly immigration officers. There was no clear idea yet about the number of Jewish survivors in Europe. The impression was that they were negligibly few. The reports from the places liberated by the Red Army had led people to believe that hardly any would be saved. In Kursk, we were told, only one Jew survived; in Rostov only one Jew was found alive; in Kharkov only three Jews. As the liberating armies were advancing in Germany Field Marshal Lord Milne said: "There is almost no material evidence left of the Jew in Europe today; it is all flattened out and destroyed." "The Jews must disappear from Europe" had been Hitler's threat, and people in England feared he had succeeded.

The first to go from England to the camps in the liberated countries, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, went in the spirit of men preparing to descend into hell. They were journalists, army chaplains, social workers and members of the relief teams of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad. Their reports were received like travellers' tales from the land of Prester John. Anglo-Jewry could not believe that any Jews had really remained alive in Hitler's Germany. Then figures began to come in, and it was seen that there was a big problem for Anglo-Jewry to deal with, over 100,000 Jewish DP's in Germany alone. At the end of May the Board of Deputies invited the Anglo-Jewish Association, the British Section of the World Jewish Congress and other Anglo-Jewish bodies to join in setting up the Committee for Jews in Germany. On behalf of this Committee Professor Brodetsky visited Belsen in September and attended the Conference of the DP's in the British zone. The Committee urged on the British Government in June that it should appoint a special Jewish officer at high level to advise the British Military Government in Germany on matters concerning the Jews in the British zone. But it was not till March 1946 that Colonel Robert Solomon, whose name had been proposed by the Committee, was appointed.

Several representatives of Anglo-Jewish organizations visited liberated Europe in the first months after liberation, among them Lady Reading, Mr. H. A. Goodman, Mr.

Leonard Cohen, of the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, and later Rabbi Dr. Schonfeld went to Poland and Dr. Cecil Roth to Italy. "Setting foot on the continent of Europe for the first time since liberation is a great emotional experience," one of them wrote on his return.

In August the first World Zionist Conference since the outbreak of the war was held in London, and delegates arrived from most of the liberated countries. There were two supreme moments at the Conference. The first was when Dr. Weizmann presented Chief Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck of Berlin, who had just been liberated from Terezin. The other was when Dr. Emil Sommerstein and other delegates arrived from Poland. More representatives from Poland and other liberated countries arrived in London for the Conference of the World Jewish Congress, which opened at the end of August, immediately after the Zionist Conference.

London continued to be the center where representatives from liberated countries came to report through Anglo-Jewry to the Jews of the world. In December the Agudath Israel held its Kenessiah Mechinah in London, and representatives came from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy and Germany, including Rabbi Maisels whom Chief Rabbi Dr. Hertz appointed Chief Rabbi of the British zone in Germany. In March the London Conference of Jewish Organizations was held on the initiative of the Anglo-Jewish Association and the American Jewish Committee. Among those who took part in this Conference were General Wiener, the President of the Jewish Consistory of Belgium, who had been a prisoner of war in Germany; representatives from Bulgaria; and Joseph Rosensaft, Chairman of the Jewish Central Committee in Belsen and Dr. Auerbach of Duesseldorf, Chairman of the Jewish Communities in Westphalia.

Between the Zionist Conference in London in August and the London Conference of Jewish Organizations in March events had marched. As Mr. Leonard Stein, the President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, said during the Conference: "In the first period after liberation attention had to be directed towards discovering who was alive, how many Jews had escaped destruction, and how they could be given the

first aid required by persons released from concentration and murder camps, or coming from guerrilla forces or from hiding. Now the time had come to consider the long-term problems and to see what practical steps could be taken to reestablish the Jewish communities in Europe, and to provide opportunities for those who wished to emigrate."

But a year had elapsed, and the elation of liberation had worn off. "We rejoiced when the Allied armies approached and hoped that some of us would still be saved," Joseph Rosensaft said when he was in London in March 1946 at a meeting of the British Central Fund, with Mr. Anthony de Rothschild in the chair. "We thought that the survivors would be treated like human beings. But we are still kept in camps. We are not allowed to go where we wish to go. That we must still appeal for help is a terrible humiliation." The demand that came from the spokesmen of the liberated Jews in Europe who visited London was to emigrate, above all to Palestine. They had suffered too much in these countries. Their families had been wiped out. They were haunted by memories of mass murder, and anti-Semitism was still rampant there. Reports came of an exodus of Jews from Poland and elsewhere, trying to get to countries nearer to Palestine, in the hope of smuggling their way across. A representative of Anglo-Jewry who visited Poland reported that the Central Jewish Committee was unpopular because it opposed emigration.

The longing to emigrate is not confined to Jews. A representative of the *Sunday Times* who recently travelled in Europe reports that there is among "the dispossessed population of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and most of the rest of Eastern and Southern Europe, particularly the dissatisfied youth, a bitter sense of hopelessness, insecurity, unrest, and a widespread longing to emigrate to some part of the world where they would be able to work in peace and plan a little for the future."

"When you see the thirtieth, fiftieth or one hundredth ruined city you no longer notice anything, and it seems that you have lived all your life amid ashes and debris," is another traveller's description of Europe. "The ruins of Budapest are like the ruins of Warsaw. Nazism has robbed,

corroded and shattered Europe. Hungary was the granary of Europe. Hungarians are starving today. There are no horses, there is no coal, no locomotives, no trains."

"I can understand the Jewish population of Poland wanting to escape from the intolerable conditions in a country like Poland which has been devastated, which is poisoned with the legacy of Nazi occupation, and which is now passing through a social revolution," a high Polish Government official said in London recently. "But in which country of Europe are conditions better, and where are they better anywhere in the world? Half the world is threatened with famine and civil war. We are living in a post-war revolutionary epoch. And there is no place to which the escapists can escape. Even if there were, it would be a poor victory over Hitlerism if its defeat still saw the achievement of its aim, the elimination of the Jews from Europe."

This Polish official, who is not a Jew, is himself a survivor of the Maidanek murder camp, and he spoke of the murder of millions of Poles by the Nazis and their treatment during the occupation as slave-labor. When the Red Army liberated Warsaw it found a population of 30,000 left out of the pre-war population of over a million. Lidice in Czechoslovakia, he added, had no Jewish inhabitants.

Nazism and Fascism are still strong in all the countries of Europe. It was powerful in Poland before the war. In Germany de-Nazification is proceeding slowly. The *Manchester Guardian*, dealing with this question in a series of articles in April 1946, said: "Few people in the British zone would claim to be satisfied with the degree of de-Nazification achieved, but criticism without taking into account the enormous practical difficulties involved is apt to be unfair. At some point the surgeon must decide whether he can afford to cut away any more living tissue without doing irreparable harm to the body as a whole."

The representatives of the Jews in Germany, in their reports in London, complained that anti-Semitism is rampant in Germany and that it is impossible for Jews to live there. In Poland the deputation of British Members of Parliament which visited the country in January stated in its report: "Anti-Semitism exists and can only be eradicated in the

course of years." People have no patience to wait for years, especially when they are, as Dr. Sommerstein said in London, physically and mentally ill and cannot start building a new life.

Zionist and Pro-Palestine Activities

The problem of helping the Jewish survivors in Europe absorbed the attention of organized Anglo-Jewry during the past year almost to the exclusion of its domestic problems. The only other question which received anything like the same amount of attention, and this too because it was for many linked up with the finding of new homes for the Jewish survivors in Europe, was Palestine.

On the wave of elation that followed the victory in Europe Britain went to the polls, threw out Mr. Churchill, and returned a Labor Government with a sweeping majority. Twenty-nine Jews, a record number, were elected to Parliament, all but two, an Independent Conservative and a Communist, being members of the Labor Party. Mr. Shinwell, Mr. Lewis Silkin, and Mr. George Strauss are Ministers in the new Government, and Lord Nathan is Under-Secretary for War.

"How does the change affect the Zionist position?" the *Zionist Review*, the official organ of the English Zionist Federation, wrote when the results were declared. "The Labor Party is heavily committed to a pro-Zionist policy." Several strongly Zionist Jewish members of the new Parliament made speeches in which they more or less said: "The accession of Labor to power opens an era of hope and encouragement. As Dr. Dalton put it at the Labor Party Conference in May the policy of the Labor Party is to establish the national home for the Jews and to abrogate the White Paper." The British Poale Zion had been actively campaigning for the Labor Party in the election, and the Histadruth in Palestine was jubilant over the Labor victory.

In this sanguine atmosphere the Zionist World Conference opened in London a few days after the election. "It is good to know," Dr. Brodetsky said at the Conference, "that we now have a government which by the resolution of its Conference

has demanded that justice should be done to the Jewish people and that their policy on Palestine should be carried out." Dr. Weizmann paid a tribute to Mr. Churchill as "a sincere friend of our movement," but "as to the new government," he said, "it is with singular gratification that we recall the unequivocal support given to us in our struggle by the leaders of the Labor Party, the solid vote of that Party against the White Paper of 1939, and the recent resolutions of the Labor Party endorsing our political aims."

As the Zionist World Conference continued, however, reports began to go about which suggested that Mr. Attlee and Mr. Bevin were formulating a Middle East policy based on co-operation with the Arab States which would run counter to the pro-Zionist resolutions of the Labor Party Conference, and would have the effect of keeping the Jewish survivors in Europe, by maintaining the White Paper which restricts Jewish immigration to Palestine. During the Conference, one speaker, Rabbi Schenk, of Australia, said that Australia and New Zealand, which both had Labor Governments, should serve as a warning that a Labor Government does not in itself constitute a promise for the fulfilment of Zionist aims.

Meanwhile interviews which Dr. Weizmann and other Zionist leaders had with Mr. Bevin and other Ministers made it clear that the government was going to pursue a line of policy hostile to Zionist aims. In September 1945 Dr. Weizmann addressed a special private emergency conference of English Zionist workers. The Board of Deputies held an emergency meeting to consider the Palestine situation. In October Dr. Brodetsky told a meeting of the Board of Deputies that Mr. Attlee had refused to receive a deputation from the Board in connection with the Palestine question, saying that he did not consider it would be profitable to him at the moment to receive such a deputation. An interview in the *News Chronicle* with Mr. Zaslani, described as the spokesman of the Jewish Agency, warned people that the Jews in Palestine would resist an anti-Zionist policy, even if it meant bloodshed.

On November 13th, 1945 Mr. Bevin announced his policy in the House of Commons. He made several points: 1) "We cannot accept the view that the Jews should be driven out of Europe"; 2) "Palestine, while it may be able to make a

contribution, does not by itself provide sufficient opportunity for grappling with the whole problem"; 3) "The fact has to be faced that since the introduction of the Mandate it has been impossible to find common ground between the Arabs and the Jews." Mr. Bevin announced in this speech the setting up, with the agreement of the United States Government, of a joint Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, "to examine the question of European Jewry and to make a further review of the Palestine problem in the light of that examination."

The English Zionist Federation held a "Palestine Crisis" Demonstration on December 2nd. at the Stoll Theatre. Professor Brodetsky was the chief speaker and Mr. Barnett Janner, M. P., the Chairman of the Federation, was in the chair.

The news of Jewish violence in Palestine following Mr. Bevin's speech caused uneasiness. Sir Wyndham Deedes, Lord Lytton, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M. P. and others wrote a letter to the *Times* expressing fear that "the violence in Palestine which has followed Mr. Bevin's statement may alienate sympathy from the Jewish people," and they explained the conditions which had made "some Jews crazed by suffering and hope deferred, turn to violence. We may and should" they concluded, "condemn this violence, but at any rate let us understand."

Anti-British outbursts by some Zionists in America also caused uneasiness in Anglo-Jewry. Mr. Leonard Stein, the President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, said on one occasion, that though himself a Zionist he had felt resentment at the verbal brickbats which were being hurled at Britain by some Zionists in the U. S. A.

No opposition to Mr. Bevin's policy manifested itself in Parliament or in the country. The Labor Party in Parliament tacitly accepted the government's position. Professor Harold Laski, Chairman of the British Labor Party, said that he thought the Jewish condemnation of the Bevin statement on Palestine a grave error. No Jew in the Labor Government resigned office, not even Lord Nathan, who had been identified with the English Zionist movement. None of the Zionists in Parliament resigned from the Labor Party,

not even Mr. Barnett Janner, the Chairman of the English Zionist Federation. In fact, Councillor Moss, the Chairman of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, who had been a Liberal, has since joined the Labor Party. One prominent Zionist who is a Labor M.P. explained that he had not half-a-dozen Jewish voters in his constituency, that he had fought the election not on the Zionist issue, but on the general foreign and home policy of the Labor Party, and his job in Parliament was to see that the people get the houses and the labor conditions and the peace in Europe and the world which they want. He would continue to press his Zionist views, which he did not hide, on the government, but not to the extent of letting down his constituents or his Party.

The Labor Government has not lost support in Parliament or in the country. It would probably be returned now with a greater majority and Zionists who voted for it at the last election would probably vote for it again on general policy.

Lord Strabolgi, one of the most zealous supporters of Zionism in the Labor Party, has said: "I am not going to apologize for the Labor Government and its actions. I am a supporter of the Labor Government. I worked twenty years to bring it into power, and I intend to go on supporting it." It is the attitude taken by another staunch non-Jewish Zionist, Lady Snowden, after the Passfield White Paper of 1930, that however keenly she felt about the Zionist position, she would not overthrow the Labor Government because of it.

Meanwhile Mr. Bevin has continued his Middle East policy of friendship with the Arab States, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Transjordan and Saudi Arabia. In March 1946 he signed in London a Treaty with Transjordan, giving it sovereign independence. There have been Zionist and Jewish protests, including one by the Board of Deputies of British Jews, but the Treaty has not been seriously challenged in Parliament. The idea behind this British Foreign Office policy is quite clearly the need of protecting the lines of British Imperial communication. "What is at stake is nothing less than the entire British position in the Middle East," the *Times* wrote on April 16th. "The Empire is dependent on communications, and if they go the Empire goes and with it the safety of South Africa and the other Dominions," the *Cape Argus* wrote on April 20th. "Here is Russia for example," it con-

tinued, "claiming mandates for one or other of the former North African colonies of Italy, which lie right across the Empire's lines of communications."

This question of protecting the Empire's lines of communication is a very serious matter, with Russia extending her world right through the Balkans and over China and across to Persia. And the British Government seems to have decided that its interests will be better served by friendship with the Arab States in the Middle East than with a Jewish Palestine which would bring it the hostility of the Arab States. The *Jewish Chronicle* hints at something more: "A Foreign Office bogey of a Jewish Palestine as a possible dangerous friend of the Soviets." And it suggests overcoming this fear, by Britain, the U.S.A. and Russia assuming under United Nations joint responsibility for the Middle East, to keep the area free and independent, and to maintain its resources, including oil, accessible to all.

The London sessions of the United Nations, held in January 1946, were watched with close attention. But Jewish questions came up only indirectly, in the discussions on refugees, human rights, and Trusteeship. Mr. Bevin, speaking there on Trusteeship, referred to the Palestine Committee of Inquiry, and said it was necessary to await its report before putting forward any proposals about the future of Palestine. As for Transjordan, it was now an independent sovereign State and the question of placing it under Trusteeship did not arise.

In that same month, January 1946, the Palestine Committee of Inquiry held sessions in London and a number of Anglo-Jewish organizations appeared before it, including the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association. On the whole the evidence of all the Jewish organizations was very much in the same direction.

The report of the Palestine Committee of Inquiry was published the beginning of May. The Board of Deputies of British Jews adopted a statement welcoming its recommendation that 100,000 Palestine certificates be authorized immediately, and expressed itself impressed with the humanitarian anxiety of the Committee for the future of the remnants of European Jewry. With regard to long term policy, however, the Board regretted "the Committee's failure to take into account the fact that the primary object of the

Mandate for Palestine was the establishment of the Jewish National Home." The Anglo-Jewish Association issued a statement welcoming "the constructive proposals contained in the Report for the rehabilitation and re-settlement of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, who are rightly held to have a moral claim upon the civilised world." It went on to urge the government to treat the Committee's recommendation to admit 100,000 Jews to Palestine "as one of urgency." As regards that part of the Report which deals with the future administration of Palestine, the statement added, "it is observed with satisfaction that the Committee, having in mind the interests of Jews and Arabs alike, affirm that no government of Palestine doing its duty to the people of that land can fail to do its best not only to maintain the national home but also to foster its proper development, and such development must include immigration."

The British Government, after consideration of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry, decided not to carry out its recommendations unless the United States would agree to share the resulting additional military and financial responsibilities, and both Jews and Arabs in Palestine would first disband their illegal armies and surrender their arms. This decision led to an increase of violence in Palestine, which created apprehension in Anglo-Jewry. Mr. R. H. Crossman, one of the British members of the Committee of Inquiry, addressing the Anglo-Jewish Association towards the end of May, warned that conditions were drifting in Palestine towards civil war, with a large British army confronting a large Jewish illegal army. The increase in violence in Palestine was deplored in the general and Zionist press and in statements by Jewish organizations.

The Jewish Community

There was one significant personality missing from the hearings before the Committee of Inquiry, the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, who died a few days before the Committee opened its London sessions. Dayan Rabbi Grunfeld appeared for the Beth Din, explaining: "Dr. J. H. Hertz, who has unfortunately died, left it as his last wish that I should represent him. The document which I have read," he added at

the end of this testimony, "contains his views because he was one of the signatories."

The death of the Chief Rabbi was the most severe blow to Anglo-Jewry. In 1942, during the war, his 70th birthday was celebrated by every section of Anglo-Jewry. On that occasion he delivered a speech in which he emphasized that the conviction which had dominated his life was that the mission of the Jew was first of all to be a Jew. Where was the Jewish Learning, he asked, where are the books, pamphlets, tracts by which we spread in our own camp a knowledge of what we are and stand for in the world? Our failure in this generation to have such agencies for the promotion of Judaism among Jews is astounding, he said. He set out his hope for the coming into existence of a United Synagogue for Great Britain. He spoke of his early battles for Zionism. And he concluded by looking forward to the coming of victory. "Tasks stupendous in their unparalleled difficulty will then await English-speaking Jewry," he said, "such as the rehabilitation of the surviving victims and the restoration of their religious life."

In his Installation Sermon preached in 1913, he had said, "Vast are the potentialities of British Jewry." But he had added: "Only a religious Jewry is invincible. Only a religious Jewry is a national asset of infinite value to the State whose citizens we are."

He recalled with pleasure in his later years that the suspicion which the immigrant Yiddish-speaking Jews had felt towards him in the first years of his office because they had regarded him as "Rothschild's Chief Rabbi" had disappeared, and that they looked to him now as one of themselves.

On his death Dayan Lazarus was appointed by the United Synagogue to carry on the work of the Chief Rabbi's office. And in the months that have passed the absence of a Chief Rabbi has come to be accepted as nothing out of the ordinary. A brave and forceful spokesman is missing from the community. But there is no visible sign of any action to replace him. It is true that when Dr. Hertz's predecessor, Dr. Hermann Adler, died in 1911, there was an interregnum of eighteen months before Dr. Hertz was appointed. But then there was fierce controversy all the time, great activity and keen interest in the possible choice. To-day there is hardly a

ripple of interest though we are assured that the authorities responsible have their eye on the possible choices in the Rabbinic world, with a view to issuing invitations in due course to candidates for the office.

Meanwhile, in April 1945, nearly ten months before the Chief Rabbi's death the Federation of Synagogues decided to appoint a Federation Rav, a post which had not been filled since Dr. Jung's death in 1921, and Rabbi Dr. Kopul Rosen was inducted into this office in February.

Perhaps the lack of interest in the future of the Chief Rabbinate is a reflection of the general drift in the Anglo-Jewish community. We were once too parochial, too much taken up with our domestic affairs. Today we have swung too far in the opposite direction, and the organized, articulate part of Anglo-Jewry has been swept almost completely into "foreign affairs," help for the Jews abroad, and Palestine. The great activity of Anglo-Jewry today is fund raising. The appeals in Anglo-Jewry never cease. "The recitation of the Kriath Shema is limited till midnight. But immediately after midnight 'the time has come for reciting the Kriath Shema of the morning'." But the organized articulate part of Anglo-Jewry which gives, is only a part of Anglo-Jewry. It always comes from the same small section. The rest are indifferent and unresponsive. The result is that the same people are beginning to feel tired of constantly giving. And the Central British Fund is finding it very hard to raise its quota of a million pounds for Jewish relief in Europe. In March 1946 Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, the Chairman of the Fund, said that their target had fallen very much short, and "unless the Anglo-Jewish community accepts its responsibility it is quite clear that the Central British Fund will have to lapse into stagnation."

For notwithstanding the articulateness of the conscious section of Anglo-Jewry, giving the impression of a vital Jewish life, there is outside that section not only a great refusal to bear active Jewish responsibility, but a growing indifference to things Jewish. "Many parents just simply don't care," the *Jewish Chronicle* wrote in a recent editorial about their indifference to the Jewish education of the young. "A dull, dead vapid apathy has settled on them." Dr. Cecil Roth may have been stating the position too strongly in an

article he published during this year, but there is real ground for the fear that he expresses that "while we are discussing the policy of Anglo-Jewry we are closing our eyes to the fact that Anglo-Jewry is rapidly drifting towards extinction owing to the tremendous progress of indifferentism, intermarriage and even conversion." "Those who have their finger on the pulse of the Anglo-Jewish community have for some time been alarmed by the increasing progress of exter-marriage," said an article on "The Future of Anglo-Jewry" in the *Jewish Chronicle* in June 1945. A recent instance was the death in April of Lord Southwood, the newspaper magnate, who had started, as the *Jewish Chronicle* reminded us, as the son of a Jewish immigrant from Poland, and ended as a Christian peer. It is not only rich "Society" Jews who are affected, Dr. Roth warns us. "There cannot be the slightest doubt," he says, "that the same is happening, though not perhaps with quite the same velocity, among other sections of the community."

In the last few months there has been an attempt in some parts of the community to get back to the realities of Anglo-Jewish domestic life, which is chiefly based on the Jewish education of the young. In June 1945, the Jewish Religious Education Board approved a scheme of communal taxation for Jewish education, and Dr. Nathan Morris, the Jewish Education Officer, said at that meeting: "It is my conviction that if no scheme of communal taxation is adopted by the community then Jewish education in this country is doomed to extinction."

There is much interest now in the trying out of the communal taxation scheme for Jewish education. But something more than a scheme is needed. "No one would contend that this supremely important matter of Jewish education was to-day in anything but a sorry plight in England," Mr. Greenberg, the editor of the *Jewish Chronicle*, said in April 1946 in a lecture on "The Future of Jewry." He was convinced that it was for lack of Jewish thinkers on the higher level that Jewish education at its broadest level was so unsatisfactory. In June 1945 there was a Conference of Anglo-Jewish preachers in London and one of the speakers said: "The community must raise up a band of orthodox leaders who could bring back our youth to Judaism and the Synagogue."

B. CANADA

By DAVID ROME¹

From War to Peace

The first year of peace saw the Canadian Jewish community make its transition from war to peace with unexpected smoothness. As the men in the Canadian armed forces were repatriated the overseas welfare program of the Jewish community was reduced and finally stopped altogether. The War Efforts Committee of the Congress was disbanded and the chain of servicemen's centers which it had operated from coast to coast was closed. Emphasis was given to the Congress veterans' rehabilitation advisory program which had been set up in the major centers of the dominion. Thousands of veterans were given assistance in documentation, job placement, social service and housing. But towards the end of the war the specific Jewish veterans' program tended to diminish in scope and gradually its various functions were turned over to the existing community service agencies who were quite willing to give to veterans the priority service to which they are entitled by unanimous consent. Nor did Canada forget the men who were injured in action and who are hospitalized. Jewish women's committees across the country undertook a long-range program of hospital visiting and welfare work. They arranged for *sedorim* in the military hospitals, distribution of gifts and assisted in the hospitals' program of restoring the men to health and to usefulness.

The considerable war effort of the Jewish community of Canada had impressed the entire population of the country and Gen. A. E. Potts had formally thanked the Canadian Jewish Congress for its service in recruiting. When the civilian honors list was published in July 1946, a considerable number of Jewish men appeared in it, including a representative of the Congress Eastern Division, the president of the

¹ Press officer, Canadian Jewish Congress.

Central Division and the national treasurer of the United Jewish Relief Agencies. A dignified dinner in honor of the rabbis who served in the Canadian chaplaincy service overseas and in Canada was given in Montreal, with the 175 Jewish men who had been decorated by the Canadian, British, American and Dutch governments acting as hosts. The function highlighted the nation-wide scope of the Jewish war effort, the extent of its sacrifices and the complete devotion to the national effort. The admission of Major S. Gershon Levi, senior Jewish chaplain to the Canadian army, first rabbi to join the Canadian chaplaincy service and the first to accompany a Canadian expeditionary force, to the Order of the British Empire, also centered attention on the Jewish war effort in Canada. The Congress intensified its efforts to prepare a definitive war record of the Jewish community of Canada and some sections of it are already in print.

Overseas Relief

The Jewish community continued its work in overseas relief and its annual budget towards this purpose was expanded to \$1,500,000, which was collected by the United Jewish Relief Agencies (formerly the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies). Most of this money was collected through combined appeals and welfare funds in each community, but in the larger centers considerable additional income continued from such mass activities as the Mo'ess Chittin, Kol Nidrei, Pidyon Nefesh and Yiskor funds. The landsmannschaften in these communities also raised sums of monies which could not in all cases be devoted exclusively to the aid of the Jews in their communities. Most of the UJRA income was allocated to the American J.D.C. with lesser allocations to the ORT, OSE, World Jewish Congress and lesser relief organizations in Palestine and elsewhere. In addition to funds collected there were considerable contributions in kind made in the form of used clothing which was collected under two special permits granted by the Canadian government. The Canadian shipment of clothing to the Jews of Yugoslavia was the first to reach them from the outside

world. Other shipments arrived in Poland, France and Belgium. Books and medicaments were also sent overseas, the former in cooperation with the Jewish Public Library of Montreal and similar institutions, the latter in cooperation with the Council of Jewish Women and the Hadassah. From scores of Canadian synagogues *Sifrai Torah* were sent to restored Jewish communities in France and in Belgium.

The Jewish relief personnel attached to the J.D.C. overseas staff was expanded by the addition of Rabbi Jacob Eisen, who had been the first rabbi chaplain with the RCAF and had served overseas. Mrs. Elsa Margo was similarly engaged by the UJRA and proceeded overseas to join the field staff of the OSE. Miss Lottie Levinson, Philip Stuchen and Miss Ethel Ostry continue their work in Europe. Contact between Canadian Jews and the survivors in Europe was strengthened by the visit to Poland of H. M. Caiserman, the general secretary of the Canadian Jewish Congress, who was one of the first Jews from the outside world to visit Poland since 1939. The report which he and Samuel Lipshitz of Toronto, who accompanied him, brought back from Poland was most eagerly received by the Jews of Canada and the United States as well as South America where he toured on behalf of the J.D.C. Mr. Caiserman's report was broadcast over the dominion network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Later in the year the eleven-man delegation representing the Central Committee of Polish Jews which came to this continent under the leadership of Dr. Emil Sommerstein, visited Montreal and Toronto and addressed conferences and public meetings in these cities. In the latter city they were accorded a civic reception.

The Canadian Jewish Congress maintained very close contact with the Jewish aspects of the international problems as they were dealt with by the United Nations and by the commissions of this international organization. Although the relations of the Canadian Jewish Congress with the World Jewish Congress were not clarified during the year, the Canadian organization continued its very close cooperation with the World Congress as well as with the J.D.C., the American Jewish Committee, the Board of Deputies of British Jews,

the American Jewish Conference, the Vaad Leumi and similar bodies. During the year the Canadian Jewish Congress sponsored a number of short wave radio broadcasts to the Jews in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Holland. The most notable, however, was a half-hour program in Hebrew and in English directed to Palestine. This was the first such program in the history of the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and featured a statement of greetings from the Canadian Jewish Congress to the Yishuv, an address by Sydney Simon Shulemson, DSO, DFC, to the men of the Jewish Brigade, liturgical pieces rendered by Cantor Nathan Mendelson assisted by the Shaar Hashomayim choir led by Jacob Rosmarin. The program was received in Palestine and rebroadcast long wave by the Palestine Broadcasting Corporation.

Immigration

The Jewish community of Canada continued its very vigorous efforts to have the gates of Canada opened more widely to Jewish immigrants from overseas, particularly to relatives of Jews resident in Canada. It was successful in having the status of refugees who had been admitted for the duration of the war regularized so that they were given immigrant status in the country. The Order-in-Council which authorized this action contained in its preamble very high tribute to these refugees for their services to the dominion during the years of their stay in the country. The Congress also made representations to the government for a change in the immigration law of the dominion. Delegations including the national president and the executive director of the Canadian Jewish Congress were received by the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources and their representations were supported by such influential non-Jewish bodies as the Canadian National Committee on Refugees. However, the results were not as great as had been hoped. Some forty rabbis who had had Canadian entry permits but had been caught in Shanghai by Pearl Harbor had their permits revalidated, and have just arrived in Canada. By an Order-in-Council admission was provided for further categories of very close

relatives of residents in Canada when these relatives are orphaned and unmarried.

The Canadian government extended its cooperation to the United States government in regularizing the immigration status of the refugees in Oswego, N.Y. These refugees were admitted to Niagara Falls, Ont., where their papers were cleared with the U.S. consular officials. They were then admitted on a regular basis into the United States. The Canadian Jewish Congress cooperated with the NRS and the HIAS in these arrangements.

The Canadian Jewish Congress expressed its disappointment at the very narrow measure of relief which this Order-in-Council afforded, and Saul Hayes, national executive director of the Congress, took advantage of the sessions of the Standing Senate Committee on Immigration and Labor to present a very firmly worded brief. He charged that the Canadian immigration law was vague and permitted discrimination against Jews on a racial basis, with the result that Canada had done less towards the solution of the refugee problem in Europe than it should have done; and that many who died in Maidanek and Buchenwald might now be free and useful citizens in Canadian life today if their applications to the Immigration Branch of the Canadian government had been favorably acted upon. The brief contained specific recommendations for immediate relief, for the amendment of the present Act and for the formulation of a new immigration policy for the dominion. Public opinion is tending towards a more liberal immigration policy in the interests of the dominion since there is increasing recognition that Canada can support a larger population and will require it for manpower in its industries and as a home market for its produce. An article by Lorenzo Pare favoring the admission of some refugees and praising the quality of Jewish citizenry appeared in the Quebec City *Action Catholique* which in the past had consistently opposed mass immigration.

Inter-Group Relations

The relations of the Jewish community of Canada with their non-Jewish neighbors has continued good. There was considerable activity in the dominion during the year on

the subject of civil rights and their constitutional guarantees, particularly in connection with the passing of the Citizenship Act in the Federal Parliament. In this connection the representatives of the Canadian Jewish Congress interviewed students of constitutional law, parliamentarians and ministers of the Crown and studied with them the advisability of having included in the basic legislation guarantees against discrimination. The entire problem is still under very careful scrutiny.

The community acted vigorously in the cases of discrimination that came to light. The protracted case of the Quebec City synagogue in which the City of Quebec attempted to prevent the Jews from erecting a new synagogue is still before the courts, but as a result of the stubborn action of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the local community the synagogue now stands. The Jewish community has won every round in the legal preliminaries in the case so far.

Another difficult problem facing Jews in the province is in the field of education. The constitution provides for two separate school systems maintained out of taxes but administered by the Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches. Jewish children are to attend the schools of the majority except where special arrangements are made for them to attend the minority schools. In practice they had always attended the Protestant schools but do not have any legal status or rights there other than those provided in the contract.

In the city of Montreal the contract negotiated in 1930 has been renewed until 1960. But in the municipality of Outremont the Protestant School Board refused to renew the agreement and there was considerable uncertainty as to whether Jewish children would be permitted to continue their education in these schools or what their status there would be. A year ago the Prime Minister of the Province prevailed upon the school board to renew their agreement for one year pending study of the entire school system in the province. This study was made and an education bill was enacted in consequence which foresees new arrangements for the Jewish children in the Protestant schools of Outremont. Such arrangements have not yet been worked out but the contract was renewed for another year pending

these renegotiations. A special committee of Outremont Jewish citizens, the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Jewish school commissioners provided for under a law in 1930 is acting in the case under the chairmanship of Michael Garber, K.C.

In Ontario where legislation is in force authorizing the teaching of a form of composite Protestantism in the public schools, the Joint Public Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith submitted a brief to the Royal Commission on Education which is studying this subject in which very strong opposition was expressed to the introduction of religion—and sectarian religion at that—into the school system of the province. The brief was later published by the Canadian Jewish Congress in a booklet entitled *Religious Instruction in the Public Schools of Ontario*.

The Jewish community of Ontario was also vigorous in combatting prejudice against the Jews which takes the form of covenants in property deeds which have for their intent the forbidding of the sale of these properties to Jews. A London, Ont. case was taken to the courts on the basis of the Drew Act which forbade the posting of notices of intent to discriminate in such matters as employment, public resorts, etc. The action was dismissed on the grounds that the Act did not cover the evil of which complaint was being made. However, the Canadian Jewish Congress took further action and brought before the Supreme Court of Ontario the case of a parcel of property which the non-sectarian Workers Education Association had purchased in Toronto for the purpose of raffling a model home built upon it. The property deed when searched was found to contain a clause forbidding its transfer to "Jews or other persons of objectionable nationality." The Canadian Jewish Congress petitioned the Court to be recognized as a party to the case and as a legal representative to the Jewish community of Canada, a petition which was granted. It was then submitted to the Court that the clause was contrary to public interest and to the spirit of Canadianism and of United Nations policy as expressed in such documents as the San Francisco Charter, the Ontario Anti-Discrimination Act, statements by Churchill, Roosevelt and Canadian leaders, and the Soviet Constitution. The

Jewish war effort in Canada was also cited. Justice Keiller Mackay handed down a verdict which supported in full the petition made by the Workers Education Association and the Canadian Jewish Congress. This is one of the outstanding victories against anti-Semitism in Canadian history. The judgment was printed by the Canadian Jewish Congress in a booklet entitled *A Victory for Democracy*.

Other cases of anti-Semitism which were dealt with in the course of the year were: a house organ of a Montreal department store published a scurrilous doggerel which was anti-Jewish. The firm apologized and ceased publication of the house organ as a token of its regret. In Toronto there was a storm of protest among non-Jews as well as Jews when a Jewish veteran who had obtained employment in a hardware store was dismissed at the request of customers who preferred not to be served by a Jewish salesman. The Canadian Jewish Congress continued its very vigorous educational program through the press, radio, labor unions, schools, films, and other media.

Jewish Education

There is a growing activity in the field of education, and steps are being taken to improve the methods of teaching in all types of Jewish schools. A limiting factor today is the shortage of adequately trained teachers, and much consideration is being given to the establishment of a teachers' seminary. The Canadian Jewish Congress is committed by a resolution to its plenary session towards the establishment of such a seminary, but there have been great difficulties in obtaining the consent of all types of schools to a common seminary and the question is now under discussion. The Association of Hebrew Schools in Canada has been established on an active basis and a study is being made of the problems of the Talmud Torahs. The New York educational journal, *Shevilei Hahinuch*, has established a Canadian section which is edited by L. Kronitz, the director of the Association. A series of comics for Jewish children entitled *Jewish War Heroes* has been published by the Canadian Jewish Congress and has been very well received by schools not only

in Canada but also in the United States, Great Britain, France and Czechoslovakia.

In the field of adult education the Canadian Jewish Congress in Toronto sponsored a very impressive exhibition of Jewish antiquities dating back to the days of Abraham, in the Royal Ontario Museum. A valuable catalogue was published on the occasion and the attendance at the museum during the ten days of the exhibition was the highest in its history. The Congress has also begun a campaign to promote the sale of books of Jewish interest. The research department of the Canadian Jewish Congress, under the direction of Louis Rosenberg, F.R. Econ. S., has completed a very detailed study of the Jewish community of Winnipeg which is probably more exhaustive than any study of a Jewish community ever made on this continent. The study is appearing in booklet form as one of a series of publications of the research bureau. Another study which has been completed deals with the intermarriage of Jews in Canada, and investigations are on foot of the occupation and population trends of Canadian Jewry. The Congress has subsidized publication of the second volume of the Yiddish translation of the Mishnah rendered and annotated by Dr. S. Petrushka. The volume contains the Order of Moed. Similarly, the Congress is assisting in the publication of the English translation of *Music Among Jews* by Israel Rabinovitch, in the translation of A. M. Klein. Other literary landmarks of the year in Canadian Jewry were the J. L. Peretz memorial issue of the *Jewish Observer*, edited in London, Ont. by M. Grafstein; *The House of Joseph in the Life of Quebec—The Record of a Century and a Half* by E. C. Woodley (Quebec City) and the *Journal of My Life*, a book of memories by H. Wolofsky, publisher of the *Jewish Daily Eagle*, also translated by A. M. Klein (Montreal).

Zionism

The Zionist movement continued to strengthen its organization in Canada. Its activities included fund-raising which reached the record of over \$1,500,000. In the field of education among non-Jews the United Zionist Council was faced

with difficult problems which it sought to meet courageously and effectively. It gave every support to the Jewish Agency in its efforts to build a Jewish state in Palestine and to provide a home for the Jews whose lives had been wrecked in Europe. On a number of occasions it presented its views before the government and the public. In spite of the dominion's loyalty to Great Britain and to the Empire a considerable portion of the Canadian public has found it possible to give generous support to the Jewish claims to the Holy Land. The Zionist organizations have also been active in educational work in the Jewish community and such organizations as the Hadassah, the Habonim and the Young Judaea have carried on a large scale educational program. The Canadian Association of Hebrew Schools was established as a joint effort of the Congress and the Zionist Organization. Samuel J. Zacks of Toronto was elected president at the 28th national convention of the Zionist Organization of Canada in Toronto on January 20th. William Chernin of Glace Bay, N.S. was elected president of the Maritime Section of the Jewish Congress, at the Fifth Annual Conference at Halifax on June 29th—July 2nd. Ben Sadowski of Toronto has succeeded A. B. Bennett as president of the Central Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress. Oscar Cohen, who was demobilized from the Canadian army after a brilliant record of achievement, has resumed his position as executive director of the division.

C. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

By EDGAR BERNSTEIN¹

In the Union of South Africa, as in other Dominions of the British Empire, 5706 has been a year beset with problems of transition from war to peace. The reabsorption of soldiers into civilian life, and the rendering of effective aid to the survivors of European Jewry, have been leading considerations in communal work. Soldiers' Assistance Committees, established in the main towns by the South African Jewish Board

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of Deputies (the central organization of South African Jewry) have rendered valuable aid in the rehabilitation of South Africa's 10,000 Jewish ex-servicemen; and the Board has actively encouraged returned soldiers to play their part in communal affairs.

The end of the war, in August 1945, evoked profound relief throughout the community, mingled with grief for the decimated Jewries of Europe, and for loved ones killed in battle. Services of thanksgiving for victory were held in synagogues throughout the Union and Rhodesia, and the hope was expressed, at public meetings and in editorial comments in the Jewish press, that victory would be followed by the rescue and rehabilitation of European Jewry, and the formation of a more favorable policy in Palestine.

But the lengthening months brought grave misgivings. Meetings were held in the leading towns to protest against the British Labor Government's delays in implementing its election promises to the Jews, and services of intercession for the opening of the gates of Palestine took place in all the synagogues during October 1945. The South African Parliamentary Pro-Palestine Committee (a committee of Gentile and Jewish pro-Zionist Parliamentarians formed the previous year), at a meeting held in Johannesburg on October 3, 1945, and addressed by Dr. Colin Steyn (then Minister of Justice, now Minister of Labor), urged the Union Government to make immediate representations to the British Government and the United Nations for the abrogation of the White Paper and the opening of Palestine's doors. The chairman of the committee, Senator Edgar H. Brookes, in a statement issued to the South Africa Press, urged "Christian Churches and all men of goodwill" to demand the just and fair fulfillment of Britain's pledges to the Jews.

Mr. Bevin's statement on Palestine, in November 1945, aroused keen resentment in South African Jewry. Meetings of protest were held at various centers, and the South African Zionist Federation and the S. A. Jewish Board of Deputies adopted resolutions opposing it. The Board of Deputies' resolution in particular rejected Mr. Bevin's contention that there was a deep cleavage of opinion among Jews over Palestine, and recorded the Board's conviction "that the overwhelming majority of Jews—non-Zionists no less than Zionists—are united in the demand for the withdrawal of

the 1939 White Paper and the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration."

When the Anglo-American Committee began its inquiry, both the Board of Deputies and the Zionist Federation decided to submit evidence on behalf of South African Jewry. The Board delegated its chairman, Mr. S. M. Kuper, and the Zionist Federation its vice-chairman, Mr. Bernard Gering, to fly to Palestine and personally attend the Committee's sessions there, in February 1946. South African Jewry was the only British Dominion community to present evidence to the Committee. The Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Smuts, as one of the originators of the Balfour Declaration, submitted a personal memorandum to the Committee, urging that the Balfour Declaration had been issued as a permanent policy and must be fulfilled, and opposing the White Paper.

Relief Activities

South African Jewry's efforts to bring relief to the remnants of European Jewry were centralized, as in previous years, through the S. A. Jewish War Appeal, which works in collaboration with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, making substantial subventions to the J. D. C. budget. In addition, during the period under review, the S. A. Jewish War Appeal secured permission from the Union Government to export 90,000 second-hand garments for European Jewry. Thousands of commodity parcels were also sent to Europe every month, as well as large quantities of footwear, bales of wool and blankets. A subcommittee of the Appeal organized collections of books for European Jewry. The Appeal also sent a team of South African Jewish relief workers to Europe to join the representatives of the J. D. C.

At the end of March 1945, Dr. Joseph Schwartz, European Director of the J. D. C., paid a brief visit to the Union for consultations with the J. W. A. on commitments for the ensuing year. During his stay in the Union, he addressed several public meetings on the position of Jewry in Europe and the work of the J. D. C.

The S. A. Jewish War Appeal also entered into an agreement with the Jewish Agency for Palestine whereby it is sharing with the Agency in the cost of erecting a new Beth Olim (Immigration Reception Depot) in Palestine

Zionist Activities

As in previous years, Zionist activities occupied a major position in the affairs of South African Jewry during the period under review. There was a record number of delegates from all parts of the Union and Rhodesia, and from as far afield as the Belgian Congo, at the 20th Biennial South African Zionist Conference which was held in Johannesburg from November 1-4, 1945. The Conference was sympathetically addressed by the Minister of Justice, Dr. Colin Steyn, and received a message from the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Smuts. A cable was sent by the Conference to Mr. Attlee, protesting against any limitation of the Balfour Declaration. This Conference saw the further consolidation of party politics in South African Zionism, and the emergence of a new group, the United Zionist Party, to represent the General Zionists, who are in the majority in South Africa.

Prof. L. A. Mayer (then Rector of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem) and Dr. Werner Senator (Administrator) came to South Africa in August 1945 to conduct a campaign for funds for the University. Their mission received the support of the Prime Minister, and two Cabinet Ministers (Mr. Hofmeyr and Dr. Colin Steyn) expressed their interest in the Hebrew University in addresses at functions held during the campaign.

In April 1946, Prof. Selig Brodetsky paid a short visit to the Union to launch the biennial campaign for the Keren Hayesod. He addressed a number of meetings, and during his stay in the Union was received by the Prime Minister, and held consultations with the Board of Deputies and the Jewish War Appeal.

Another overseas visitor during the period under review, was Mr. M. Rivlin, Secretary of the Palestine Maritime League, who came to conduct a campaign for that body. Two Cabinet Ministers (Mr. F. Waterson and Dr. Henry Gluckman) addressed the meeting at which the campaign was launched in Johannesburg in November 1945.

The various Histadruth Ivrit groups (Hebrew speaking societies) combined, in January 1946, to form a National Union, and in the following month launched a Keren Tarbut campaign for the promotion of Hebrew culture in South Africa and assistance to Hebrew cultural organizations in Palestine.

The work of Hebrew Education was continued by the S. A. Board of Jewish Education in Johannesburg, and the Cape Board of Jewish Education in Capetown, along the lines discussed in the article on South Africa in the last issue of this Year Book; (Vol. 47, pp 366-372). Through the activities of these bodies, facilities for Hebrew education are gradually being increased, and effectively modernized.

The community lost one of its outstanding personalities with the death of Morris Alexander, K. C., M. P., at Capetown in January 1946. The late Morris Alexander was one of the founders of the Board of Deputies and the Zionist Federation, and held office on both bodies throughout his life. He was also a noted political figure, and a member of Parliament from pre-Union days to the time of his death. His funeral was attended by the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, and public tribute was paid to him by all Parties in Parliament.

In November 1945 a Jew was for the first time appointed to the South African Cabinet. He is Dr. Henry Gluckman, Minister of Health. Dr. Gluckman, who was formerly Chairman of the National Health Committee, is an authority on health matters and his appointment met with widespread approval among all sections of the community.

Anti-Semitism

During the period under review, there was little change in the political situation in South Africa, although the Labor and Dominion Parties withdrew from the war-time coalition government. General Smuts' United Party continued in office with a substantial majority over all other groups.

There was perhaps less anti-Semitic agitation than during the previous year, though the Nationalist Party (which is the dominant Opposition group) maintained the unfriendly attitude outlined in the article on South Africa for 5705, and fascist groups like the Ossewa Brandwag, the Greyshirts and the New Order continued to peddle anti-Semitism and make propaganda in favor of a National-Socialist State. There are no laws which can be invoked against the activities of these groups, and the government has so far declined to introduce amending legislation. Pressure of public opinion has, however, led to a number of Town Councils' refusing public

halls for the meetings of these groups. The Springbok Legion (a strong ex-soldiers' anti-fascist organization) and other bodies actively combat these groups, and the Board of Deputies does valuable work in spreading enlightenment against the dangers of fascism and anti-Semitism. The impression of careful observers is that overt and organized anti-Semitism has had its setbacks, but still represents a danger that has to be watched and fought.

Immigration

An important issue during the year was the question of the Union's future immigration policy. Members of the United Party pressed for a policy of encouraging suitable immigration on a substantial scale. The Nationalist Party, though professing to have no objection to "immigrants of the right type," in effect opposed immigration, using the current food and housing shortages and the rehabilitation of soldiers as arguments against it. The government made conflicting statements on the subject: at one stage the Minister of the Interior announced the intention of actively encouraging large-scale immigration; at another stage, he pleaded the need to bring back and rehabilitate South African soldiers still serving abroad before the new immigration policy was commenced.

Insofar as possible Jewish immigrants are concerned, the Nationalists strenuously opposed any consideration being given them. In Parliamentary debates, they urged a ban on Jewish immigration. The government, however, refused to agree to any such discrimination.

On March 12, 1946, the Board of Deputies sent a delegation to interview the Minister of the Interior, Senator Clarkson, on certain aspects of the immigration question, and on the difficulties some immigrants were experiencing in regard to naturalization. The deputation informed the minister that a number of South African Jews had relatives in Europe who had survived the horrors of the concentration camps, and wished to help them find haven in South Africa. The Board also asked for sympathetic consideration for persons who, having come to the Union as refugees, before or during the war, were not prepared to return to their home countries in Europe and wished to settle permanently in

South Africa. The minister assured the deputation that the government would give its attention to the matters submitted.

The government has, during the year, given permission for the admission of 1,000 child orphans from Europe, and has agreed to allow 400 Jewish orphans among them. At the time of writing, admission of a further number of orphans is being discussed.

D. AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

By PHYLLIS R. ROSENBERG¹

ALTHOUGH on November 17, 1944, Prime Minister Francis M. Forde had rejected the proposal to settle Jews in the Kimberley district of Western Australia, agitation for the development of Kimberley was again revived.² In October, 1945, Archbishop Le Fanu, primate of Australia, said that he regretted that the scheme for Jewish settlement had been rejected by the Federal authorities. He further stated, according to *The Westralian Judean*, that he could see no objection to group settlements, especially since Australia needed immigrants. On January 14, 1946, Dr. I. N. Steinberg, representing the Freeland League, the organization which sponsors the Kimberley Project, spoke before the members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, at the hearings in Washington, D. C. In discussing the purposes of the Freeland League, he said: "What we have in mind is to get a piece of land, a territory somewhere in the undeveloped areas of the world, and on non-political lines We should like to have some territory . . . where there is not too much of a native population so that our settlers and pioneers should have no conflicts with them."

In the meantime, according to *The Westralian Judean*, several other ideas for the Kimberley settlement were put forth. One of the suggestions was the possibility of creating a new state in the North of Western Australia.

¹ Member of staff, Library of Jewish Information, American Jewish Committee.

² *American Jewish Year Book*. Vol. 47, p. 373.

On March 21, 1946, Immigration Secretary Arthur A. Calwell announced that immigration permits would be granted to 2,500 Jews. These permits will be given to former inmates of Nazi concentration camps who are closely related to Jews now in Australia. With these permits, the recipients will be enabled to proceed to Britain where they will await transportation to Australia. It was pointed out by officials, however, that it may take two years before these Jews can get accommodations because there is already a priority list of some 6,000 persons who will be brought to the country first. The question of increased immigration into Australia presented several problems, according to the Australian press. It was felt that any future mass movement of Europeans to Australia would be subject to two main considerations: Australian ability to provide shipping, housing and employment for the newcomers, and the reluctance of European governments to lose the youthful, skilled core of their populations. On the other hand, increased immigration would bring with it the prospect of a substantial increase in Australia's population.

In NEW ZEALAND, the admission of Jewish immigrants, was urged by the Jewish community before the Parliamentary committee investigating immigration possibilities. The New Zealand Jews asked that relatives of Jewish residents be permitted to enter and, in addition, that a fair number of orphans and displaced Jews be allowed.

On the Jewish communal scene, Australian Jewry had its first country-wide conference of orthodox rabbis, held in Sydney early in March. Rabbi Israel Porush, speaking at the convention, said that "one of the dangers" confronting the ministry in "the geographically remote country is stagnation." He asserted that personal contact between the rabbis and their widespread congregations was the only way to avoid this.

A unique event in the history of the Jewish National Fund in the Southern Hemisphere was the first All-Australian and New Zealand Conference which was held on January 22. Delegates from every state in the Australian Commonwealth and from New Zealand gathered to discuss how Jews in the democratic countries may best assist in the development of the Holy Land.

IV. WESTERN EUROPE

By MAURICE J. GOLDBLOOM¹

A. FRANCE

Of the 300,000 Jews who lived in France in 1939, some 180,000 survived the war. Nazi anti-Semitism was no less in France than in Poland, but the solidarity of their Catholic and Protestant compatriots protected many of the Jews of France from its worst rigors. Moreover, it was not till the Allied landing in North Africa that the Nazi occupation was extended to the entire country and the Vichy regime never dared, in its own name, to carry out the full Nazi policy. Nevertheless, approximately 120,000 Jews were deported from France to concentration camps in central and eastern Europe. Only about 5,000 returned. (Of these, perhaps the most prominent was former Premier Leon Blum.)

Although a majority of the Jews of France survived the Nazi occupation, many of them were rendered destitute by the action of the Nazis and their puppets. Jews were dismissed from positions in government and private employment, deprived of their property, barred from their professions. Many were imprisoned in concentration camps in France. Thousands of others were forced to go into hiding. Deportees, on returning, discovered that their homes had been occupied by others, their means of livelihood destroyed, their personal property dissipated.

Recovery and Reconstruction

The problem of reintegrating the Jews into the national life of France was therefore not a simple one, despite the good will of the government and the great majority of the French people. Even before V-E day the Provisional Government had, by decree, annulled all the anti-Semitic

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laws of the Vichy regime and all transfers of property which had taken place in accordance with them. But the implementation of these laws did not always fully keep pace with the intention behind them. And even in the laws themselves, not all cases were fully covered. Thus, Jews were not entitled to recover their apartments if these were occupied by war widows or members of certain other categories. And to regain possession of their properties from purchasers who had paid a fair price, or who had acquired the properties without knowledge of their origin, it was necessary for Jewish owners to repay the full amount of the purchase price to the possessors.

Nevertheless, the provisions for the restitution of recoverable property have, on the whole, proved fairly adequate. Moreover, all Jewish employees whom the Vichy regime had dismissed from the government service were reinstated by a decree of December 2, 1945. (Large numbers had been reinstated in fact even prior to the issuance of this decree.)

The restitution of Jewish property led to the formation of a number of organizations through which the possessors of such property endeavored to protect their spoils. These organizations engaged in a certain amount of overt anti-Semitic propaganda, and received some encouragement from a few politicians of the Right. But they had little popular support, since the Nazi ideology had never penetrated very far in France. And the government, alert to the dangers which were involved, took prompt measures to suppress them. There was, nevertheless, some sabotage of restitution by minor officials, since many of these were themselves the possessors of confiscated Jewish property. In particular, this was true among the police.

Not all of the Jews in France, however, were immediately able to become self-supporting. The economic recovery of France was slow, and there were great difficulties for those who had to reconstruct their lives almost without resources. Furthermore, some 80,000 were not French citizens, and hence ineligible for government assistance, although most of them had been residents of France before. At the same time they received no aid from UNRRA, which did not operate in France. For this group, the help of the Joint Distribution Committee has been invaluable. Altogether,

one-third of all the Jews in France have needed assistance of one sort or another.

Jewish cultural and religious life, of course, suffered severely during the occupation. Rabbis and cultural leaders were particular targets of the Nazi invaders, and many of them were killed, so that today there is a serious shortage in these categories. In Alsace, one of the principal centers of French Jewry, the situation was particularly bad. This region was annexed outright to Germany, and the Nazi anti-Semitic laws were applied in their full rigor. Almost all the Jews fled or were deported from this region, and many major Jewish cultural institutions were wiped out. This has created some difficulties in the reconstitution of Jewish communal life, especially since a large part of the Jews who returned to Alsace from other areas were destitute.

Political Status

The reintegration of Jews into French economic life, and the reconstitution of Jewish cultural and religious institutions, have thus presented certain difficulties, although in both respects substantial progress has been made. In the political field, however, there have been few obstacles to the resumption by Jews of their proper place as French citizens. In France, where democracy and Jewish emancipation have been closely associated at every stage since the Revolution of 1789, the restoration of the former carried with it almost automatically the restoration of full and equal citizenship to the Jews. Moreover, the active part played by French Jews in the resistance movement had, if anything, increased the solidarity between them and their compatriots. The absence of anti-Semitism as a political force in France today is clear from the important role played by such Jews as Leon Blum, Salomon Grumbach, René Mayer, Daniel Mayer and René Cassin in French public life.

Perhaps especially interesting is the fact that in the first elections for the Constituent Assembly the Arabs of French North Africa—in both the “citizen” and “non-citizen” categories—showed themselves free from political anti-Semitism, since they voted overwhelmingly for the Socialist Party, a number of whose prominent leaders are Jews.

One of the major problems in French political life during the past year has been the drafting of a new constitution. The constitution prepared by the Constituent Assembly contained a number of innovations in regard to the protection of the rights of man. It offered a Bill of Rights which, while in the great tradition of the French and American Revolutions, was adjusted to meet the new needs which had become evident in recent years. While the Constitution was rejected by the French voters in a referendum on May 5, 1946, this was due to disputes over other provisions. On the rights of man there was little if any dispute, most of the provisions contained in this section having been adopted by the Constituent Assembly with the support of all parties. It is therefore highly probable that these provisions will appear unchanged in the revised Constitution which will be drawn up by the new Constituent Assembly.

A number of these provisions prohibit discrimination. Thus, Article 13 states: "No one can be disturbed because of his origin, his opinions, or beliefs in religious, philosophical, or political matters. Freedom of conscience and religious sects is guaranteed by the neutrality of the state in regard to all beliefs and all sects. This is guaranteed notably by separation of the church and state as well as by the assignment to lay authorities of all powers and public education."

Equality of rights in respect to employment is guaranteed by Article 18, which provides that: "Access to public functions, without other condition than those of capacities, aptitudes, and talents, is open to all subjects of the French Union enjoying political rights endowed by the present Constitution with the quality of citizenship. Access to all professions, situations, and private employment is open under the same conditions to all subjects of the French Union and, in the absence of special regulation fixed by law, to any person living legally in the French Union. For equality of work, functions, rank, and responsibilities, everyone has the right to equality of moral and material station."

This is supplemented by Article 26, which declares: "Every man has the duty to work and the right to obtain employment. His employment must in no way be prejudiced by reason of his origins, his opinions, and his beliefs."

Reinforcing these provisions, Article 38 states: "No one

must be placed in a position of economic, social, or political inferiority contrary to his dignity or be allowed to be exploited by reason of sex, age, color, nationality, religion, opinions, or racial or other origins. Exercise of liberties and rights recognized for all nationals of the French Union implies condemnation of every practice of forced labor derogatory to the legal regime of work on metropolitan territory. All propaganda contrary to the above-mentioned disposition will be punished by law."

The Constitution also contains a number of provisions designed to guarantee economic security and justice, as well as provisions protecting such traditional rights as freedom of speech and press, freedom from arbitrary arrest and search, and so forth. Moreover, Article 6 provides, in accordance with France's traditional role as a land of refuge for the persecuted, that: "Any man persecuted in violation of the freedoms and rights guaranteed by the present declaration has the right of asylum in the territories of this republic."

Few French Jews have indicated any desire to emigrate, whether to Palestine or elsewhere. Indeed, France is one of the few European countries which offers a substantial possibility for Jewish immigration. The French government is anxious to secure immigrants in certain categories, in view of France's long-term trend toward a declining population. Unfortunately, however, the opportunities of France as a country of immigration for Jews are sharply limited by the fact that the country's greatest need is for unskilled and semi-skilled laborers in heavy industry, a category in which relatively few Jews fall. On the other hand, there are few openings in France for professional or white collar workers.

The French Jewish community has a very active organizational life. Its principal pre-war organizations — the *Conseil Central des Israelites de France*, the *Federations des Sociétés Juives de France*, and the *Alliance Israelite Universelle*, as well as the various Zionist parties and other Jewish political groups — continued their activities underground during the occupation. In addition, a number of new groups were formed for specific purposes, among them the *Comité General de Defense des Juifs*, and the *Union des Juifs pour la Résistance et l'Entr'aide*. The principal

organizations were brought together for common action in the Conseil Représentatif des Israélites de France (CRIF), under the presidency of Judge Leon Meiss, who is also president of the Consistoire.

B. BELGIUM

Of the 100,000 Jews who lived in Belgium before the war, some 30,000 survived at the end of the war in Europe. Most of them came through the war because of the aid they received from Belgians of other faiths who hid and otherwise protected them. Of 37,500 who were deported, only 1,700 returned from concentration camps.

Of the Jews who survived in Belgium less than a third were Belgian citizens. Some of the non-citizens, however, were born in Belgium but had retained the nationality of their parents; most of them had lived in Belgium for many years before the outbreak of the war.

Few if any of the Jews of Belgian nationality, or those who had been domiciled in Belgium before the war, have indicated any desire to emigrate. For its part, the government has made no distinction whatsoever between Jews and non-Jews, and it has welcomed back not only its Jewish citizens but all those foreign Jews who had been domiciled in Belgium before the war. Many of the latter were engaged in the diamond industry of Antwerp, whose revival has been actively encouraged by the government.

A problem of emigration has, however, existed in regard to two categories. The first of these consists of a group of about 5,000 German and Austrian refugees, who had reached Belgium during the years between 1933 and 1939, but had not established themselves in Belgium by the outbreak of the war. While they have been well-treated by the Belgian government, and have all the rights of other resident aliens, they have faced relatively difficult economic problems. Even worse is the position of some 2,000 displaced persons who entered Belgium from Germany, for the most part clandestinely, during the past year. The members of this latter group have no legal status in the country, and would have been deported to Germany if the Joint Distribution Committee had not given a guarantee that they would not become

public charges. At the same time, their temporary status has prevented them from integrating themselves into the economic life of the country, and many of them have consequently been dependent on the J.D.C. for support. A study made of this group indicates that some fifty per cent of the displaced Jews in Belgium wish to go to Palestine; eighteen per cent to the United States, sixteen per cent to the U. S. S. R., and the remainder to other countries.

In the matter of restitution, Belgian policy has been based on equal treatment for Belgians of all faiths. Belgian law recognizes the Jewish religion as one of the four faiths which are entitled to state subsidies for their religious activities; otherwise it makes no distinction between Jews and non-Jews, considering all as Belgians. While Belgian law has made it relatively easy for those who lost their property under the Nazis to recover it, there has consequently been no provision for the passage to the Jewish community of unclaimed Jewish property, and there is not likely to be.

The principal organization of the Belgian Jewish community is the Consistoire Central Israelite de Belgique. This body, which consists of elected representatives from the various communities, administers the state subsidy, but takes no part in such problems as restitution. These are dealt with by various special committees set up for specific purposes.

Numerous war criminals and collaborators have been punished for crimes against Jews. Perhaps the most spectacular case was the trial of twenty-one guards at the Breendonck concentration camp, which resulted in a number of sentences of death or life imprisonment.

C. THE NETHERLANDS

Before the war there were between 125,000 and 150,000 Jews in the Netherlands. (Since the census included no figures on the number of Jews, this is necessarily only an estimate.) Of these, some 25,000 were not of Dutch nationality; most of the rest were descended from families which had been in the country for centuries. Today approximately 30,000 Jews remain, of whom some 4,250 are of foreign na-

tionalism—mostly stateless Jews of German origin. Few of those who were deported during the occupation survived, and the Nazi civil government under Seyss-Inquart was more severe in its persecution of the Jews than were the military governments in Belgium and France. Moreover, while many Netherlands citizens of other faiths showed great solidarity with their Jewish compatriots, this did not occur on as large a scale as in France and Belgium.

Jewish religious and cultural life has been completely disrupted; of some twenty rabbis, only three have survived, and there is a similar situation in respect to religious teachers. The leaders of pre-war Jewish life have almost disappeared from the scene; most of them lost their lives, while others participated in the Jewish Council set up by the Nazis. There has been violent controversy in regard to the activities of this body, some maintaining that it did serious damage to the Jews by collaborating with the occupying authorities, while others insist that it succeeded in saving the lives of thousands of Jews. A Jewish Court of Honor has been set up to inquire into the matter. But those Jewish leaders who participated in the activities of the Jewish Council have, irrespective of the merits of their activities, become alienated from the mass of the Jewish community.

The principal Jewish organization in the Netherlands today is the Jewish Coordination Commission, the chairman of which is Dr. S. Kleerekooper. This organization has engaged in legal activities on behalf of Jewish interests, and has also performed such functions as tracing families and gathering information. It has distributed a certain amount of relief, but this function has been relatively unimportant, both since most Dutch Jews are self-supporting, and because the government has given adequate relief to those who need it.

Many Dutch Jews desire to emigrate. In part, this is a result of their experiences during the war, and of the fact that a certain amount of anti-Semitism appears to have developed among some sections of the Dutch population, especially those who profited by the spoliation of the Jews and are now being forced to restore their ill-gotten gains. (There is, however, nothing in the way of organized anti-Semitism in the Netherlands, and there is no trace of anti-

Semitism in government policy.) But more fundamentally, this desire is due to circumstances which affect non-Jews as well. For the economy of the Netherlands was seriously disrupted by the war. Both agriculture and industry within the country itself suffered considerable damage from military action. Moreover, the Netherlands were largely dependent for their prosperity on their empire, and the most important sections of this have shown a strong desire for independence. Hence many Netherlanders of all faiths feel little confidence that their country will offer as much economic opportunity in the future as in the past.

D. LUXEMBOURG

Before the war there were approximately 3,800 Jews living in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Most of these were of German or Alsatian origin; about 1,200 were refugees who had entered the Grand Duchy from Germany between 1933 and 1939. Thus the Grand Duchy received, in those six years, refugees equal to five per cent of its population.

At the outset of the Nazi occupation, some 1,800 Jews escaped from Luxembourg to France, whence some succeeded in reaching England or America, while others were able to hide themselves during the occupation, and still others were seized and deported. About a thousand Jews who left Luxembourg for France during the occupation were also deported, and 935 were sent directly from Luxembourg to the Theresienstadt concentration camp, from which only thirty returned. Of the Jews who remained in Luxembourg during the occupation, only 62 escaped deportation. Since its liberation, the Grand Duchy has readmitted some 800 Jews who had escaped, of whom about half were citizens of Luxembourg, while the others were of foreign nationality, but had had permission to reside in the Grand Duchy before the war. Between 100 and 150 are still awaiting repatriation.

A certain amount of "Jew-consciousness" remains as a result of the occupation. Some problems have also arisen as a result of the fact that many minor government functionaries continued to serve under the occupation, and still retain their offices. Some conflicts have also arisen in connection with restitution.

E. ITALY

Anti-Semitism was never popular in Italy, even in most Fascist circles, and while Mussolini eventually adopted discriminatory measures, the persecution of the Jews in Italy never approached the level it reached in Germany. Moreover, the Vatican did much to protect the Italian Jews from persecution. As a result, the bulk of the Italian Jews survived the war. Most of them, however, suffered severe economic dislocation. This is even truer of the 24,000 non-Italian Jews at present in Italy than it is of the 28,000 Italian Jews.

A substantial beginning has been made in the reintegration of the Jews into Italian economic life. All anti-Semitic laws have been revoked; Jews have been restored to positions from which they were dismissed, and substantial progress has been made in the restitution of Jewish property. Both the Italian government and the Italian people have displayed a favorable attitude in these matters.

The number of refugees and displaced persons in Italy has tended to increase, because many of these have used Italy as a stepping-stone to Palestine. Many of them have, of course, been without resources of their own. The basic responsibility for their support has been undertaken by UNRRA, and the Joint Distribution Committee has also given emergency assistance.

The use of Italy as a headquarters for "illegal immigration" to Palestine has given rise to certain problems — especially in view of the major part that British forces play in the occupation of Italy.

This situation came to a head in the *Fede* incident, when the ship *Fede*, loaded with refugees bound for Palestine but lacking immigration certificates, was seized at the port of La Spezia. After a hunger strike of the refugees, and a sympathetic hunger strike of leaders of the Palestine Jewish community, the incident was settled by Britain's agreement to grant certificates to all those on board.

One incident which aroused world-wide comment was the conversion to Catholicism of the Chief Rabbi of Rome, Dr. Israel Zolli. His action, however, seems to have found few imitators in the Italian Jewish community.

Most of the displaced Jews, but relatively few Italian Jews, desire to emigrate. The situation of the Italian Jews is, on the whole, dependent on that of the Italian economy. If this recovers rapidly, there will be little difficulty in reintegrating Italian Jews into it. But if it continues to exist on its present depressed level, Italian Jews, like other Italians, will suffer.

F. SWITZERLAND

Switzerland served, both before and during the war, as a major country of refuge for persecuted Jews. Most of these were in transit, but during the war the number living in Switzerland reached 30,000. Of these some 12,000 have already returned to the countries where they previously resided. The largest group of those who have returned consisted of French Jews who had sought refuge in Switzerland during the war. Those refugees who remain are not entitled to domicile in Switzerland, and must find homes in other countries. The Swiss government holds that the country is unable to absorb them into its economic life. Meanwhile, however, it has been providing support in special camps to those who were without means of their own.

A major problem of interest to Jews arose in connection with the disposal of German assets in Switzerland. The Swiss government and the Allies were for a long time unable to agree either on what were to be considered German assets, or on who was to get them. The Allies claimed the right to seize these assets for reparations, as the legal successors of the German government; the Swiss claimed that German assets in Switzerland were less than German obligations to Switzerland, and should be applied to the satisfaction of these obligations. Since the inter-allied reparations agreement provided for the assignment of \$25,000,000 of German assets in neutral countries to the rehabilitation of victims of Nazi persecution, it was of importance to the Jews of Europe that this money should become available as soon as possible. But in the absence of an agreement between Switzerland and the Allies, these funds were tied up.

Another respect in which this problem affected Jews saw the status of the assets held in Switzerland by Jews originally

of German nationality. Pending the negotiation of an agreement with the Allies as to German assets, the Swiss government blocked all funds belonging to this category. And in the blocked assets, the government included those belonging to German Jews. The Jewish community maintained that this involved a serious injustice, since the owners of these assets had long been deprived of the protection of German nationality, and should therefore certainly not be called on to bear the burdens attendant on it. These provisions were gradually modified by the Swiss government, which first exempted from the blocking of assets all those who had been expatriated by individual decrees of the Nazi Reich, and later provided for the release of assets of those who had been covered by the general decree revoking the citizenship of all Jews living abroad. But because of the formalities of proof provided for in these decrees — formalities which were in fact superfluous in most cases, because the records of the Swiss police were ample to enable them to distinguish between genuine refugees and others — the relaxation of the decrees left many Jews still unable to recover the use of their properties in Switzerland.

As the year ended the conclusion of an agreement between Switzerland and the Allies, providing for the seizure and division of German assets in Switzerland, made it seem probable that both these problems would be satisfactorily solved.

G. SWEDEN

Sweden offered asylum to many thousands of Jews from other countries, both before and during the war. Since the war, moreover, it has accepted for rehabilitation approximately 8,000 displaced Jews from German concentration camps. It has also agreed to permit a small additional number, who are planning to emigrate to other countries, to remain in Sweden temporarily while awaiting the opportunity to enter their countries of final destination.

The 5,500 Danish Jews who took refuge in Sweden during the German occupation of Denmark were repatriated almost immediately after V-E day. There now remain in Sweden some 3,000 Jewish refugees who came to the country before

1939 and the 8,000 displaced Jews mentioned above. Theoretically, most of these are expected to return to their own countries, or eventually emigrate elsewhere. Actually, it is the policy of the Swedish government not to repatriate any refugees against their will. Meanwhile, they are being permitted to seek employment under certain limitations, and the Swedish government is furnishing assistance to those who are not self-supporting.

Studies indicate that few of the 4,000 Polish and 1,600 Hungarian Jews in Sweden desire repatriation. Most of the 1,300 Rumanian Jews in the country, however, do. This is also true of the 1,200 Czech Jews, with the exception of those who come from the Carpatho-Ukrainian area which has been annexed to the Soviet Union.

Of the refugee and displaced Jews desiring to emigrate, approximately 50 per cent desire to go to Palestine, while most of the remainder prefer the United States or Latin America.

H. DENMARK

Through the cooperation of the Danish resistance movement, and the Swedish government, most of Denmark's Jews were enabled to escape to Sweden. As soon as Denmark was liberated, the government invited these refugees to return. They have had little difficulty in reintegrating themselves completely into the national life, due to the friendly attitude both of the government and the Danish people as a whole.

I. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

During the war, Spain and Portugal served as channels of escape for many thousands of Jews from other European countries. At the end of 1945 about 900 refugees remained in Portugal and 600 in Spain. Some 250 of those in Portugal and 300 of those in Spain received assistance from the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. The remainder were cared for by the Joint Distribution Committee. These refugees have no permanent legal status, and it is expected that they will eventually be resettled elsewhere.

V. CENTRAL EUROPE

A. GERMANY

By GERALDINE ROSENFELD

Displaced Persons

Allied armies, by the time peace was declared in Europe in May 1945, uncovered an estimated 2,500,000 displaced persons in Germany. It was supposed at the time (and the supposition was later proved correct) that at least another 2,000,000 were still at large unknown to army personnel. The highest estimate for the number of Jews among the displaced persons in Germany was 100,000. Contrary to the popular conception, the largest number of displaced persons were not Jews but non-Jews of Russian, French, Polish, Italian and other European origin.

Every effort was made by the Allied Military Government to repatriate displaced persons with speed since food stocks in the American zone in Germany were not adequate for the 4,000,000 additional nationals of other countries.

Displaced persons were collected in assembly centers administered by UNRRA personnel under the supervision of the army. From such centers displaced persons were returned to reception centers in their own countries where their governments were to assume full responsibility for them. But a definite core of non-repatriable persons remained; these were mostly Jews who could not or would not return to lands steeped in memories of inhuman suffering. In September, an UNRRA director, Col. Charles I. Schottland, said there were 80,000 displaced Jews living in some 900 camps in the Allied zones of occupation.

Harrison Report

The first official report on the condition of the stateless and non-repatriable Jews was made by Earl G. Harrison, who in the summer of 1945 was sent on a mission to Europe by President Truman to inquire into the condition and needs

of the displaced persons in the liberated countries of Western Europe and in the SHAEF area of Germany. This report was released by the White House on September 29, 1945, after the President had acted on some of its recommendations.

Mr. Harrison's report criticized severely the way in which the United States was administering displaced persons' camps, charging that "As matters now stand, we appear to be treating the Jews as the Nazis treated them, except that we do not exterminate them." Striking evidences of Nazi technique were barbed wire fences, armed guards and the prohibition against leaving camp except by special pass. With few exceptions, Mr. Harrison pointed out, no effort had been made to rehabilitate the internees. And while Jews were still living in unsanitary and crowded conditions, under guard, and without opportunity to communicate with the outside world, the Germans continued to live normal lives in their own homes. Many displaced persons, after long periods of near starvation, were still receiving a diet of principally bread and coffee. In many camps the 2,000 calories provided daily included 1,250 of wet, black bread.

There were many ways in which the American military government could alleviate matters and Mr. Harrison was not loath to point them out. He urged that there be a review of military personnel holding commanding positions with the aim of securing sympathetic officers. He suggested replacing German civilians in military government offices with qualified displaced Jews. The practice of following nationality lines in the treatment of displaced persons, as ordered by the Combined Displaced Persons Executive, was manifestly unfair to Jews, who deserved preferential treatment for their greater needs. Harrison warned that substantial unofficial and unauthorized movements of people could be expected unless prompt remedial action was taken.

Harrison recommended that evacuation from Germany be the emphasized theme; those who wished to return to their own countries should be permitted to do so without delay; those who wished to emigrate should not find all doors closed to them. According to Harrison, there was no decent solution other than Palestine for many European Jews; therefore he recommended the opening of Palestine and a modification of the White Paper. As for those Jews

wishing to come to the United States, not a large number, they could be admitted under existing immigration laws. For those Jews physically unable to leave the country, Harrison recommended immediate removal to sanatoria or rest homes. And finally, the report recommended that as quickly as possible the operation of whatever Jewish displaced camps remain be turned over to UNRRA.

The Harrison report was followed by two simultaneous actions on the part of President Truman (actions taken before the report was released). On August 31 the President directed General Eisenhower, then chief of American forces in the European theater, to remedy the allegedly shocking treatment of the displaced Jews in the American zone; at the same time President Truman appealed to Great Britain's Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, to open the doors of Palestine to 100,000 displaced Jews of Germany and Austria.

In October General Eisenhower reported to the President that since Mr. Harrison's visit in July many changes had taken place with respect to the conditions of the displaced persons. Despite the general overcrowding in the American zone, housing was on a reasonable basis; every displaced person was allotted the 30 square feet required by the American army for its soldiers. Special centers were being established for the Jewish displaced persons, in accord with the recommendations of Jewish organizations. The removal of Jews from concentration camps was being carried out as quickly as people could be moved. Eisenhower pointed out that the caloric food value for victims of racial, religious and political persecution had been raised to a 2,500 minimum. He denied that military guards behaved like storm troopers, and mentioned a directive ordering displaced persons to guard the camps instead of army personnel.

The Allied governments had during the month of September issued certain orders regarding the control of Germany which annulled previous Nazi legislation and which abolished discrimination because of color, race, religion, language or political opinions. On September 21 the Berlin Allied administration classified the Jews as "victims of fascism," under which category they were entitled to special rations and other privileges accorded to persons who actively participated in the fight against the Nazis.

Polish Inftrees

While conditions improved somewhat after the publication of Mr. Harrison's report and General Eisenhower's directive, they deteriorated quickly thereafter. What contributed to a further complication were the continuous streams of Polish Jews who were fleeing anti-Semitic excesses in their native land and seeking refuge in the American zone, where camps were already overcrowded. Furthermore, since these "inftrees" could not be classified as displaced persons by the authorities, who recognized only war as a cause of displacement, they could not be handled by UNRRA. The problem of feeding and housing them was turned over to the Jewish community in Berlin.

American Jewish organizations were moved to do what they could over and above supplying money and personnel for relief work. On November 1 the American Jewish Committee requested the State Department to set aside two per cent of the reparations exacted from Germany, for partial compensation of the damages suffered by stateless and non-repatriable Jews under the Nazi regime. The United Jewish Appeal, at its annual conference, December 15-17, adopted a resolution asking that Jews be granted in all countries the civil and religious status of all other citizens and that they should have equal access to all facilities provided through governmental relief agencies. On December 21 the American Jewish Committee appealed to Secretary of State Byrnes to present before the Big Three Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow the "urgent problem of the immediate resettlement of the 100,000 Jews now in Germany"; on December 27, acting on a report that the frontier through which the Jews had been escaping from Poland to Germany had been closed by the Russian authorities, in compliance with a decision by Allied representatives in Berlin, the Committee requested that immediate steps be taken to alleviate the distress of the Polish Jews fleeing to the American zone.

The glaring neglect of the Jewish displaced persons and what seemed to be the failure of the U. S. Army Command to take positive action for the relief of the Polish inftrees caused Dr. Leo Srole, welfare director of UNRRA, to resign his position in protest on December 5. Dr. Srole pointed

with condemnation at conditions in the Landsberg camp, where there was overcrowding, underfeeding, lack of adequate clothing, and housing so bad it had been rejected as unfit for German prisoners of war. Some 6,200 Jews were living in quarters meant for 4,200.

Immediately following Dr. Srole's letter of resignation an American military commission, headed by Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, U. S. Chief of Staff in the European Theater, proceeded to the Landsberg camp for investigation. The commission reported that it found the camp "filthy," overcrowded and "appallingly unsanitary." Blame for these conditions was placed on UNRRA officials and camp residents alike; the former were charged with not making the necessary requisitions in writing, the latter with not doing their part in keeping the camp clean. General Smith attributed much of the overcrowding to the Polish Jews who came into the American zone, unauthorized, from the British and Russian zones. The commission also reported that some of the internees were refusing to work.

Jewish leaders of the camp reminded the commission that there was no system of reward for work done, that most of the work consisted of cleaning up rubble and that most of the internees resented the thought of working for a Germany which had massacred their families. A group of Allied correspondents who visited Landsberg with the commission supported the Srole statement and stressed the importance of carrying out General Eisenhower's directive.

Reassured by the commission that camp conditions would be improved, Dr. Srole withdrew his resignation and returned to his post. On December 17 he reported that conditions had been ameliorated; nutritional standards were being improved and central heating and sanitary facilities provided.

By the end of the year 1945 the American Military Government had taken definite steps to remove some of the obstacles facing Polish Jews who sought shelter in the American zone. The State Department, on December 10, announced that Jewish refugees from Poland, once in the American zone, would not be returned against their will and would be sheltered.

The director for Germany of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Jacob L. Trobe, reported on De-

cember 22 that, in the Third Army area where overcrowding due to infiltration was most acute, some 6,000 infiltrates had received accommodations and people were being moved to less crowded quarters. Trobe deplored the exaggeration of figures on infiltrates. He stated the actual number of Jews in Germany was 50,000, including 10,000 in Berlin. Of the total, 11,500 were Germans; the large majority of the rest were Polish nationals who did not wish to return to Poland. Trobe estimated the number of Jews who had fled to the American zone in Germany from Poland since the end of the war at 10,000. He predicted that many more would come because hostile elements in the Polish population made life intolerable for the Jews in that country.

A report from the Allied Military Government at the same time stated that there were 400,000 displaced persons in the American zone in Germany; of these 65,000 were persons who could not be classified satisfactorily according to nationality and were awaiting governmental decisions before repatriation or resettlement could be undertaken. A large number of this group were the Polish Jews who had migrated since V-E Day and therefore were considered citizens of a recognized government and not "stateless."

Morgan Statement

The problem of the Polish Jews, who could not be classified as displaced persons and who would not remain in a land where anti-Semitism was rife, perplexed the Allied governments and confounded the directors of UNRRA. Out of the official confusion one statement emerged which set off an instantaneous and passionate reaction throughout Europe and the United States.

Lieutenant General Sir Frederick E. Morgan, chief of UNRRA operations in Germany, in a press interview on January 2, 1946, charged the exodus of Jews from Poland was a vast plot, engineered by an unknown secret Jewish organization. Sir Frederick said he was not at all convinced by the talk of pogroms in Poland and that the people he had seen flocking into Berlin did not "look like persecuted people." They were, he said, "well-dressed, well fed, rosy-cheeked and have plenty of money." He predicted that by

the end of the year there would be a "hard core" of 300,000 to 500,000 Jews in Germany, "the seeds of World War III." The UNRRA chief told newsmen that he felt the problem of Palestine was closely linked with the exodus from Europe.

Criticism of Morgan's charges, which appeared in newspapers both here and in London, was violent. American Jewish organizations pointed out sharply that regardless of whether or not the migration westward was organized it was the result of human suffering and a human desire to escape misery. Judge Simon H. Rifkind, adviser on Jewish affairs to American forces in Europe, termed the charges "poppy-cock." The World Jewish Congress, in London, declared that the statement was not only untrue but that it was designed to prejudice the findings of the Anglo-American Committee. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, called the statement shamefully partisan and savoring of Nazism. The American Zionist Emergency Council called it a libel against the Jewish people, and the Synagogue Council of America, "a cruel blow to every Christian and every Jew." A representative of the American Jewish Committee, Lewis Neikrug, who had just returned from a tour of Jewish camps in Europe, declared that the infiltrate problem had been well known to high Army and civilian administrators many weeks before Sir Frederick's statement and that it could not have been unknown to him.

UNRRA headquarters in London and Frankfurt demanded Morgan's resignation on January 4 and disassociated the agency from his views. General Morgan protested; his friends presented testimonials in his behalf. Herbert H. Lehman, director of UNRRA, called Sir Frederick to Washington and, after discussion with him, restored the General to his post on January 29. Lehman announced that he had given serious consideration to the circumstances and was convinced that Morgan was not anti-Semitic nor did he have racial or political bias.

By the end of January the flow of refugees into the American zone reached such proportions that it was estimated more than 600,000 persons would be interned in displaced persons camps by March. As a result, the United States ordered the border closed to illegal entrees from other zones and placed German police in charge of the frontiers, an order which was later modified.

Hilddring Report

The problem of housing and feeding the Jews in Germany seemed to have been settled by early spring, at least in an elementary sense. On March 7, a report was released on the situation of the displaced Jews in the American zone by Major General John H. Hilddring, Director of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department. General Hilddring reported that there were 45,000 Jews of all national origins in the American zone who were housed in a number of large separate centers in order to secure the specialized treatment necessary. Wherever possible these people were billeted in German homes from which the occupants had been evacuated. While the Jewish displaced persons awaited the conclusions of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee, the General said "every effort was being made to continue improvement in conditions of food, clothing, housing, educational and vocational training."

Rifkind Report

Judge Simon H. Rifkind, who returned to the United States in March after serving five months in Europe as adviser on Jewish affairs, stressed the necessity for finding a solution to the homelessness of the Jewish survivors in Germany and Austria.

In a memorandum submitted on April 7 to General Joseph T. McNarney, chief of the United States Forces in the European Theater, Judge Rifkind reported that there were 50,000 Jews in the American zone and 100,000 in all the zones of Germany and Austria. Large-scale resettlement in Europe for these Jews is inconceivable in light of the widespread and continuing adherence to Nazi ideology.

Rifkind described life in the displaced persons camps as abnormal; all the basic elements of a normal life—health, family, occupations—are unknown to the victims of Nazism. He credited the United States Army with doing much, within the limits of this abnormality, to make life bearable for displaced Jews. The establishment of separate centers has enabled Jews to create a sort of community life which functions on a religious and educational plane.

While the Army and the Jews themselves have attempted

to reconstruct Jewish life in some ways, UNRRA was delinquent in regard to the handling of the displaced persons problem, Rifkind charged. He stated that that organization has "refused to contribute any supplies to the displaced persons." He further maintained that the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, whose responsibility covered the field of resettlement, had by its own directive, "rendered itself impotent to deal with the problem."

The atmosphere in which displaced Jews live is made even more tense by the failure of the Allied governments to make Germany pay back its debt to these Nazi victims. The Jews resent having to accept American food and clothing as an act of charity; they would prefer to receive German food and clothing as a portion of their claim on Germany.

Judge Rifkind recommended specific ways in which living conditions could be improved. He urged a greater variety in the diet for displaced Jews and suggested making tools and equipment from the German economy available for their rehabilitation and training, using civilian homes rather than barracks for their housing, intensifying educational efforts and religious instruction, and permitting displaced persons to police themselves. He pointed out that the use of German police in Jewish centers was not only unjust but dangerous for morale. He stressed many times the need for resettlement, warning that a prolonged stay in camps could only lead to demoralization.

Demoralization in Displaced Persons Camps

The tension and demoralization of which Judge Rifkind and others warned broke into violence in the weeks immediately following the Judge's departure from Europe. On March 27 a group of armed German police attacked a settlement of displaced Jews at Neue Freiman near Munich, seriously wounding one of the residents. The next day Jewish refugees attacked a Polish guard at the Seidlung camp and in a disturbance which followed an American soldier and a Jewish refugee were arrested. The internees said shots had been fired into their quarters by the police.

On March 29 some two hundred uniformed German police, armed with United States Army carbines and accom-

panied by police dogs, shot to death Samuel Dantziger, a Polish Jew, and wounded four others, in a black market raid at the Stuttgart camp. Despite the facts that UNRRA was nominally in charge of security within the camp, and the United States Army was supposed to have sent military police along with the Germans, the raid was described as a typical Nazi attack. The incident aroused intense indignation among the displaced persons, 35,000 of whom participated in demonstrations in seventeen different camps.

Immediately following the disorder General McNarney rescinded a directive which permitted German police to search camps and make arrests.

On April 28 several hundred displaced Jews rioted in the town of Landsberg in Southern Germany. The riot, which lasted four hours, apparently started when the rumor spread that two Jewish guards had mysteriously disappeared. American troops were called in to restore order and twenty displaced persons were arrested. Dr. Leo Srole, welfare director for UNRRA, described the outbreak as "emotional" and warned that conditions in all the camps were similar and would explode at the slightest provocation. The Military Government General Court which tried the defendants was not inclined to view the case with the insight of Dr. Srole, and on May 23 sentenced nineteen of the defendants to prison terms ranging from three months to two years.

Complicating the story of tension, mistrust and frustration, is the fact that, according to UNRRA officials and other observers, some American soldiers have begun to adopt the anti-Semitic attitude of the German people with whom they come in contact.

Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry

Previously, during February, the displaced persons camps were visited by Bartley C. Crum and Sir Frederick Leggett, American and British members, respectively, of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, who listened to testimony from camp representatives. Among the testimony was the report by an UNRRA representative at Stuttgart that it was impossible to organize camp life along any lines other than Zionist, although there was no evidence that outside

elements were influencing displaced Jews to think along Zionist lines. In a poll conducted by UNRRA, the Committee members were informed, Palestine had been the first preference of an overwhelming majority of displaced Jews.

The latest official estimate of the situation in Germany appears in the report of the Committee, released on April 30. According to this report there were approximately 74,000 Jewish displaced persons in Berlin and the American, British and French zones of Germany. Of these, about 52,500 were accommodated in displaced persons centers, the remainder living outside. Of the non-German Jewish population, 85 percent were Poles; the remainder were mainly from the Baltic states, Hungary and Rumania.

A description of conditions in which displaced Jews find themselves includes points mentioned in previous reports by Harrison and Rifkind: the Nazi legacy of anti-Semitism which makes life impossible in Europe for most Jews; the abnormality of life in the displaced persons camps, aggravated by the fact that the Germans still appear to have all the comforts and privileges denied their former victims; the demoralization accompanying confined life in camps and the fact that work is associated in the minds of the displaced with their previous experiences in concentration camps and as slaves of the Nazis; and the desire on the part of most of them to leave Europe as soon as possible.

Communal Activities within the Camps

Less than three months after liberation the displaced Jews in Germany were sufficiently revived to set up organizations for their communal needs. At the end of July, 120 delegates representing 48,000 Jews confined in 32 camps in the Anglo-American zones met in the Munich Hofbrau, scene of Hitler's 1923 putsch, and established a Central Committee for Jewish Liberates in Germany. Their first act was the unanimous adoption of a resolution demanding freedom of immigration into Palestine and establishment of a Jewish state there.

Again, at a conference held in Bergen-Belsen on September 26-27, delegates to the Central Jewish Committee appealed to their liberators to open Palestine to Jewish survivors. On November 19, leaders of the Committee were

arrested by the British for participation in a hunger strike and demonstration protesting the Bevin statement on Palestine. A statement issued by the British military headquarters on December 16 confirmed the fact that Jews in several camps in the British zone had staged strikes in protest against the British policy on Palestine.

In the American zone, representatives of 60,000 displaced Jews held a conference on January 29 and named Zalman Grinberg chairman of the Central Committee of Displaced Jews. The conference urged the United Nations to set up an agency to transfer to Palestine all Jews wishing to go there. Some 400 former Jewish partisans met in Landsberg on February 4 and adopted a resolution demanding free immigration to Palestine.

The development of democratic procedure within the camps was revealed in a survey made by Major Alfred Fleishman of the United States Army on behalf of the American Jewish Conference. The report, made public on December 21, 1945, stated that every camp in the American zone had democratically elected a committee to deal with its own problems, and self-rehabilitation was the theme of programs set in each camp. Schools, factories and training centers teaching the techniques of shoemaking, tailoring, capmaking, auto-mechanics and other trades had been established. Cultural and educational facilities were gradually being developed. Several of the camps published their own newspapers in Yiddish. The Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Southern Germany, in a memorandum submitted to Army Headquarters in Frankfurt, requested support of their self-organized program of training Jews and asked for additional training farms and vocational schools.

As a result of Major Fleishman's survey, the American Jewish Conference recommended to the Military Government that Jewish committees elected by the displaced Jews be given official status by the Allied Military Government; that voluntary agencies be encouraged to bring in teachers and school supplies; that farmland be acquired for agricultural training; and that greater freedom of action be given to J. D. C. representatives in the camps.

In a speech before the American Jewish Conference on April 2, Judge Simon H. Rifkind described in some detail

life in the centers for displaced Jews. In these centers varying from 100 to 5,000 in population, internal order is maintained by a police force recruited from among the displaced persons. Many of these centers have UNRRA directors or welfare officers. Religious and educational activities are supervised by the camp residents themselves.

The immediate needs of the displaced Jews are vocational and agricultural training to counteract the deterioration resulting from idleness. But, as a long-term solution, Rifkind declared he could suggest nothing less than the evacuation of the displaced persons' camps and the emigration of the Jews to Palestine.

Native Jewish Population

The number of surviving native Jews now in Germany is estimated at about 15,000, less than five per cent of the native German Jewish population of 1933. In 1933, according to the Government Census, there were 499,682 Jews living in Germany, of whom 400,953 were of German nationality. Between 1933 and 1941 some 300,000 succeeded in emigrating; those who did not leave the continent, however, were overtaken in the Nazi sweep across Europe.

The majority of the survivors are converted to one or another of the Christian faiths, or are half-Jews adhering to the religious faith of the non-Jewish parent. The Jewishness of many a survivor thus consists only of his share in the hardships suffered under the Nazi regime.

Population figures for some cities are available. In Stuttgart, of a community of 4,500 Jews, only 178 remain. Of the 3,000 in Karlsruhe only 90 are left, and only 20 of these survivors acknowledge their Judaism. Mannheim can claim only 20 native Jews of a community of 4,000, and of this remnant half are either baptized or children of mixed marriages. Of an original Jewish population of 10,000, only 600 remain in Frankfurt; the majority are half-Jews and do not belong to the Jewish community. Only one rabbi survives in all of Germany.

Scattered in small groups throughout the country, the overwhelming majority of German Jews are apprehensive of the future. They mistrust the non-Jewish Germans, many of whom are trying to cover up their previous crimes with

a servile, cringing manner. The Jews who remain cannot rid themselves of the unbearable memories of the last decade and refuse to be misled by perfunctory gestures of German good will. Many of them want to leave the country. There is another group which feels, according to the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee report, "... that now that the synagogues and all traces of Jewish life have been destroyed, ... no attempt should be made to recreate Jewish life and so give rise to the possibility of a repetition of past events."

A number of professionals among the survivors have been reinstated by local German authorities to their former posts, and in some cases, to higher government positions. Some of these people may be willing to stay in Germany. Since in some areas German authorities are returning Jewish property to owners who return to their original domiciles, a small number of Jewish families has returned to Heidelberg and to Karlsruhe from exile in France. Whether they will stay on in Germany is still problematical. At the London Conference of Jewish Organizations held in October, Philip Auerbach, chairman of the Union of Jewish Communities of the Northern Rhine Provinces, declared that there is not a single Jew in Germany who is not uneasy about the future, and who would be willing to forfeit a chance to emigrate.

Jews and other victims of persecution have priority in respect to food, housing and clothing. But with the exception of certain Western provinces, where the local governments have restored property to returning Jews, the entire issue of property restitution and compensation is still pending. The Allied authorities have provided for the control of most categories of looted property but thus far have failed to create any legal procedure for restitution. In no case has property been returned to persons living outside Germany, and in most cases the claims of resident owners also remain unheeded. Left without means, most Jews in Germany are unable to earn a living and are dependent on relief. The lack of employment opportunities is a factor strengthening the trend towards emigration. Adequate property restitution may, to some extent, mitigate this tendency. But the ever-present deep distrust of German attitudes and the fear of conditions likely to arise on the day when the occupation of Germany ends make it certain that few of the native Jews of Germany will wish to remain in that country.

B. AUSTRIA¹

Displaced Persons

It is estimated that there were about 15,000 Jewish displaced persons, including the "transients," within the borders of Austria at the end of May 1946. The Jews enter in a steady trickle from Hungary and Rumania over the Austrian border in the east, and after crossing the Russian zone in Austria (with the tacit approval of Soviet authorities) they reach the American sector of Vienna. There they are taken care of in assembly centers. They are then shipped, again through Russian-occupied territory, westward to the American zone in Austria and later to camps in Germany. All of them, the "transients" and those who are "established" in the Austrian camps, hope to leave that country as quickly as possible; most of them hope to reach Palestine, while some want to go to the United States and other countries.

Pre-War Jewish Population

Of the more than 200,000 Jews who lived in Austria when Germany invaded it in 1938 only about 5,000 now remain. This number includes some 1,500 who have returned from concentration and extermination camps, a few hundred from abroad and about 600 from places of hiding in the country.

It is estimated that about 135,000 Austrian Jews had emigrated after the German invasion, while about 35,000 were deported to extermination camps in Poland and Russia and about 15,000 to other Nazi concentration camps.

Of the 185,000 Viennese Jews before the German occupation only slightly more than 4,000 Jews are now living in Vienna. Their condition, particularly in relation to the food situation, was described by Dr. Benson Saks, Joint Distribution Committee director for Austria, as "terrible." The tuberculosis rate among them is very high; the mortality rate has increased from 12 per 1,000 in 1938 to 36 per 1,000 in 1945, and is on the increase. The increased mortality is ascribed

¹ Prepared in the office of the American Jewish Committee.

primarily to the effects of the physical tortures and starvation which the Austrian Jews suffered in concentration camps or in hiding from the Nazis without food ration cards. The inadequacy of the present diet and crowded living quarters are also taking their toll. Although 60,000 dwellings had been seized from Jews during the German rule, the 1,600 homes required by the survivors have not been made available to them. Among Jews now living in public asylums are many whose homes are still occupied by former Nazis.

Most of the Jews of Vienna subsist on meager relief supplied to them by the Vienna Jewish Community with the aid of the Joint Distribution Committee. A small part of the Viennese Jews as well as Jews in the other parts of Austria are employed by the occupation authorities. Official Jewish sources in Vienna reported at the end of 1945 the following figures on employment of Jews by the United States, British, French and Soviet administrations:

Administration	Total Employees	Jewish Employees
U. S. (Vienna).....	7,000	186
U. S. (Provinces).....	6,500	73
French.....	2,200	245
British.....	8,000	105
USSR.....	3,000	345
	26,700	954

Anti-Semitism

The status of Austria is different from that of Germany. While according to the Allied Declaration on Austria of October 1943, Austria has "a grave responsibility for its participation in the war on the side of Hitlerite Germany," the country has a functioning central government and a far greater degree of independence than Germany. Although the Austrian government has taken a number of legal steps against anti-Semitism, the most serious problem of the Jews in Austria is still the survival of strong anti-Semitic sentiment. The Vienna Jewish organization's official journal in March 1946 said that "Vienna now as before is the center of the ugliest and most treacherous anti-Semitism. It is not

considered wise to talk about it, but it is applied in practice. Anti-Semitism is not even asleep; it has merely become more careful and more poisonous." The leaders of the Jewish community in Vienna, David Brill, Bernhard Braver, and Rudolph Braun, in their testimony before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, stated: "Strong anti-Semitism prevails in the Austrian population. If there have been no open outbursts of anti-Semitism so far, it was only because the people are still intimidated by their defeat and because the country is still occupied." Similarly, the organ of the Vienna Jewish organization asserted in April 1946 that, if the four occupying powers were not in Vienna, "not one of the 4,000 Jews would be able to appear in the streets." At the University of Vienna, which had only twenty Jewish students last year, out of a total enrollment exceeding 8,000, the student body of the University engaged in open anti-Semitic activities; on one occasion they staged a "welcome home party" for returning Nazi professors. Similarly, the students of Graz University staged a demonstration demanding the return of their former Nazi professors. The Vienna Jewish Community has been receiving almost daily letters from Nazis threatening that "Hitler's task will be finished when the last Jews have been liquidated." The anonymous authors claimed that an underground Nazi Party exists with seven sections devoted chiefly to "the Jewish Problem."

At the same time, a revival of anti-Semitism in the political field is also noticeable. The Austrian elections in November 1945 resulted in the return of notorious anti-Semites to Parliamentary and other offices. For example, Leopold Kunschak who, on September 14, 1945—only a few months after the defeat of the German armies—in a public speech said of himself: "I myself have always been an anti-Semite," was elected president of the Austrian National Assembly as a candidate of the "Austrian People's Party." In the same speech Kunschak charged that Austrian political and economic ills had been caused by the Jews and then went on to pronounce his apologia of the "little Nazis." The Austrian chancellor, Leopold Figl, questioned by Allied journalists on the subject of Kunschak's speech, apologetically offered the "explanation" that Kunschak was "not an anti-Semite on racial grounds but on economic grounds."

Thus, of all the new regimes in the European countries the Austrian Government is the most anti-Semitic. The Viennese police have in the course of the past year committed a number of anti-Semitic outrages, in one of which a Jew was shot and killed by a policeman in truly Nazi fashion "while attempting to flee." A number of anti-Semitic demonstrations were organized throughout Vienna; on one occasion, at a football game, on March 24, 1946, the crowds raised the cry "Throw the Jews into the gas chambers!"

Problem of Restitution

Under such circumstances it is exceedingly difficult for the remnants of Austrian Jewry to readjust themselves. The first pre-condition for their readjustment and the reconstruction of their lives would have to be a restitution of the property they have lost. However, in the course of the past year nothing has been done by Austrian authorities in the direction of restitution for the Jewish victims of persecution. The official journal of the Vienna Jewish Community reported on January 21, 1946: "We certainly had a right to hope for the return of what was stolen from us, or for some compensation for what we suffered. For the time being, this hope has proved false. We have received nothing—not our homes from which we were expelled illegally by force; not our property; nothing has been returned to us. For good measure, when we return from concentration camps many civil servants ask us: are you Jews or are you 'Aryans?' It is as if we were still under Nazi rule. A Jew returning from a concentration camp is treated like a criminal. . . ." The Austrian government on several occasions has issued statements promising remedial action on behalf of the suffering Jewish citizens. Chancellor Figl, in a statement to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, promised that Austrian Jews would receive the full rights and privileges of all other citizens. However, representatives of the Vienna Jewish Community, testifying before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, sharply disputed Chancellor Figl's statement on the situation of the Jews in Austria. They emphasized that the Jews were considered "strangers and foreigners" in Austria; that not one measure has been

promulgated by the government providing for the return of confiscated Jewish property; and that not one single Austrian Jew had succeeded in reestablishing himself in Austrian economy. In many cases, the assets of previously Jewish-owned firms, presently held by government-appointed trustees, are being dissipated; some trustees put the firms in such condition that the rightful owners will get back nothing but debts. The repeated postponement of the final date for registering the so-called "Aryanized" property has enabled the "Aryan" owner to dispose of the property so that restitution to its rightful Jewish owners will be impossible.

Austria was the last of all European countries to make legal provisions for restitution for Nazi victims. In May 1946 a law was passed in the Austrian Parliament on the invalidation of property transfers during the German occupation of Austria. *The New York Times*, reporting on the Parliamentary debate in connection with this legislation, said: "The Minister of Property Security, who is in charge of the restitution program, said the Jews could hope to receive only such properties as were here now in their present state and that they must look to Germany for further restitution. A spokesman for the Jewish community organization said this meant that a Jew who had left a store full of goods probably would get nothing but an empty and damaged storeroom, and that if one left a factory full of machinery he probably would get nothing back but the damaged building."

In the same debate, Dr. Alfred Migsch, spokesman of the Socialist Party maintained: "The truth is that it is not Austria that should make restitution, but it is Austria to which restitution should be made." Only the representative of the few and uninfluential Communists (who have only three per cent of the seats in the Austrian Parliament) pleaded for broad restitution and compensation to Jews. The Communist deputy, Ernst Fischer, said: "Stolen property must be returned to the rightful owners. . . . Restitution must be done in the widest sense, lest those who may not have lost material property, but have suffered mentally or have otherwise been victimized, be forgotten." He stressed the fact that Austrians themselves have to make restitution since "Austrians, too, had participated in 'Aryanizations.'"

On May 24, Chancellor Leopold Figl indicated to the

Jewish community that Jews whose property was confiscated by the Nazis would receive no special consideration under the Austrian government plan for property restitution.

The Vienna Jewish Community Organization, which before the war was the wealthiest Jewish institution in Europe, found it impossible to make headway toward recovering the 200 buildings and parcels of land, the income from which at one time supported its charitable activities. Leaders of the agency stressed that they needed this source of income more than ever in view of the destitution of Vienna Jewry.

Emigration

On April 7, 1946, the Jews of Vienna elected their Community Council (Kultusrat) of 36 members. 33 seats were won by the candidates running on the joint list of the Zionist organization, the International Committee of Transient Jews, the Hungarian Joint Committee and the Jewish Section of the Austrian Camp Organization.

An official census taken in February 1946 by the then provisional Vienna Jewish Community Organization under Allied auspices, showed that of 4,418 registered Jews, 3,028 want to emigrate from Austria. Of the latter, 1,065 desired to go to Palestine; 1,260 were willing to go anywhere; 375 wanted to go to the United States; 160 to Britain, and 20 elsewhere in Europe. The others expressed preference for overseas countries such as Australia and various Latin American countries. Of those wishing to stay in Vienna, 595 are more than 60 years old. On February 24, 1946, when the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry held its hearings in Vienna, hundreds of Jews marched in a demonstration carrying banners calling for emigration to Palestine. On the same day the first meeting of the Austrian Zionist Organization held since 1938 convened in Vienna, with several hundred persons in attendance.

At the same time, it was reported that about 2,000 Austrian Jews who, after the German invasion of Austria, had settled in Palestine, have applied for permission to return to Austria. The report said that many of those desiring to return were doctors, teachers and technicians who could be of great assistance in rebuilding Austria.

VI. EASTERN EUROPE

By HENRY FRANKEL¹

A. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

In 1939 the Jewish population of the Soviet Union numbered 3,020,100. L. Zinger gives the following detailed figures in *A Rejuvenated People* (Der Emes, Moscow, 1941): Ukraine—1,532,800; Belorussia—375,100; RSFSR, Kazakhstan, and Kirghizia—969,000; Azerbaidzhan, Georgia, and Armenia—84,100; Turkmenia—3,100; Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan—56,000. In 1941, with the incorporation of the Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia, the Baltic Republics and Bessarabia, an estimated 2,200,000 Jews were added to the population of the Soviet Union.

When Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, tens of thousands of Polish Jews fled into Eastern Poland, which the Soviets later entered. These Jews, together with the local Jewish population of the Ukraine and Belorussia were among the first to be evacuated to the East following Hitler's invasion of Soviet territory. Realizing that the Jews were the most seriously endangered part of the population, the authorities provided thousands of trains for their evacuation. In Zhitomir, for instance, 88 per cent of the Jewish population was reported to have been removed from the city before the Germans marched in. Particular care was given to the rescue of Jewish collective farmers; many in the Crimea were evacuated in sufficient time to enable them to take all their cattle and farm implements along with them. The majority of Jews evacuated from the German-occupied areas were concentrated in Uzbekistan in Central Asia. Many other families from the Ukraine and the Minsk districts of Belorussia were absorbed by the Bashkir Autonomous S.S.R. in the Urals. According to Abdul Achmetov, Bashkir Vice-Commissar for Agriculture, the evacuees worked in the collective

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farm fields side by side with the Bashkirs, doing "excellent work." A number of Jewish farmers from the Ukraine were settled in the Saratov Region in their own collective farm settlements. Other thousands, among them many elderly people from such cities as Vitebsk, Kiev, and Riga, found industrial employment in the factories and textile mills of the same region.

However, the evacuation could not keep pace with the onrush of the German armies, and the extermination processes in the occupied territories had devastating effects. The overwhelming majority of the Jews who had remained in occupied territories were killed. Ilya Ehrenburg, prominent Russian writer, addressing the American Birobidjan Committee in New York, said: "Don't try to forget what has happened; it is worse than you were told. I walked two miles in Kiev in places where the sand was soaked with Jewish blood and mixed with Jewish bones." Thus, adding the few survivors in those Western Russian regions to those who had been evacuated to, or had always lived in, inner Russia, it is estimated that out of the 5,200,000 Jews in Soviet territories about half are left.

Locating of Missing Persons

In view of the vast dispersal and dislocation of the Jewish population of Europe, the Soviet Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies have set up a Central Information Bureau in Moscow (address: Klimentovsky Pereulok, No. 1) to assist persons trying to locate relatives and friends in Soviet territory.

Although designed primarily to assist Soviet citizens to find their family and friends deported by the Germans, the Bureau answers inquiries from nationals of the United Nations and bears the expenses of the investigations. The Bureau also has information concerning persons sent to the Dachau, Maidanek, Osiecim, and other camps. The inquiry agency works in cooperation with repatriation representatives of the Council of People's Commissars, the U.S.S.R. Extraordinary Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, and the Central Evacuation Bureau.

Anti-Semitism

Prior to Hitler's Third Reich, Tsarist Russia maintained by law and practice the world's most anti-Semitic policies. When the Soviets came into power, they took up the fight against anti-Semitism from the very first days of the Revolution. In the years preceding the second World War, the Soviet Union uncompromisingly classed anti-Semitism as a particularly crude variety of international Fascism.

The efforts of the Soviet Government have not been in vain. Before the war broke out there was reason to believe that anti-Semitism had already been eliminated from Soviet life. However, after the Germans were driven out of the areas they had invaded, it was found necessary to take firm measures against a fresh wave of anti-Jewish prejudice which they had fostered during their occupation of these territories. The German-operated schools during this period had inculcated the pupils with Nazi race theories; adults were subjected to a campaign of propaganda which appears to have been not entirely without results. Special measures to counteract Nazi-fomented prejudice were initiated in December 1944 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, including the use of films and other educational devices.

Rabbi Mordecai Nurok, a leader of the world Mizrachi Organization and of the World Jewish Congress, who arrived in March 1946 in the United States from the USSR, where he had resided since 1939 after Latvia of which he was Chief Rabbi became a part of the Soviet Union, stressed the sincere efforts of the Soviet Government to uproot anti-Semitism. Rabbi Nurok, who had been a member of the Latvian Parliament, said in a press conference in New York on March 28, 1946: "It must be emphasized that several hundred thousands of Polish and other Jews found a haven from the Nazis in the U.S.S.R." He pointed out that there is complete equality of rights for Jews in Russia.

Jews in War and Reconstruction

The persistent fight against discrimination and the liberal policy in respect to the nationality problem bore good fruits for both the Soviet State and the Jews.

Jews hold fourth place among the more than 150 nationalities of the Soviet Union in the number of Red Army heroes and war workers whose services have won special recognition from the Soviet Government. A total of 123,822 Jews have received the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner, the Medal of Patriotic War, and other Soviet medals and orders. Of these, 101 were named Hero of the Soviet Union, the highest Russian military honor. Significant of the changing relationships in Soviet life is the brilliant record made in the war by detachments of Cossacks—a people identified under the Tsars with some of the worst pogroms—led by Colonel Lev Dovator, a Jew.

Proof of Jewish heroism in the fight against the Nazis is contained in a confidential report submitted by the German Commissar-General for White Russia, Wilhelm Kube, to his superior, Reich Commissar for the Eastern Lands, Gauleiter Heinrich Lohse. The report, dated July 31, 1942, began as follows: "In all clashes with partisans in White Russia it turned out that both in the former Polish and in the former Soviet parts of the District General, Jewry together with the Polish resistance movement in the West and the Red Army men in the East, is the main carrier of the partisan movement. Therefore, the treatment of Jewry in White Russia in view of the menace to the entire economy is an eminently political matter which therefore should be solved, too, not from the economic but from the political point of view"

A V-E Day message was sent "To Jews All Over The World" over the signatures of sixty-five distinguished Soviet Jews. They included four Heroes of the Soviet Union, all officers of guard detachments; commanders of a partisan detachment and of the submarine division of the Baltic Fleet; the chief physician of the Red Army; seven Stalin Prize winners—writers, scientists, a leading architect, movie producers and sculptors—and industrial managers. The message congratulated the Jews of all the world on the occasion of the defeat of Hitlerism; expressed the "hope and confidence that a new bright era is beginning for all nations of the world" and called for mutual understanding and unity among Jews in all countries.

To the miracle that was performed by Soviet industrial economy in providing the highly mechanized Red Army

with the tools of war that surpassed those of the German Wehrmacht, the new Jews contributed their fair share. Early in the war, one of the Soviet Union's well known Jewish engineers, Shulamith Silberstein, helped build a coke chemical combine in the Urals which is reported to be the largest in Europe. Simon Laviachkin, one of the best known Soviet airplane designers who constructed the powerful LA-5 and has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, is the son of a Hebrew teacher. Among other Jewish holders of this same title are J. Zaltsman, Vice-Commissar of the Tank Industry, the son of a Jewish tailor from Vinnitsa in the Ukraine, who in addition holds three Orders of Lenin, the Gold Medal, the Hammer and Sickle, the Suvorov Order, the Kutuzov Order and several other medals; Abraham Cikhovsky, often referred to as the Soviet "cannon king" because his plant led that branch of the munitions industry; and Lev Gonor, director of the much-bombed Stalingrad munition plant which kept going around the clock only a few miles from the battlefield at Stalingrad.

One hundred and twenty Jews have been awarded the Stalin Prize for discoveries and work performed in the arts and sciences during 1943 and 1944. They represent twenty per cent of those honored. Among the Jewish scientists thus honored, engineers are in the majority. A number are noted for development of techniques of building and repairing tanks and planes, as well as other types of armaments, which contributed greatly to the Soviet victory.

The most coveted honor among Soviet scholars and scientists is membership in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Jews, barred from Russia's universities under the Tsars, occupy leading faculty posts with the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which is conducting tireless research and is closely bound up with the national economy of the country.

A score of members of the Jewish State Theater in Moscow have been awarded decorations for their performances at the front during the war; units of the theater gave over 1,000 shows for troops during the four years of war. Among those honored is Solomon Mikhoels, director of the Jewish State Theater, who is known in the United States from his visit in 1945. The average performance given for troops consisted of a recital of Jewish folk songs and selections from plays

by well known Yiddish playwrights. Chief Cantor Michael Kusevitski of the Warsaw Great Synagogue went on a number of concert tours in the Soviet Union moving Red Army men and civilians alike by his chanting of the Kol Nidre.

As the German invaders were driven out and the early reconstruction efforts began, the Jewish evacuees started moving back from inner Russia into the liberated Western regions. To cite just a few examples: already in September 1945 it was reported that over 50,000 Jews had returned to Kiev, and that the Jewish community organization had been revived. Before the German invasion, more than 150,000 Jews had lived in Kiev. And in April 1946, the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee reported that 8,000 Jews had returned to rebuild their homes and their lives in the Ukrainian city of Berdichev, once a major center of Jewish life and culture. About 40,000 Jews had been slaughtered in Berdichev during the German occupation. The same report stressed that the Jews are taking a full part in all rehabilitation activities.

The formerly flourishing Jewish collective farms of the Crimea, which were devastated by the Germans during two and one-half years of occupation, are beginning to revive again. According to a report published in December 1945, about 3,000 Jewish families had returned to the Jewish collective settlements in the Crimea and another 3,000 were expected. These 6,000 families total about 25,000 persons. Before the German invasion there were about 40,000 Jews in the 89 collective Jewish settlements. The Jewish farms in the Crimea were among the most prosperous in the Soviet Union before the war. Each farmer had his own cottage of several rooms, his own cow, calf and sheep, in addition to his share in the collective produce. Almost all of the settlements had a dairy farm with more than 200 head of cattle, flocks of sheep, poultry yards and agricultural machinery. In addition, each had its own light and power supply, club-rooms, nurseries, schools and other educational and cultural facilities. When the first farmers returned from the interior in the spring and summer 1941, they found their fields overgrown with weeds, as they had been 21 years before when the first Jewish settlers came to the Crimea. With the help of the Soviet Government which provided money, seed, cattle, agriculture machinery, building supplies and other

necessities, the returned evacuees together with the demobilized Jewish soldiers have accomplished miracles in the briefest period of time. Several of the collectives have almost reached their pre-war level of production.

However, the work of reconstruction is tremendous, and the needs are correspondingly vast. Thus, the Jews in the Soviet Union are looking for aid from the now largest Jewish community which was fortunate in escaping the horrors of war devastations—the Jews of America. In April 1946, Professor Albert Einstein addressed a letter to about 2,000 Jewish landsmannschaften in America urging them to continue to send relief supplies to the Soviet Union. "Soviet Jews, together with all the Soviet people, now are engaged in the greatest reconstruction effort in the history of mankind," the letter said. "They need our continued help."

The Jewish communities in the United States, responding to the urgent call, continued their war-time efforts on behalf of the Russian War Relief. In March 1946, for instance, it was announced that five billion Oxford units of penicillin had been shipped to Russia as the first step in a one million dollar program of medical relief to Russian areas where large numbers of Jewish persons are now living, under a program directed by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. And 2,000 delegates of Jewish organizations to the Fifth Annual Conference of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, which was addressed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the World Jewish Congress, and Ilya Ehrenburg, famous Soviet war correspondent and author, pledged to send at least \$3,000,000 in relief supplies to Soviet Jews.

Jewish literary activity, too, is reviving in the Soviet Union. In Moscow it is centered around the newspaper *Ainigkeit* and the publishing house Emes. *Ainigkeit* is the organ of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee and consists of only four pages owing to paper restrictions; it was published three times a week, but it is planned to change it to a daily. Its yearly budget is one and one-half million rubles.

The publishing house Emes, headed by L. Strongin, has a budget of two and one-half million rubles. Its most serious worry has been about type. It had received four linotype machines from America which are quite old. It expects to get machines from Germany under the reparations plan of

the Potsdam Agreement. The mechanical problem of adapting Jewish letters can be easily overcome; the publishing house will then have its own presses handling all the processes from typesetting to bookbinding.

Emes has planned a very large program for 1946. It plans to publish some 350 books for which money has already been provided. The list of books is too long to enumerate, but among the list is to be found Smolar's *Minsk Ghetto*, Sutzkever's *Vilner Ghetto*, Belenski's *Baruch Spinoza* and Hailikman's *History of the Jews in Russia in the 19th Century*. Included in the list are also poems by Hoffenstein, Halkin, and Pinimberg, selected fables by Steinberg, *David Reubeni* by Bergelson, *Jewish Holidays* by Altshuler and a *Jewish Grammar* by Falkovitch.

Emes also has a gigantic five year plan which is a part of the general Soviet plan for cultural reconstruction. Except for Moscow and Leningrad all the libraries which had Jewish books have been destroyed. It is planned to re-publish classic Yiddish literary works, an anthology of the Bible, an anthology of Talmudic literature, an anthology of Midrash, and an anthology of Hebrew-Sephardic poetry. Dictionaries containing 50,000 words will appear in both the Russian-Jewish and the Jewish-Russian forms. Emes plans to publish, in addition, a history of Jewish literature and Jewish theatre in an academic chronological form, and Sholem Aleichem's works, of which three volumes were in print at the outbreak of the war and now only the proofs remain. Emes also plans to publish the works of living writers such as Shalom Asch, Hirshbein and others.

The 87th anniversary of the birth and the 30th anniversary of the death of Sholem Aleichem, the world famous Yiddish humorist, were widely observed in the Ukraine, his country of birth. The Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee reported that radio broadcasts in the Ukrainian language were arranged with leading actors reading excerpts from his works. According to a survey by the all-Union Book Chamber, 3,263,000 copies of Sholem Aleichem's works were published in the U.S.S.R. between 1935 and 1945. About half of these were in Yiddish, while the others were in Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Azerbaijanian, Armenian, Jewish-Tadjik, Polish, Bulgarian, Moldavian, and German.

A Department of History of the Jewish Theater has been established, with the help of a government grant, at the State Jewish Theatrical School in Moscow. The department, which was named for Solomon Mikhoels, chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the U.S.S.R., plans to publish a number of works describing the major phases of the development of the Jewish stage.

Birobidjan

One of the measures to "normalize" the position of Soviet Jewry was the creation of Birobidjan. In 1928, the sparsely settled area in the Soviet Far East bounded by the Bira and Bidjan Rivers, on the Manchurian frontier, was set aside for development as a Jewish national administrative unit. The Birobidjan settlement was established to give the Jews of the U.S.S.R. a form of equality which they did not previously have, and that is State equality as a nation with other peoples of the U.S.S.R. The Birobidjan District (Raion) became the Jewish Autonomous Region (Oblast) in 1934. It is now on the way to becoming a Jewish Autonomous Republic. The capital of Birobidjan has daily newspapers, movies and a large number of students attending pedagogical, medical, agricultural, and railway transportation colleges. While Yiddish is the official language of the Jewish Autonomous Region, at least half the population, which totalled 108,419 in 1941, are Russians, Koreans, Tatars, Mongolians, and other Soviet nationalities. The Jewish Autonomous Region elects its own local governments and sends five deputies to the Council of Nationalities, one of the two equal chambers of the Supreme Soviet. The area of Birobidjan is 15,000 square miles, twice the area of the State of New Jersey.

The absence of political or economic discrimination elsewhere in the Soviet Union has given the majority of Soviet Jews little inducement to pull up stakes and go to the Jewish Autonomous Region. However, a considerable increase in its Jewish population is deemed likely by some authorities for two reasons. One is the new Jewish consciousness which the war has brought to Soviet Jewry. The other is the pos-

sibility that many Jews, uprooted from the invaded western regions, will decide to settle there.

The strategic position of Birobidjan, situated on the Russian-Japanese demarcation line, gave it a special significance when the war broke out. The Jewish medical school in Birobidjan was especially helpful in supplying physicians and nurses. Since its foundation the school has trained several hundred medical workers, the majority of whom volunteered for the Red Army units facing the Japanese.

During the war, 3,500 Jewish refugee war orphans have been settled in Birobidjan. A total of 30,000 more Jewish war orphans who escaped from Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and neighboring countries, and who have found refuge in the Soviet Union are to be resettled there.

At a meeting of the United Nation's Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons, which took place in April and May of 1946 in London, Great Britain asked the Soviet Union to open Birobidjan for Jewish refugees. A Reuter dispatch from Moscow dated May 6, 1946, quoted Soviet official sources to the effect that applications from Jews abroad for immigration to Birobidjan are now again being accepted. The Reuter report said: "To encourage immigration, the Soviet authorities are granting concessions in the form of reduced travelling fares, lower taxes, assistance in finding housing and jobs, instruction in skilled labor."

A government grant of two million rubles for the construction of a new theatre in Birobidjan was announced in April 1946. The building, which will house the Kaganovich State Theatre, is planned as an expansion measure for the expected increase in population in the Jewish Autonomous Region.

In the United States, the American Birobidjan Committee, a national organization engaged in extending material and moral aid in the building of the Jewish Autonomous Region of Birobidjan, adopted a 1946 budget of \$2,000,000 for supplies and \$1,000,000 for machinery to be sent to Birobidjan during the year.

Religious Life

The report by the State Commission to Investigate German Crimes revealed that 532 synagogues were destroyed by the Germans in Russia. However, Jews returning from their evacuation places in inner Russia to the western regions soon started on a vast rehabilitation program in connection with their religious life. These efforts are greatly helped by the fact that entire Yeshivas had been evacuated at the beginning of the war from Belorussia and the Western Ukraine to Central Asia at Soviet expense; refugee rabbis had continued to function in the evacuation centers. Thus, upon return to the former larger centers of Jewish settlements it was possible to start rebuilding Jewish religious life relatively quickly.

The Moscow Jewish Community on September 9, 1945, issued a Rosh Hashonah proclamation addressed "To the Religious Jews All Over the World," emphasizing that Jews must now concentrate on the rebuilding of Jewish life shattered by the German extermination of the Jewish communities in Europe. "The war has ruined and devastated our people," the proclamation says. "Now all our strength should be directed towards the rehabilitation of all that has been destroyed. We must concentrate on the rapid rebuilding of a new life for the Jewish people who have lost a third of their number. We, the religious Jews of the USSR, fervently desire that our brothers and sisters who were under the oppression of the German monsters and cannibals should rebuild their lives as rapidly as we, the Jews of the Soviet Union are doing it with the assistance of our government. Our continuous prayers and fears have reached the Almighty and He has given us victory over the fiendish enemy who was already at the gates of our capital. We believe that the Almighty will now also hear our prayers of thanksgiving and bestow upon the surviving Jews a happy and joyous life."

In the beginning of 1946 it was reported that the Soviet Government, with the easing of paper shortage, has granted the Moscow Jewish Community permission to print prayer books and religious calendars. There are 14 synagogues in Moscow, four in the city proper and ten in the suburbs. The synagogues are well attended, with persons coming not

only for praying, but to study the Mishnah and Talmudic works. Attached to each synagogue, in addition to one or more rabbis, are a shochet and several sextons. Samuel Chobrutzky, President of the Moscow Community Council, announced that the Moscow Community had an income of 2,600,000 rubles in 1945, of which it donated 1,000,000 rubles for the reconstruction of communities destroyed by the Germans. The Council's income is derived from the sale of tickets to Holy Day services, donations accompanying the reading of the Holy Scroll and fees for funeral services.

The Leningrad Synagogue which had been badly damaged by German artillery during the 29-month siege was rebuilt in time to be used for Rosh Hashonah services.

Upon their return to Kiev, religious Jews found that all synagogues were in ruins and not a single Sefer Torah or prayer book could be found in the city. Everything had been destroyed by the Germans. With the assistance of the Central Government's Committee on Religion, six Torahs and a number of religious books were obtained from the Moscow Jewish Community. In 1944, there was still no synagogue available for Rosh Hashonah and services were held by about 15 *minyans* scattered in private homes throughout the city. In March 1946, however, a large two story synagogue was placed at the disposal of the community by the Soviet authorities. After extensive repairs it was ready for use in April, and services were held there daily. At the same time, the Jewish religious community was officially reconstituted and elections of officers held. Lazar Schwartzman was named chairman and Itzhak Shekhman was re-elected Rabbi of Kiev. The community council decided that another synagogue was required and work has begun on one, with material supplied by the authorities.

When the surviving Jews of Rostov returned, a small congregation began meeting at the home of the chairman of the Jewish community. After a while the group grew and with the aid of the Council on Religious Affairs of the Regional Soviet and individual Jews of the community, the congregation collected funds and rebuilt their house of worship. Two thousand prayer books and a number of Torahs were collected and contributed to the synagogue. A large part of the books were saved by workers at the local museum

who, at the risk of their lives, hid them in cellars and garrets throughout the German occupation of the city. In addition to the synagogue's restoration, the congregation of Rostov has also rehabilitated the local Jewish cemetery which the Germans had desecrated, and a new burial society has been organized. Funds are also being collected to erect a monument in memory of the martyred Jews of the city. Early in 1946, machinery for baking unleavened Passover bread, which was hidden at the approach of the Germans, was recovered and put to use again. Thus, the surviving Jews of Rostov ate matzohs for the first time in five years.

B. POLAND

The Polish Provisional Government of National Unity was formed on June 28, 1945, as a result of an understanding reached between the Warsaw Provisional Government and other Polish democratic leaders from Poland and abroad. Within a few weeks, the Government of National Unity won recognition from the Big Three and other United Nations. Poland became a member of the United Nations. The former "Government-in-Exile" in London went out of existence.

With the solution of one of the most difficult political problems of the post-war period, the way was freed for the reconstruction of that part of war-devastated Eastern Europe. The problems of reconstruction affect both Jews and non-Jews in the new Poland.

For the Jewish population of Poland, the change had special significance. For the first time in modern history, Poland was governed by a regime not only free of anti-Semites but on principle even opposed to anti-Semitism. The old Poland of the period between the two World Wars had been characterized by the most tragic development of anti-Semitism. The regime of that period, towards the end represented by the "exile" government of London, was dominated by what became to be known as "Endekism," after the ultra-nationalistic and programmatically anti-Semitic party of the "Endeks." The regime had been permeated with hate of the Jews for whom that period became the saddest in their his-

tory. The disappearance of the "exile" government of London marked the end of that period. "Endekism" was ended.

For the Jews of Poland, the profound difference between the old and the new government became obvious very soon: While after the First World War the old Polish regime had demanded the deportation of a million "superfluous Jews,"—one of the first acts of the new Polish Government of National Unity was to send out a commission into the concentration camps of Germany in order to facilitate the repatriation of Polish Jews still interned in those camps. Similarly, the new government took steps for the repatriation of the nearly 250,000 Polish Jews who represented that part of Polish Jewry which had found refuge in the Soviet Union. Clearly the new Polish regime extended a hearty invitation to the Jewish survivors of Nazi persecution.

Anti-Semitism Reappears

However, the friendly attitude of the new regime towards the Jews of the country does not mean that the "Jewish problem" has been solved in Poland. Anti-Semitism had had deep roots in the Polish population and soon after the liberation of the country from Nazi occupation, anti-Semitic activities on a wide scale reappeared. The reasons for these manifestations of anti-Semitism are various. Not only have age-old prejudices survived among the population, but the insidious effect of Nazi propaganda through six years of occupation has left its marks. The people of Poland had become used to the fact that any cruelty and any crime could be perpetrated against Jews without fear of punishment. In addition, many Poles had during the occupation acquired businesses and properties formerly owned by Jews and now were desirous of retaining them. The instinctive resentment against restitution enhanced the anti-Semitic feeling of the people.

The most important factor in the growth of violent anti-Semitism is a political one. Remnants of the old regime in the country, anti-Semitic reactionaries who are eager to regain political power, combined their efforts with the scattered remainders of the "Armja Krajowa" ("National Armed Forces") linked with London "exile" circles. In a plan de-

signed to create difficulties for the new government, these fascist and semi-fascist forces perform acts of violence against Jews with the intention of forcing the government to intervene for their protection. Simultaneously, they carry on a whispering campaign against "too many Jews in the government" with the intention of creating ill will against the Government of National Unity. Similarly, adherents of the same reactionary forces abroad are diligently trying to spread accusations against the Polish Government of failing in the protection of the Jewish victims of the pogroms; concurrently, the Government is conveniently accused of "persecuting democrats" whenever news of a major action against anti-Semitic reactionaries reaches foreign countries.

The result of this situation was that throughout the country acts of violence, including murder, flared up against the Jews, creating panic and confusion amongst the few thousands of Jews who had either survived Nazi terror in the country or returned after the liberation from Nazi concentration camps in Germany.

A new problem appeared on the horizon of that war-ravaged country, Poland. Shortly after the return of the deported people had begun, a migration in the opposite direction reappeared. Jews started out on the old trek leading from Poland westward.

Out of a pre-war total of nearly three and one half million Jews in Poland, only a few thousand survived within the country. Several tens of thousands returned from camps in Germany. Thousands have since gone back to "displaced persons" centers in the American zones of occupation in Austria and Germany. Thus, according to a statement issued towards the end of January 1946 by the Central Jewish Committee of Poland, there were only 86,000 Jews left in Poland. The bulk of them lived in the following cities and districts: Warsaw, 9,000; Krakow province, 9,800; Lodz province, 17,500; Czestochowa district, 2,500; Bialystok province, 1,600; Upper Silesia, 20,000; Lower Silesia, 16,300; Lublin, 4,600; Kielce, 1,300; Wloclawek, 800; Rzeszow province, including Przemysl, 700; and Gdansk, 1,300. As it is expected that about 150,000 Polish Jews would return from the Soviet Union, it was estimated that the total Jewish population of Poland would increase to about a quarter of a million.

Outbreaks of Violence

Dr. Adolph Berman, Vice-President of the Polish League Against Racial Discrimination, in a statement broadcast by the Warsaw radio on April 12, 1946, revealed that about 400 Jews had been murdered in Poland in 1945, while in the first three months of 1946, the toll of anti-Semitic assaults reached fifty. Dr. Berman, who charged that almost all the killings were done by the "Armja Krajowa" ("National Armed Forces"), the anti-government underground unit linked with the "exile" government circles in London, said that 7,000 members of Polish political parties have been murdered in the fifteen months preceding his statement.

While only in a few instances the attacks assumed the character and proportions of a pogrom, they spread almost over the entire country; small villages and generally the countryside are the main scene of the anti-Semitic outbreaks. But on several occasions such incidents occurred even in larger towns. Out of the scores of killings and other attacks of violence, the following three may be regarded as typical:

On August 11, 1945, anti-Jewish riots occurred in Krakow. According to Marek Bitter, Vice-President of the Jewish Central Committee of Poland, who witnessed the Krakow riots, the outbreaks started in the morning in front of a synagogue on Miodowa Street. Polish traders in second hand goods whose shops are in the vicinity, spread a rumor that the Jews had seized Polish children and were hiding them in the synagogue. As a result, a group of about sixty hooligans began an attack on the synagogue where services were being held. The worshippers resisted the rioters, but the latter succeeded in pushing into the synagogue where a hand-to-hand fight raged until police arrived and restored order. After being ousted from the synagogue, the gang began attacking Jews on the streets. Some of them invaded Jewish houses and started looting. In the ensuing struggle, one Jewish man, Anshel Zucker, 62, and one Jewish woman, Chana Berger, 55, were killed and several injured. On the same evening, the anti-Jewish disturbances were renewed when another group broke into the synagogue and set the building afire. Prayer books were dragged out of the building and burned in a bonfire in the street.

According to Mr. Bitter's statement, the authorities, aware of the fact that the anti-Jewish outbreaks were instigated by reactionary elements who opposed the present regime, became very much disturbed. On the next day the Governor of Krakow called a conference of representatives of the Polish political parties. The conference resulted in a joint declaration strongly condemning the outrages. Resolutions against the uprising were also adopted at public meetings held in factories and in workshops. The Polish National Council adopted a resolution asking the Polish Government to prepare a decree making the dissemination of racial hatred a penal offense.

However, outbreaks of violence are even more frequent in smaller communities. In the small town of Czeladz, for instance, where only two Jews had escaped Nazi extermination, a riot, organized by anti-Government elements took the lives of both. In Parczew, a village forty miles from Lublin, a large number of men wearing military uniforms arrived on the night of February 4, 1946, and took over the police station. Soon thereafter, the uniformed men started beating up the Jews of the village. Five Jews were put against a wall and shot. The soldiers were members of the "Armja Krajowa." During the night every Jewish home was robbed. During the same night all Jews slipped away from the village. On the morning of February 5, not a Jew was left in Parczew.

The spread of violent anti-Semitism caused grave concern among the Jewish communities abroad, particularly in the United States. Representative Samuel Dickstein of New York introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives directing the Secretary of State to make an immediate investigation into the reported "massacres and threatened deaths" of Jews in Poland and to report to Congress with all convenient speed.

Infiltrates

In the meantime, Polish Jews who had returned to Poland after the German surrender, had begun fleeing from their homeland in search of refuge from anti-Semitic excesses and many were slipping back clandestinely into the American

zone of occupation in Germany. Although in a few instances such groups of "infiltrates" were forcibly returned to Poland on orders of the late General George S. Patton, Jr., in the main most of them succeeded in reaching displaced persons camps in the American zone. In the Munich area, where "infiltrates" were arriving at the rate of 300 daily, there was a total of 30,000 by the end of 1945. The United States Department of State announced on December 10, 1945, that Jewish refugees from Poland, once in the American zone, would not be returned against their will and would be sheltered on an equal footing with other displaced persons.

At the Munich center the "infiltrates" were received by the UNRRA administration and were assisted by the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Bavaria. This committee was formed while the war was still going on. It was made up of the first liberated victims of concentration camps and is organized along lines similar to the UNRRA. It deals with all immigration problems, from bed and billets to future transport. The Central Committee receives its main support from the American Joint Distribution Committee and could not continue to exist without help from the United States and Britain.

The Polish Government, while welcoming the return of the Jews to Poland, at the same time showed an understanding attitude towards their desire to emigrate. However, the government warned against disorganized and illegal movements. Similarly, the Central Jewish Committee of Poland appealed to the Jews, warning them against "chaotic emigration." The committee stated that the Jewish situation "in this country does not justify panicky emigration." The Central Committee's appeal said in part: "We know that the attitude of panic among the Jews is in a large measure the result of criminal assaults on Jews in certain towns and villages. However, we must remember that the same criminal hand is directed against democratic leadership of Poland and that the Polish Government is constantly expressing its determination to punish the offenders." Though emphasizing that many Jews do not want to remain in Poland where their families were murdered and that others desire to throw in their lot with the Jews of Palestine for ideological reasons, the appeal said: "The Central Committee is convinced that

irrespective of political opinions, Jews connected with Poland will continue to build their lives in Poland. The Jews who remain are making an effort to survive this difficult period, and we are prepared to fight uncertainty and feelings of panic."

The Fight Against Anti-Semitism

In a report on the violent anti-Semitic activities of reactionary forces, the Polish delegation to the World Zionist Conference, which was held in London in August 1945, said: "These elements aided the Germans in destroying millions of Polish Jews and they are still doing their murderous work; but the Warsaw Government of National Unity, in cooperation with the Russians, is acting strongly to annihilate these forces." Premier Edward B. Osobka-Morawski repeatedly stated on behalf of his government that the fight against anti-Semitism in Poland would continue as part of the fight for democracy and for the benefit of all, regardless of race and creed. It was frequently pointed out that the reactionary groups that were organizing the assaults on Jews follow exactly the same pattern in their attacks on Polish democrats, labor leaders, Socialists, members of the Peasant Party, or Communists. In an interview with the foreign press in Warsaw, the President of Poland, Boleslaw Bierut, declared that terrorism against the Jews was a heritage from Hitlerism. The government, he said, is relentlessly fighting the terroristic organizations who also turn their activity against democratic leadership. He emphasized that in democratic Poland there are no differences between citizens of Polish or Jewish ancestry.

The Polish Government is waging a ruthless, uncompromising and determined battle against the reactionary groups. For the Government of National Unity this battle is a matter of principle and of program as well as a question of survival. On June 22, 1944, the predecessor of the Polish Government, the Polish Committee of National Liberation, had already in a Manifesto guaranteed "the restitution of all democratic liberties, the equality of all citizens, regardless of race, creed or nationality," and had further affirmed that "the Jews who had been subjected to inhuman tortures by

the former occupants are guaranteed full rehabilitation and legal as well as actual equality of rights." Towards the end of 1945, the government promulgated a decree making violence against "persons of another nationality or religion" punishable under martial law by death or life imprisonment; severe punishment is also provided for the spreading of anti-Jewish propaganda. Polish authorities have repeatedly charged that the terrorists and fascists are encouraged and assisted by groups outside Poland. They claim that had it not been for this outside help the men responsible for the slaughter could have been rounded up long ago. In particular, the anti-Semitic groups in Poland of the "Armja Krajowa" are linked with Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, Commander of the Polish troops within the British Army. Anti-Semitism in the Polish Army is a well established fact. When Gen. Sikorski issued an order of the day, condemning this attitude, Gen. Anders circulated the following commentary among his troops: "The order formulates the official point of view. . . . You may consider such a defense of the Jews as strange. . . . Do not forget that we are dependent on England. . . . Therefore, open acts against the Jews are temporarily forbidden." Prof. Oscar Lange, Polish Ambassador to the United States, on January 3, 1946, revealed that a nest of the Polish underground anti-Semites was located in the town of Coburg, Bavaria, which is in the American occupation zone in Germany; these Anders' affiliates in Coburg, who had previously been ousted from Czechoslovakia by the Americans, constituted Gen. Anders' link with Poland. This Polish fascist organization feeds present-day anti-Semitism in Poland. Money in great quantities from the United States or from old caches in London is being sent to Poland for the anti-Semitic activities.

At a reception given by New York's Mayor William O'Dwyer for a visiting delegation of the Central Jewish Committee of Poland, Dr. Emil Sommerstein, Zionist leader of the delegation, replying to the Mayor's greetings, said that "those responsible for the murders of the Jews in Poland today are the same terrorist bands which attack the present Government of Poland." Dr. Sommerstein charged that the anti-Semitic terrorists are receiving aid and guidance from General Wladyslaw Anders.

Thus, although the Polish Government is doing what it can in fighting these groups, it has so far not succeeded in stamping them out. Nevertheless, the Polish Government not only tries to protect the Jews but takes them into government service without discrimination. The attitude of the government was expressed by the Vice Foreign Minister, Sigismund Modzelewski, as follows: "We want the Jews to stay in Poland because Jews, before their extermination were engaged in trades which have since disappeared and which are now needed. Also, we feel moral obligations towards the remnants of Jewry."

Rehabilitation Among Ruins

Reports on measures taken by the Polish Government to aid and rehabilitate the surviving Jewish people have been frequently received from Warsaw. However, the Polish Government fully understands that it is not an easy thing to build up one's life on the cemetery of the past and that for psychological reasons some of these people long to join their families abroad. The government, therefore, declared that far from preventing them from leaving Poland, it would wholeheartedly permit emigration. Premier Edward B. Osobka-Morawski also declared that his government sympathizes with Jewish efforts to found a home in Palestine for like every other people, the Jews had a right to a country of their own.

The Polish Government granted permission to the Jewish Agency for Palestine to send a representative to Poland and invited a delegation of Jews living in Palestine to come to Poland to study the prospects for the emigration of Polish Jews to Palestine. The government promised to assist persons desiring to emigrate, provided they obtained immigration certificates.

The new Poland, however, does not believe the solution of the Jewish problem in Poland lies in emigration and advocates this step only for those who wish to leave. The government wants the Jews to remain in Poland where they may build their lives anew, on new principles, on new foundations. At the plenary session of the Polish Parliament on January 2,

1946, Premier Osobka-Morawski declared on behalf of his government: "The remaining Jewish people will enjoy not only legal but actual equality of rights as well as assistance in restoring vocational opportunities." Accordingly, Jews who can prove their title to property such as houses can—like all other Polish citizens—have their rights immediately restored and become once again the rightful owners.

The law of May 6, 1945, deals with "abandoned properties," that is all properties that as a result of war conditions "are not in the possession of their owner, his legal successors or their lawful representatives." Article 3 of that law invalidates all arrangements or agreements concluded by or with occupation authorities with respect to such "abandoned property." Whoever acquired or otherwise possesses such property is to be considered a *mala fide* possessor and is as such responsible not only for the property itself but for all income derived from it during the entire period of his possession. The Treasury Department has established a "Main Office for Temporary State Administration" to which "abandoned properties" were to be reported immediately; non-compliance with this order is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and 200,000 zlotys fine.

All "abandoned property" must be restored to its legitimate owner, regardless of who the present possessor is. The owner or, in his absence, his relatives can put in a claim for restitution. The court procedure is liberal; where documents are lacking, other means of evidence can be admitted; no court fees are collected; the decisions of the court are to be put into effect immediately. Information is not at present available as to the practical effect of these provisions.

The government extends every assistance in rehabilitating Jewish citizens. It aids in restoring Jewish cooperatives and workshops, in organizing Jewish vocational schools, hospitals and orphanages. Jewish model farms have been set up in the newly acquired western areas. In Silesia more than 26,000 Jews are building themselves a new life on new foundations. At a meeting of the Economic Council of the Central Jewish Committee, on April 2, 1946, Dr. Joseph Parnes, former partisan leader, outlined plans for the establishment of several hundred Jewish cooperatives in Poland. Dr. Parnes declared that the cooperative movement was the very best

means of establishing Jewish economy on a firm foundation. He revealed that 18 cooperatives, organized on the "workshop" principle have already been established and that another 12 were in the process of being set up. Jews are working in factories and workshops, in professions, in commerce and industry.

Dr. Joseph Schwartz, European Chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, who made a survey of conditions in Poland, stated: "It is surprising to see how much vitality is left in these few survivors of Nazi terror The theater and literary guild are about to be revived in Lodz this former center of Jewish culture. There is an eagerness to re-establish social services in which the Joint Committee is aiding. The majority want to work or learn a trade. They are very serious about becoming decent citizens."

The government assures to Jews free expression of their cultural and religious life and gives full support to newly formed cultural institutions, to Jewish schools, newspapers, theaters, radio broadcasts. The best illustration for this type of support may be the fact, published by the Jewish Central Committee in Poland, that up to the end of January the government had already given 92 million zlotys to Jewish relief institutions; this amount represents ten per cent of the budget for such purposes, whereas the Jews constitute only one-third of one per cent of the population. Nevertheless, the needs are tremendous. The Polish Minister of Welfare, Jan Stanczyk, in a letter to the Jewish Labor Committee in New York stated: " . . . Although the whole population of Poland is living in misery, the Jewish people are in exceptionally hard conditions. They have lost everything. As Minister of Social Welfare, I try to help them, but my means are extremely limited. . . . I should be grateful to you for organizing some kind of help. Clothes and food are indispensable to us. Our relations with the Soviet Union are developing quite well. The Russians do not interfere in our inner affairs. We are really independent. Our principal troubles are economic ones. . . . The consciousness of having friends in the world helps very greatly in overcoming those terrible difficulties in which we have to exist and work until we heal, if only partially, the wounds caused by war." In its answer to this appeal, the Jewish Labor

Committee, announcing that funds had already been allocated for the relief of Jews in Poland, said: "We are confident that the Polish people who were the first target of Nazi aggression will fight against the recurrence of reaction and anti-Semitism in their country."

In May and June 1946, the Central Jewish Committee of Poland sent a delegation to the United States to discuss methods of relief and rehabilitation for Polish Jewry. The delegation was headed by Dr. Emil Sommerstein, Chairman of the Central Jewish Committee and Vice-Minister in the Polish Government. Accompanying Dr. Sommerstein were eight delegates representing the several groups and organizations which compose the Polish Jewish community: Itzhak Gerson (Zionist); Henryk Wasser (Poale-Zion, left); Joseph Sack (Poale-Zion, right); Miss Chaya Grossman (Hashomer Hatzair); Shlome Herschenhorn (Bund); Marek Bitter, Vice Chairman of the Central Jewish Committee (Polish Workers' Party); M. Mirsky (Union of Jewish Writers, Journalists and Artists); Anatol Wertheim (Jewish Partisan Movement); and the secretary, Mrs. Halina Gertner. The delegation was seeking material relief to the amount of 1,700,000,000 zlotys (approximately \$13,000,000) for the rehabilitation of the communal and cultural life of the Jews in Poland.

In the meantime, the first steps towards reestablishment of Jewish enterprises have been taken. As early as June 1945, the Labor and Production Section of the Central Jewish Committee in Warsaw announced that between May 15 and June 1, 1945, it had granted loans totaling 3½ million zlotys for the establishment of various types of businesses and shops.

Similarly, Jewish political life is again resuming its activities. Early in July 1945, the Jewish Socialist "Bund" held its first convention in Lodz which was attended by 44 delegates from Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow, Lublin, Tarnow, Czestochowa, Piotrkow and Katowice, and in September 1945, a six-point declaration issued by all Zionist groups in Poland made a strong appeal for a Jewish state in Palestine on foundations of democracy and social progress; the proclamation appealed for basic unity of Jews in Poland, came out in support of the Hachsharah movement and stressed the necessity of the Histadruth as the sole Zionist labor

organization in Palestine. The Union of Orthodox Jews of Poland has worked out plans for the restitution of synagogues and Jewish cemeteries in various parts of the country where Jewish survivors have returned for permanent residence.

Despite all the devoted efforts to care for the suffering and to revive Jewish life, it is evident that there can be no cultural or economic future comparable with the past. A considerable part of the Polish Jews, therefore, want to emigrate, particularly to Palestine. Those who feel they want to go to Palestine are not necessarily Zionists. Their recent suffering gives them an emotional desire to get into a Jewish community among relatives and friends. Palestine is thought to offer fewer obstacles to immigration than other countries.

When a subcommittee of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine visited Poland, Dr. Adolph Berman, Professor Joseph Sack, Pawel Zelicki and Mr. Kosower, representing the Central Jewish Committee of Poland presented a memorandum stressing the catastrophe which the Germans brought to Polish Jews. The memorandum declared that the surviving Jews were primarily persons who had been broken physically and psychologically and for the most part were bereft of their families. Despite the fact that the government assured full equality for the Jews and urgently recommended that they remain in Poland, many desired to emigrate. The note adds: "The Polish Government and democratic parties fight anti-Semitism, so deeply rooted in the Tsarist era and reinforced during the German occupation by Nazi propaganda Despite this, anti-Jewish, fascist activity continues. We emphasize most emphatically, however, that it is not anti-Semitism that causes emigration, as some people abroad wrongfully claim We appeal to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine with the request to abrogate the White Paper; for free Jewish emigration to Palestine; for independent existence of the Jewish people in Palestine."

Repatriation from the Soviet Union

The largest single block of Polish Jews who survived the German invasion lived in the Soviet Union throughout the war. There were thought to be about 250,000 of them. The

Soviet Union offered to grant Soviet citizenship to all of them, as well as to the Jewish refugees from other countries.

In addition, there were in the Soviet Union those Jews who on September 17, 1939, had been Polish citizens and who acquired Soviet citizenship when Belorussia and Western Ukraine were incorporated in the Soviet Union. Under an agreement concluded on July 6, 1945, between the Polish Government of National Unity and the Soviet Government, former Polish citizens, both war refugees and incorporated Poles, can "withdraw from Soviet citizenship" and request repatriation to Poland. Thus Polish Jews, including those from Belorussia and Western Ukraine (Galicia) can ask for the restoration of their Polish citizenship and for repatriation to Poland. Those deciding to take the step can take with them two tons of personal property if they are rural residents and one ton if they are city dwellers.

About 150,000 out of the estimated 250,000 Polish Jews in the Soviet Union are expected to return to Poland. These people had, for the most part taken an active part in the economic life of the U.S.S.R. According to Berl Mark, member of the presidium of the Central Committee of Polish Jews in the Soviet Union, seventy per cent of the 250,000 Polish Jews now in Russia have found employment in industrial enterprises, many of them in metallurgical industries. A report of that committee showed that Polish Jews in Russia were engaged in helping to restore Stalingrad, were working in steel mills and mines in Central Asia, in textile mills in Georgia, in the electric power industry, in children's homes in Uzbekistan and in many other parts of Asiatic Russia. They are skilled workers who know how to earn a living in many of the most important fields of production.

The Jewish Central Committee in Poland established "repatriation posts" in Lodz, Krakow, Kattowice, Bialystok, Przemyśl, Chelm and Warsaw to receive the repatriates from the Soviet Union, and the Polish Government made military barracks available for them. As the Jewish quarters in the large Polish cities have been razed to the ground by the Nazis, these people no longer can congregate in these cities. The Central Committee, therefore, worked out a plan to settle them on farms and in factories in Western

Poland. In fact, Jewish colonies already have grown up in Silesia. The opportunities for settlement in newly acquired Polish territory in Lower Silesia, which was given to Poland under the Potsdam Agreement, have been brought to the attention of the prospective repatriates by the Organizing Committee of Polish Jews, which is a section of the Union of Polish Patriots in the U.S.S.R. The first groups of repatriates began to arrive at the beginning of 1946. In February 1946, for instance, a party of 2,700 Jewish repatriates from the Eastern Ukraine arrived in Lower Silesia. Medical relief brigades were stationed at the railway stations along which the repatriates traveled enroute from the U.S.S.R.

On March 13, 1946, several hundred Polish Jewish refugees who had been working in factories near Moscow left for Poland. Prior to their leaving, Dr. M. Sfarid speaking at a mass meeting, on behalf of the Polish Jewish Committee in the U.S.S.R., thanked the Soviet Government for the asylum.

The capital of Silesia, Wroclaw (formerly Breslau), is becoming a center of Polish Jews who prefer settling in Lower Silesia to returning to their devastated home towns from which all their friends and relatives were deported to extermination camps. By the middle of May 1946, about 85,000 Polish Jews, including 15,000 children, had been repatriated from the Soviet Union, 60,000 of them to Lower Silesia where 65,000 more were expected to arrive, and about 15,000 to Szczecin (formerly Stettin). The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee announced on June 14, 1946, an emergency cash grant of \$1,000,000 for the relief of the Polish Jews repatriated from inner Russia to Poland.

A considerable number of Polish Jews, however, intend to remain in the Soviet Union. The majority of the several thousands of Polish Jews who at the beginning of the war were evacuated to Kirghizia have adapted themselves to the new conditions of life and acquired new trades which give them an opportunity to lead a normal life. About 25,000 Polish Jews are employed in factories and on construction work, as well as in offices and on collective farms in the Frunze region. Others are working in the Osk and Djalalabad regions, chiefly in timber yards and in coal pits. Local

authorities are helping the Polish Jews to adjust themselves since most of them were formerly small traders and artisans in Poland. Many of the Jews made the adjustment easily and some of them have received prizes and certificates of merit.

It is doubtful whether the majority of the Polish Jews in the Soviet Union who are returning to Poland will want to remain there. The present Polish Government, realizing the value of Jewish initiative and enterprise, as well as the newly acquired skills to the war-devastated country, and refusing to surrender to anti-Semitic reaction, is trying to induce the Jews to stay, as are responsible Jewish leaders.

However, the Anglo-American Committee's analysis of the psychological aspect of the problem should be borne in mind. The Committee said:

The visit of our subcommittee to the ghetto in Warsaw has left on their minds an impression which will forever remain. . . . Adjoining the ghetto there still stands an old barracks used as a place for killing Jews. . . . In the courtyards of the barracks were pits containing human ash and human bones. The effect of that place on Jews who came searching, so often in vain, for any trace of their dear ones can be left to the imagination.

When we remember that at Maidanek and Oswiecim and many other centers a deliberate policy of extermination, coupled with indescribable suffering, was inflicted upon the Jews, of whom it is estimated that certainly not less than 5,000,000 perished, we can well understand and sympathize with the intense desire of the surviving Jews to depart from localities so full of such poignant memories.

C. CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Before the war, Czechoslovakia consisted of three provinces: Slovakia, Carpatho-Russia and the "Historic Lands" of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. When the country was

liberated from the German invasion, the Czechoslovakian Government ceded, under a Soviet-Czechoslovak agreement, the province of Carpatho-Russia to the Soviet Ukraine. Czechoslovakia became a Federated Republic consisting of the Historic Lands and Slovakia.

According to the 1930 census 347,629 Jews lived in the three provinces of Czechoslovakia. 117,551 Jews lived in the Historic Lands; 136,737 in Slovakia; and 93,341 in Carpatho-Russia. Out of nearly 350,000 Jews only about 50,000, including several thousand Carpatho-Russian Jews, now live in Czechoslovakia.

The Constitution of the Czechoslovakian Republic, founded after the first World War, recognized the principle of "protection of national minorities." Under this principle a German, a Hungarian, and a Jewish minority had official status. In the Historic Lands 36,778 Jews (31.3%) registered as of Jewish nationality; 42,669 (36.7%) as of Czech or Slovak nationality; and 36,657 (30.3%) as of German nationality. In Slovakia 72,644 (53.1%) registered as of Jewish nationality; 44,009 (32.1%) as of Czechoslovakian or Slovak; 9,945 (1.3%) as of German; and 9,728 (1.1%) as of Hungarian nationality.

In pre-war Czechoslovakia the so-called theory of National Minorities was given the most honest and sincere trial. All national minorities were given full cultural and autonomous rights. However, the Czechoslovak Government and people were bitterly disappointed in the experiment, as the activities of the German and Hungarian minorities led them into one of the greatest tragedies of their national life. As a result of their experience the Czechs have decided to abolish the system of national minorities. This, of course, does not impair the rights of Jews, or even of Zionists, to be what they are, just as the democratic systems of the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries do not impair the rights of Jews or Zionists by not recognizing them as a distinct national group within the State. Under the new system, Jews in Czechoslovakia have all the civil and political rights on terms of complete equality with the other citizens. The government of democratic Czechoslovakia is traditionally free from anti-Semitism. The various ministers

dealing with Jewish problems and especially the Foreign Minister, Jan Masaryk (no party affiliation) and the Minister of Interior, Vaclav Nosek (Communist), are highly sympathetic with the Jewish problems. Instructions issued on April 7, 1946, by the Minister of the Interior, Nosek, to all administrative agencies and national committees eliminate all references to religious preference or racial origin on official forms of government agencies in Bohemia and Moravia. Nosek's instructions said: "Reference to racial origin or religious denomination in official communications is contrary to the democratic spirit of equality of all citizens in a free country and must be considered a survival of the ideology introduced by the fascist occupation forces." Under the instructions those who were persecuted by the Nazis for religious or racial reasons are placed on equal footing with those persecuted for political reasons.

As the minorities system was abolished, the status of the Jews who in 1930 registered as of Jewish, Hungarian or German nationality had to be regulated. The Ministry of Interior published regulations providing that "Jews of Jewish nationality" who did not commit any acts against the Czechoslovakian Republic can retain full Czechoslovak citizenship. Under a Czech-Hungarian agreement, Jews in Slovakia who had registered as of Hungarian nationality have the choice of remaining in the country or being repatriated to Hungary. A special difficulty arose only in the case of those Jews who in 1930 had claimed "German nationality."

The German Problem

The overwhelming majority of the Germans in the Sudetenland considered Germany as their fatherland. They had helped to engineer the dismemberment of the first Czechoslovakian Republic and voted in vast numbers for Hitler for whom they had abandoned Czech citizenship and had become citizens of the German Reich. As a result, the new Czechoslovak Government decided to end the German minority problem by "repatriation" to Germany of the whole German minority, i. e. all former Czech citizens who had registered as of German nationality. The repatriation is in

progress; exceptions are made for proven anti-fascist Germans and for "Jews of German nationality."

The approximately 30% of the Jews of the Historic Lands who in the 1930 census had registered as Germans had done so legally. Their political wisdom, however, was questionable. They had not only enhanced the chance of the German minority to attain 20% of the population, which gave them special minority rights, but had exposed themselves to the charge, expressed by the Czechs before the war, of having favored the German nationality trend, of having been "Germanizers" i. e. supporters of German schools, universities, theaters, and other institutions. Although since Hitler's rise to power and particularly after Munich, they had no longer espoused this cause, Czech resentment against the "Jews of German nationality" continued to be very strong even after the liberation. It was feared that these Jews might be deprived of their Czech citizenship, deported to Germany and their property confiscated.

Pending deportation, the Sudeten Germans live in conditions similar to those of the Jews under the occupation. They have to wear white arm bands, can shop only at certain hours and are under curfew restrictions. The Jews of German nationality are excepted from these regulations and, as former victims of the Nazis, can apply for recognition as Czechs.

Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, in an interview given in April 1946 to Dr. Max Gottschalk of the American Jewish Committee, stated that the cabinet had agreed "to halt temporarily deportation procedures against Jews of German nationality." When the Czech Union of Jewish Communities called attention to the fact that in 17 districts of Bohemia and Moravia Jewish-owned agricultural holdings were confiscated under the law expropriating land held by Germans, the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Agriculture instructed local officials to halt such confiscations. In the meantime, the applications of the approximately 2,500 Jews of German nationality for recognition as Czech citizens are being considered on their individual merits with a view to determining their loyalty to Czechoslovakia.

Carpatho-Russian Jews

Of the more than 93,000 Jews who lived in Carpatho-Russia before the war, only a few hundred remain in the province now ceded to the Soviet Union. About 15,000 Carpatho-Russian Jewish survivors, however, found themselves in Czechoslovakia after the liberation. The Czechoslovak government resettled part of them in the Sudetenland.

Under a Czechoslovak-Russian treaty all Carpatho-Russian residents of that territory who in 1930 had registered as Czechs or Slovaks (not Ruthenians), or who attended Czech schools were granted the right to choose either Soviet or Czechoslovak citizenship by January 1, 1946. Those who opted for Czechoslovakia could leave the territory; the others, even if they lived in Czechoslovakia, had to be returned to Soviet Ukraine. The Jews were not mentioned in the agreement. As more than 90% of the 15,000 Carpatho-Russian Jews had registered as of Jewish nationality, their status was not quite clear. It was feared that most of them would be compelled to return to Soviet territory. However, subsequent negotiations between Jewish representatives and Czech and Soviet authorities led to arrangements under which the Soviet Ukraine invited the Carpatho-Russian Jews now residing in Czechoslovakia to register for repatriation if they so desired. It was agreed that they would not be compelled to return to Carpatho-Russia against their wish. Even before this arrangement had been agreed upon, the greater part of the 15,000 Carpatho-Russian Jews had left Czechoslovakia and were headed westward, hoping to find resettlement in Palestine or in some other country. The Prague Jewish Community arranged for immigration to France of several thousand Carpatho-Russian Jews. The Federation of Jewish Societies in France announced on June 9, 1946, that it is establishing a special department to aid Jewish refugees from Carpatho-Russia. The Federation estimated that over 4,000 Jews from Carpatho-Russia had been resettled in France and expected many more who were on the way. These Jews present a special problem for the Jewish relief organizations in France since they constitute a type of immigrant hitherto almost unknown there: most of them are very religious, requiring special treatment.

Restitution

One of the earliest laws (No. 5/45) issued by the new government, declared all sales of Jewish property after September 29, 1938, (date of the Munich Pact) as void. Harold Trobe, J.D.C. director for Czechoslovakia, reported in January 1946 that the restoration of confiscated and stolen property to Jews in Bohemia and Moravia had begun. The situation with respect to restitution in the Historic Lands is different from that in Slovakia.

Jewish properties which had been turned over to the German Auswanderungsfond in the "Protectorate" are now administered by the Ministry of Social Welfare and can be repossessed by the Jews without much difficulty. In the Sudetenland, such property had been transferred to the Ministry of Finance in Berlin and is now in the care of the Ministry of Finance in Prague. To get it back the Jews of German or Hungarian nationality have first to recover their Czech citizenship. Those of Czech or Jewish nationality have no difficulties at all. Pending a final solution of the restitution problems many Jews have been appointed administrators of their own businesses, factories or real estates.

In Slovakia, most of the Jewish property fell into the hands of the Slovak population. For this and other reasons the restitution problem is most disturbing. The federal law voiding all sales of Jewish property which occurred since Munich was not recognized in Slovakia until April 1946. Only then was Slovakia committed to enforce the federal law. The procedure is very slow. Meanwhile Jews can become administrators over their own or other Jews' property, but here again the local authorities request special certificates of loyalty and often find some reason to refuse it to Jews. As about 70% of the Slovak population had benefitted directly or indirectly by the spoliation of Jews, they are not anxious to return the ill-gotten property. Thus, the difficulties to be surmounted are great. Many Jews in Slovakia find themselves faced with the necessity of moving to some other parts of the country. Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, stated that the government would consider favorably the resettlement in the Sudetenland of those who would like to move from Slovakia. Some Jews have already left.

The Bratislava newspaper *Pravda*, official organ of the Slovak Communist Party, discussing the nationalization of large agricultural estates in connection with the problem of restitution of land confiscated from Jews by the Slovak puppet regime, urged that Jews should be allowed to repossess, in conformity with the nationalization law, as much of their former land as they now can work and should be compensated for all other holdings, which are to be divided among the peasantry. The newspaper recommended that Jewish estates which have already been parcelled out among peasants should remain the property of the new owners, but the former owners should be paid an officially determined price, the newspaper advocated. Pending final settlement of land ownership, the Slovakian regional government issued a decree granting Jews or their heirs the right to occupy, rent-free, land confiscated from them by the puppet Slovak regime. The decree applies only to 40 hectares (96 acres), since any holdings in excess of that figure are to be nationalized throughout Czechoslovakia.

In February 1946, the Ministry of Social Welfare paid 3,000,000 krana to the Federation of Jewish Congregations of Bohemia and Moravia as the first payment from the confiscated funds of Jews who had died in the Terezin camp without leaving heirs. Under an arrangement announced in May 1946, the government will make these funds available to the Jewish Federation at the rate of 5,000,000 krana monthly. The Czechoslovak Treasury also authorized repayment to Jews of the confiscatory taxes imposed upon them during the German occupation.

Reconstruction

The efforts to reconstruct the Jewish communities in Czechoslovakia have the benevolent support of government authorities. Almost immediately after the liberation of the country the government declared that all regulations excluding Jews from public life were inconsistent with the principles of the Czech constitution and therefore void. Thus, many Jewish professionals are back in their pre-war positions. President Benes has been in frequent consultation with Jewish representatives and has shown a desire to aid

the Jews in overcoming their difficulties. When a group of several hundred Czech Jews, returning from Palestine where they had taken refuge during the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia, arrived in Naples, the Czech Ministry of Social Welfare sent a special train to Naples to bring them to Prague.

The outlook for the reconstruction of Jewish life is different in the two parts of Czechoslovakia. Conditions for a proper reintegration of the Jews are much better in the Historic Lands than in Slovakia.

Jews in Czechoslovakia are organized in the Kultus-gemeinde or Congregation. In the course of the past year nearly 200 such congregations were restored throughout Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. The congregations of the Historic Lands and Slovakia are organized in two separate federations, each having autonomous privileges including the rights of taxation and of establishing schools with official support. In the Historic Lands the Federation of the Jewish Congregations is presided over by Ernst Frischer. In Slovakia the congregations were at first divided into two opposing groups, the orthodox and the reformed. Under a government decree the two groups were joined in a United Federation of which Rabbi Armin Frieder is chairman. He has very broad responsibilities and powers, including the administration and disposition of the properties of Jewish communities, the latter with the concurrence of the competent Minister. These powers will become very important when the restitution law places in his hands all the communal properties, which he evaluated at 80,000,000 krana (\$1,600,000).

The Ministry of Social Welfare distributed large stores of machinery found at Terezin (Theresienstadt), with preference given to those who suffered from racial persecution. The main part of the distributed machinery consisted of sewing and weaving machines which are used by the Jews in establishing textile and garment industries.

In the face of all the difficulties, Jewish cultural activities have been resumed. When the first constitutional assembly of the Zionist organization of Prague was held in May 1946, more than 500 members and guests attended. At Karlovy Vary the Hashomer Hatzair named a new training farm in honor of Ben-Zion Feuerstein, a Jewish partisan hero.

Anti-Semitism

In the Historic Lands there is no outspoken anti-Semitism although there is still some resentment against some of the "Jews of German nationality" who were outstanding in furthering German culture. In Slovakia, however, the situation is quite different. The Slovak regional government is composed of the Democratic Party (majority) and the Communists (minority). The Communists charge the "Democratic" ministers with having cooperated with Hlinka, the Slovak Nazi leader, since October 1939. The relationship of Bratislava—Slovak capital—to Prague—capital of the central government—has a special bearing on the Jewish situation. Under the federal constitution, federal laws are applicable in both States; in practice, however, it is different. In the Historic Lands federal laws are accepted automatically; but not so in Slovakia. In addition, Slovakia interprets the laws in its own way. It therefore happens that certain liberal laws are applied restrictively in matters affecting Jews, as for instance legislation concerning citizenship.

When, after Munich, Slovakia became an autonomous part of Czechoslovakia and, subsequently, became an independent State allied to Germany, most of the population collaborated with the Nazis. The persecution of the Jews was most severe. Thus, the entire country was permeated with a deeply rooted anti-Semitism, which is strengthened by the fact that a large proportion of the population is holding property taken from the Jews. Thus, in the midst of the unsettled and partly chaotic conditions of Slovakia, rabid anti-Semitism is still rampant. Anti-Semitic articles continue to appear in the Slovak press, especially in the Bratislava newspaper *Cas* which is connected with the Democratic Party. Thus, in the course of the past year, Jews were wounded by anti-Semitic attackers and in some cases even lost their lives. Minor anti-Jewish disturbances still are frequent. The public prosecutor in the town of Namesti, Slovakia, who had been appointed special investigator of fascist and anti-Semitic activities, was murdered by unknown assailants believed to be those whom he was to investigate. The Slovakian Jews have a defense organization called "Association of Racial Victims." There is also a non-Jewish weekly which upholds human rights and speaks against discrimination.

In view of such conditions, representatives of Slovakian Jewry testifying before a Subcommittee of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine stated that more than 60% of the surviving Jews of Slovakia want to leave the country as soon as possible. The great majority of them want to go to Palestine, while those with relatives in the United States would like to come to this country.

Religious Life

In the past, the Jews in the Historic Lands were not very observant. The influx of Carpatho-Russian Jews, however, who brought with them the religious traditions of Carpatho-Russia, caused a change.

In one of the large old synagogues of Prague a most remarkable museum of Jewish religious history has been established. Under the occupation, the Prague Gauleiter had ordered all ritual objects from the entire country collected and brought to Prague. Thus, several thousand *sefer-torahs* and fragments of old and invaluable documents were gathered and preserved. To add to this collection, and to help restore religious life, some religious objects were also sent from the United States by diplomatic pouch, with the aid of Czech government authorities.

In Slovakia out of a former 150 rabbis there are only 15 alive, of whom only seven are really active. There are enough religious teachers available, but very few children are left. In pre-war days, 3,500 frequented Jewish schools; today only 60 under 14 years and 100 between the ages of 14-18 are alive. A Yeshivah has been opened. The problem of children in the care of non-Jews does not exist; the foster parents are always ready to give them up in return for payment of their expenses. About 600 young orphans are in special Jewish homes.

The Jewish community in Prague has been granted permission to introduce ritual slaughtering of cattle at a municipal slaughter house. The first post-liberation Passover was observed all over the country in communal seders. Matzohs and wine, in limited quantities, were available for the first time in eight years.

VII. SOUTHERN EUROPE¹

By EUGENE HEVESI²

A. HUNGARY

On March 18, 1944, on the eve of Hungary's occupation by the German Reichswehr, approximately 305,000 Jews lived in the city of Budapest and 610,000 in provincial towns and villages of Hungary, representing a total of 915,000. This included 415,000 inhabitants of territories annexed by Hungary during the war from Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, as well as an indeterminate number of former Jews and persons of mixed parentage who under anti-Semitic laws were considered as Jews.

Throughout this territory, increased by the so-called Vienna decisions, only 243,000 Jews have survived. In present-day reduced Hungary, according to estimates of the Budapest Jewish Community, there are only some 182,000 Jews, about 150,000 of whom live in the capital, the rest in provincial localities. This figure includes some 10,000 Jewish refugees from other countries, mainly Poland. Together with Jewish deportees and forced laborers who have not yet returned to Hungary, the total number of Hungarian Jews alive may hardly exceed 210,000.

The cost of Nazism in terms of Jewish lives in Hungary is, therefore, around 700,000, or about seventy-seven per cent of the original population. Most of this toll was taken in the twelve-month period between May 1944 and the end of the war in Europe, for until the occupation of Hungary by the Germans the bulk of Hungarian Jewry was physically safe. There is some justification, therefore, in saying that could the western front have been established half a year earlier, most of the Jews of Hungary would have survived.

A total of 727,000 Hungarian Jews were deported following the Nazi occupation—181,000 from Budapest and 546,000 from the provinces. The number of Jews previously deported, in July 1941, was about 20,000; in addition an estimated

¹ The period covered in this article is from June 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946.

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42,000 Jewish forced laborers died outside Hungary. The total number of Jewish deportees from Hungary was therefore 789,000. Of these, only about 120,000 returned to Hungary, and a maximum of 30,000 to 35,000 may be still alive somewhere in Germany, Austria, and Russia. The last, the most numerous, are remnants of Jewish forced labor units now in prisoner of war camps in the Soviet Union. Only about 100,000 Jews succeeded in escaping deportation.

Economic Situation

Economically, the Jews of Hungary are in the worst condition of any Jewish group in Europe. They were robbed by the Hungarian Nazis and by the German army and Gestapo. They are subject, along with the general population, to the burdens of reparations and military occupation. Hungary's present economic condition is the most precarious in all Europe. Its economy was completely wrecked by the war and its aftermath. There is no food, no fuel, no raw materials, no rolling stock, no machinery for production and distribution, and no building materials to rebuild the ruins. There is no hope for early recovery, because of the absence of foreign credits, and because of the mere token extent of UNRRA help. In April 1946, the dollar, worth five pengoes before the war, had reached the astronomical level of two hundred and fifty million pengoes. The monthly salary of a high government official had dropped below the buying power of one dollar.¹

In a country where the bulk of the modern economy had been created and run by Jews, today, almost one and a half years after liberation, the overwhelming majority of Jews are still destitute and starving. Starvation is general, but the Jews are in the most dire straits because they have been robbed of everything that could tide them over the current critical period, the end of which is unpredictable. By selling some clothing, furniture, or other valuables, non-Jewish middle-class elements may keep body and soul together for awhile. Most Jews are without a usable suit or pair of shoes, and many of them also are sick and helpless.

¹ Since this was written the inflation in Hungary has reached unprecedented proportions and the currency has completely lost its value.

Possibilities for Jews to resume their economic activity as entrepreneurs, managers or employees are almost nonexistent. Even those who are employed in private industry or public service are starving. Far-reaching changes in the economic structure of the country involve further long periods of transition and insecurity. They are likely to delay indefinitely the chances of recovery of the Jewish population whose capacity for endurance is at the point of exhaustion.

Politically, the Jews of Hungary are between two fires. The ideology of the present coalition government has no room for racial discrimination. The government is sympathetic with the plight of the Jews, insistent upon a formal equality of rights, and opposed to the idea of racial preferences. For political reasons, however, this equalitarian spirit operates, in practice, to the gravest detriment of the ruined Jewish population. The reason is the same as in most Eastern European countries. There is stiff competition for public favor among the various major parties of Hungarian political life. While in other countries this fight is being waged between parties within and outside the coalition, in Hungary it goes on between the coalition parties themselves. At the elections last November, the Small Landholders' Party, a democratic but more conservative and traditionally rooted political group, obtained an absolute majority in parliament. In anticipation of such an outcome, the parties of the left, notably the Communist Party, felt compelled to decline any interest in matters of Jewish rehabilitation, notably in the unpopular issue of restitution of Nazi-looted Jewish property. They are still of the same position. According to the official reasoning, nobody can enjoy "racial preferences," and Jews cannot have special claims merely because they are Jews. The fact that, having been singled out by Nazi persecution, they are suffering particularly great hardships, cannot justify differential treatment, according to their reasoning. On paper the statutes dealing with restitution promised adequate action. In practice, and as a result of Communist opposition, nothing has been or is being done for the Jews as Jews to compensate them for their losses suffered under the Nazi occupation. Only a minority has found employment in public service—though inflation makes their salaries worthless—and a number unfortunately have

entered the black market. The large majority, however, face permanent destitution.

With no real help possible at this time from the Hungarian government, the needy Jews of Hungary are dependent entirely on the assistance obtained from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. During the crucial winter months of 1945-46, an average monthly contribution of \$750,000 was spent by the Joint Distribution Committee on Jewish relief in Hungary, the largest single item in its current budget. Large amounts were expended on relief for returning deportees, for feeding tens of thousands of destitute Jews, aiding hospitals and maintaining childrens' homes. There are no more than 12,000 Jewish children left in Hungary. J. D. C. asylums care for 3,500 children; others aided by the J. D. C. total 5,600, one third of whom are orphans.

Anti-Semitism

In the midst of economic chaos, popular anti-Semitism is growing. The many usurpers of Jewish property consider the bare survival of the remnants of Jewry as an insult and injury in itself. The effects of twenty-five years of anti-Semitic indoctrination, widespread anxiety over interests vested in looted Jewish property and usurped positions, and the thirst for revenge of the beaten, but by far not inconsequential pro-Nazi and reactionary element, are the main factors in the growth of the present post-Hitler anti-Semitism. The old tendency of making the Jews responsible for whatever calamity may befall the individual and the community, is manifesting itself in an unbridled manner. The tendency of weakening the government by identifying it with Jewish interests, and through attacks on Jewry, has assumed a permanent character. Resistance to socialistic solutions, and the fight revolving around the fundamental issue of Soviet Russian influence, all appear under the pirate flag of anti-Semitism.

The November elections—the freedom of which was generally recognized—have shown that the great majority of the people are behind the government coalition. Nevertheless, reaction is strong. It has support from influential quarters whose influence on the masses cannot be under-

estimated. Many Catholic leaders in Hungary are today locked in violent, open conflict with the regime, and Cardinal-Primate Mindszenty, a relatively young prelate of German-Swabian descent, and a former inmate of a Nazi prison, is a fanatical leader in this conflict. Official utterances by government representatives against anti-Semitism are not lacking, but in the present head-on clash of fundamental issues and interests, they produce only very limited effect.

At the initiative of the Chief Rabbi of Budapest, an inter-faith movement against anti-Semitism has lately been launched by Catholic and Protestant clergymen. At a recent meeting of this group, Cardinal Mindszenty is reported to have refused to issue any statement against anti-Semitism until all Jews withdrew from the political police and from the people's tribunals dealing with Nazi war criminals. This position taken by the head of the Catholic church in Hungary makes Jewry directly responsible in the eyes of non-Jews for the policies of the regime upon which neither the Jewish community nor its leaders can exert any modifying influence. Hungary is thus far the only country in Eastern Europe which has meted out just punishment upon leaders of the Nazi conspiracy which brought forth Hungary's ruin, and the death of 700,000 innocent Jews. It seems that as far as the head of the Catholic church in Hungary is concerned, the surviving Jews have to continue as hostages for those capital criminals against humanity who have not yet been called to account for their crimes. Cardinal Mindszenty is no doubt aware that following a resolution of the board of the Jewish community Chief Rabbi Francis Hevesi has repeatedly called upon Jews to avoid service with the political police, and that this was the only way open for the Jewish leadership to deal with the matter.

The confused and explosive political situation of Hungarian Jewry is further complicated by the fact that anti-Semitism appears to cut through party lines. Leaders of the Peasant Party, one of the smaller leftist groups within the coalition, have made some of the most violent anti-Jewish public statements. Among leftist parties, with the exception of the Social-Democratic Party, there is a consistent tendency to excuse the "small Nazi" who was "misled or bullied" into the fascist movement—on condition that the latter sign

the new party's application blank, and pledge faithfulness to it in the future. There have been a number of anti-Jewish riots in various parts of the country. The most violent attacks occurred in Ozd and Sajoszentpeter, both mining communities where only leftist parties operate.

The combined effect of these vital factors, economic and political, is a universal feeling of frustration and hopelessness among Jews, and an overwhelming desire to emigrate. The change in the mood of Hungarian Jews is as dramatically sudden as the lot of 700,000 of their brethren. As late as in 1940, quite a number of Jewish refugees from Hungary, safely harbored in the United States and elsewhere, had decided to return to their homeland. Today at least seventy per cent of the Jewish population want to part with Hungary. Only a very early and decisive change in general conditions can modify this tragic position.

B. RUMANIA

After the drastic reduction of Rumanian territory during World War II (the Soviet annexation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, the Hungarian reoccupation of Northern Transylvania, and the cession of the Dobrudja area to Bulgaria) only an estimated total of 315,000 remained of the original Jewish population of Greater Rumania of some 760,000. It is believed that the bulk of the Jewish population of Old Rumania, where deportations did not occur, have survived, with the exception of some 15,000 victims of earlier massacres (as for example, in Jassy in June 1941 where 4,000 Jews lost their lives).

Quite different was the lot of the Jewish populations of the disputed areas of Bessarabia, Bukovina and Northern Transylvania. In the first two provinces at least 250,000, in the last named area some 120,000 Jews, fell victim to the Nazi policy of deportation and extermination. Some 12,000 Jews returned from deportation to Northern Transylvania (which returned again to Rumanian sovereignty), and an indeterminable smaller number of Bessarabian and Bukovianan Jews may still be on Soviet territory where they arrived either as stragglers after the retiring Soviet forces in 1941, as deportees, or as soldiers of the Red Army.

More recently, some 15,000 of this category were repatriated by the Soviet authorities.

The number of Jews living in Rumania today is estimated to be between 300,000 and 350,000. Some 80,000 of them are returned deportees and slave laborers. In spite of the huge vital losses suffered, Rumanian Jewry constitutes the largest Jewish community in post-war Europe.

Of this surviving population, the following categories existed at the time of liberation: 60,000 returning deportees, over 50,000 former slave laborers and some 60,000 Jews removed from rural areas. The last group is completely destitute and wholly dependent on the relief granted by the Joint Distribution Committee. In addition, at least 25,000 businessmen, professional people and wage-earners are in acute economic distress as a result of the anti-Jewish regime. A large percentage of Jews are incapable of earning a living because of disease and exhaustion. Only a small segment of the Jewish population is succeeding in maintaining a normal standard of living.

The restitutive legislation (law of December 19, 1944, and of August 1, 1945) promulgated in Rumania is rich in unanimous principles but very poor in effective validity. The principle entitles all Jews to reoccupy their former homes and business premises. In actual practice they are prevented from doing so as the law provides for numerous privileged categories who cannot be separated from their ill-gotten properties. These include public employees, members of the armed forces, war widows and orphans, veterans, physical workers and artisans, minors, public institutions and, in general, occupants earning less than 30,000 lei per month. Nevertheless, in March 1946, the Ministry of Justice reported that some 4,000 Jewish-owned apartments and shops had been returned to their rightful owners throughout the country. According to Jewish estimates, Jews had been removed from almost 18,000 flats and shops in Bucharest alone.

On principle, the law entitles all Jews to reoccupy their former jobs and resume their original trades and professions. In practice, reinstatement is far from being automatic. At the insistence of Lucretiu Patrascanu, Minister of Justice and one of the leaders of the Communist Party, only claims on reinstatement proved in court of law can be considered.

As a result, a year after promulgation of the law, at least half of the claimants are still waiting to be reinstated. This poor result is partly due to the rule that employees substituting for ousted Jews cannot be dismissed, while the employer cannot be compelled to keep and pay a double staff.

Legal remedy for forced sales and donations is quick and effective in Northern Transylvania where not only Jews but also Rumanians were victimized. In the central Old Kingdom territories where only Jews were robbed under Nazism, the restitution law is riddled with qualification and exceptions.

As in Bulgaria, land sales made by Jews to peasants "because of racial laws" are declared valid, as is any expropriation carried out for purposes of "public utility." The law authorizes the Council of Ministers to decide which properties taken over by the State, of whatever nature, were necessary "for public utility, national defense, health and communications services," and to deny their return to the lawful owners.

Another broad field of injustice involves forced sales made to Germans. On the basis of the Potsdam Agreement, the Soviet Union is entitled to take over all former German property in all satellite countries in Eastern Europe. Much of this property really belonged to Jews who had to "sell" them under Gestapo methods of business. No restitution to Jews within this category has thus far been made.

Rumania's economic and financial difficulties cannot be compared to those ravaging Hungary. They are, nevertheless, grave enough to deprive the Jewish masses of the possibilities of rehabilitation. Adequate reinstatement and restitution would be the only solution, if the political situation would only make this possible.

The Groza government, with its important Communist Party nucleus, is supported only by a minority of Rumanians. On the other hand, the overwhelming majority of the people are, regardless of party affiliations, confirmed, inveterate anti-Semites. Although there is a law against anti-Semitism in Rumania, and though the disease is more or less inactive at this time, yet an eternal Damocles sword hangs over the head of every Jew. The chief weapon of reaction is anti-Semitism, and the chief disruptive argument exploited by anti-Semites is the important role within the regime of a small number of leftist Jews.

The government is confronted with the obligation of holding elections, sooner or later, and it is in quest for a popular majority among a people still strongly influenced by obscurantist-reactionary indoctrination which has always preached the doom of the Jew. This dilemma of the regime is the reason for its delaying and obstructive tactics in matters of decisive Jewish interest. This is why the Minister of Justice and the legislation sponsored by him obstruct so consistently legitimate and vital Jewish claims.

This dilemma is also the source of the fear prevalent among Jews of a bleak economic and highly uncertain political future, and of their desire to get out of Rumania, the scene of the most persistent anti-Jewish tendencies in Europe. At least 150,000 Rumanian Jews have applied for immigration certificates to Palestine. The attitude of the government toward Jewish emigration is unclear.

C. BULGARIA

Among the former Nazi-dominated countries of Europe Bulgaria represents the only exception from the general application of the Nazi policy of extermination. The Jewish community, numbering some 48,000 persons, has survived almost completely intact, owing to the strong anti-Nazi popular sentiments of the Bulgarians and to the fact that Bulgaria was geographically less exposed to direct German military pressure than some of her neighbors. As a result, the collaborationist regime found it opportune to resist the idea of deportations abroad, and substituted for it deportations within Bulgaria itself. All larger Jewish communities, notably those of Sofia, Varna and Kazanlik, were evacuated in April 1943 to remote villages in the most backward regions of the country. There Jewish men were put to forced labor while women and children were corralled into huts and barns, often without food, heat and light, and without the slightest medical and sanitary provisions.

The evacuation and isolation of practically all Jews from normal life involved the almost complete loss of their positions, business connections and property. Valuables left in homes and businesses were either looted or squandered among supporters of the pro-Nazi regime. This looting and

confiscation, following upon the enforcement of the law of July 3, 1941, which exacted a 20% (in practice, through the juggling of valuations, often 50%) property tax on all categories of Jewish-owned property, and the law of August 29, 1942, which ordered the liquidation of all commercial and industrial interests of Jews, has resulted in the final evaporation of Jewish-owned assets.

This bondage lasted until the memorable day of liberation on September 9, 1944, when the new Soviet-sponsored Patriotic Front government took over, and immediately abolished all restrictions imposed upon the Jewish population.

The formal reestablishment of freedom and equality however, soon proved to be coupled with a series of material disappointments for the Jews. First of all, it turned out that the new government failed to provide free transportation for the masses of deported Jews rushing back to their home towns. Most of the deportees were compelled to sell their last pieces of personal property to pay their fare back home. For those lacking property of any sort, transportation had to be paid out of money donated by Jews who had succeeded in retaining some of their means.

The next disappointment was the general unwillingness of possessors of Jewish homes, enterprises and jobs voluntarily to return them to the rightful claimants. Most of these "successors" took refuge in the argument that there were no legal provisions forcing them to do justice to Jewish claims.

The new law appeared only a half year after liberation, on March 2, 1945. It proved a grave disappointment. In the field of real property, the law provided for the restitution of property confiscated and possessed by the state itself, but failed to return real estate liquidated to cover the 20% tax on Jewish property; it also failed to give restitution for any category of landed property already distributed among villagers or ceded to public funds. For the latter two categories, the amount to be paid to the Jewish owner was fixed at the price prevailing at the time of confiscation. The market price of land is today at least ten times higher than three or four years ago. This means, that the Jewish owner will be reimbursed only to the extent of one tenth of the real value of property falling within these categories. It may be said that, in the main, these restrictive provisions amount to continued dispossession for most Jewish real estate owners.

In regard to movable property, the law provides that only the first purchaser of Jewish-owned property if still in possession is liable for restitution; the second possessor or buyer is entitled to claim ignorance of the Jewish origin of the property, and on that basis, exemption from liability.

The value of movable and at present irretrievable assets of Jews sold at compulsory public sales and through "voluntary" transactions, is estimated at least at 400 million leva, or five million dollars according to the exchange rate prevailing at the time of the change of ownership. The new law appropriated the ridiculous sum of thirty million leva, or, at the present exchange rate, \$5,000, to square this account. Beyond this delusive, token concession, no compensation is provided for any category of irretrievable property.

Article 15 of the law limits the maximum payment in cash a Jewish claimant may obtain under any category of restitution and compensation, at 50,000 leva, the real buying value of which is about 80 dollars. For the rest of his claim, the Jewish claimant receives government bonds, bearing no interest and not acceptable for the payment of taxes.

Finally, Article 7 of the new law obligates all recipients of restitution and compensation to turn in five per cent of any amount or value received under such titles, to a "Relief Fund for Needy Jews." The new Patriotic Front government thus recognizes the existence of specific Jewish needs in Bulgaria but sees to it that the burden of their alleviation rests upon Jewish shoulders by compulsion.

Spokesmen of the government claim that the state is in no economic and financial position to do more for the Jewish victims at the present time. This argument is all the more difficult to understand as almost all confiscated Jewish property had gone through official hands. As to its real merits, it is sufficient to note that the state budget for 1944-1945 closed with an ordinary surplus of seven and one half billion, and an extra-ordinary surplus of twenty billion leva, a truly unique achievement in present-day finances.

As everywhere in Eastern Europe, the real reason for the official reluctance to do justice to the crying Jewish needs through proper employment of the only means available—adequate indemnification for Nazi damages—is purely political. Anti-Semitism is growing in Bulgaria as almost everywhere in Eastern Europe; the position of the government is,

from the point of view of popular support, not sufficiently secure, and it is deemed unwise to provoke mass resentment over "concessions" to a small and helpless minority lacking positive political weight. Hence the consistent policy of keeping Jewish indemnification within narrow confines, and the consequent (though not intentional) subjection of the great majority of Jews to continuing privations.

In keeping with these policies, Jewish representatives of the political parties constituting the Patriotic Front are playing an important part in communal life. Along with the defense of official policies, this new Jewish leadership represents the principle that the destinies of Bulgarian Jewry are inseparably linked with those of the people, to the resistance and support of which they owe their existence as the only physically intact Jewish community in Europe. As stated in a telegram addressed to the American Jewish Committee by the Jewish Central Consistory of Bulgaria, "the future and well-being of Bulgarian Jewry are anchored in the new democratic Bulgaria of the Patriotic Front."

D. YUGOSLAVIA

There are only some 11,000 Jews in Yugoslavia, of an original population of approximately 75,000 before the war. In Yugoslavia, the Jews are sharing equally in the grave economic difficulties of the war-ravaged country in which the general population had suffered almost as heavy economic damage as the Jews themselves. Restitution of property is even more strictly conditional upon general reconstruction than in most Eastern European countries, and, therefore, even more difficult.

Most Jews are utterly destitute within a destitute population, and many of them still need shelter and clothing. Early in 1945, the government contributed some funds to Jewish relief but further assistance became impossible because of the general destruction in the country. UNRRA is operating in Yugoslavia on a relatively large scale but its per capita expenditures are much too small to assist materially in the rehabilitation of the people.

A relatively high percentage of the small Jewish population is employed in various public services but they are

also suffering, along with the rest, from the acute shortage of foodstuffs, clothing and medicines.

The trend among Yugoslav Jews towards emigration is considerably weaker than in other communities in Eastern Europe. The majority intend to stay in the country. According to the Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine only some 3,300 Jews wish to emigrate. In general, says the Report, the attitude of Jews towards emigration appears to depend on their political outlook and not on fears of anti-Semitism, of which no evidence exists. The Yugoslav government was the first postwar regime in Europe to promulgate legislation against anti-Semitism. There is rigid enforcement, anti-Semitism appears to be curbed, and discrimination eliminated. Property restitution is, however, lagging at least as far behind as in other countries of Eastern Europe.

E. GREECE

In Greece there are some 10,500 Jews out of an original population of about 75,000; the balance has perished through deportation and extermination. The survivors live in small groups scattered about the country, and there are no large Jewish communities left. Salonika, one of the historic centers of Jewish life, ceased to exist as such; its Jewish population has decreased from 56,000 to 1,800.

Despite UNRRA aid, and systematic relief activities by the Joint Distribution Committee, ninety percent of Greek Jews live an extremely precarious life, and the great majority is dependent on relief. As everywhere in Eastern Europe, all Jewish property was confiscated.

An important feature of the Greek legislation on property restitution is the clause in which the government renounced its claim on property of Jews who died without leaving heirs, and which normally would escheate to the state. This property is said to amount to several million dollars, and, if actually used for the benefit of the surviving Jews, it may substantially alleviate their plight.

Anti-Semitism is not noticeable today. However, the process of property restitution, if carried out effectively, may again complicate relations between Jews and non-Jews.

VIII. PALESTINE

GENERAL REVIEW

By LOTTA LEVENSOHN¹

It was inevitable that, once the war was over, the political issue should overshadow everything else in Palestine. The White Paper promulgated by the British Mandatory Power in May 1939 had been flatly rejected as soon as its contents were known. No other course was possible when an attempt was made to impose upon the Jewish National Home a policy designed to crystallize it with a final quota of 75,000 immigrants and to confine it within the rigid territorial barriers of five per cent of the area of Palestine as far as future settlement was concerned. Not only that, but it was proposed in ten years' time to set up a Palestine State where the Jews would be a permanent minority,—a minority that would grow proportionately smaller from year to year because the Arab birthrate is double that of the Jews and more.

But, when war broke out, the struggle was left in abeyance and the Yishuv became one of His Majesty's Government's most loyal allies. Now that struggle has been resumed with all the greater intensity in view of the plight of the survivors of Nazism and Fascism in the liberated areas of Europe. And now annulment of the White Paper is not enough. Since the Mandatory Administration's policy eventuated in the White Paper after twenty-six years, the time has come for a definitive status wherein the National Home can develop and flourish according to its own potentialities, without artificial restrictions.

The first post-war conference of the World Zionist Organization, which was held in London in August 1945, endorsed the Jewish Agency's request, which had been submitted to the Mandatory Government three months previously, for the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. The basic

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conditions for the State were laid down as full equality for all inhabitants of the country without distinction of religion or race; autonomy for all communities in religious and cultural matters; and official recognition of the Arabic language and the Arab schools.

After months of tense waiting for an official definition of policy, the apprehensions aroused by persistently pessimistic rumors were confirmed when the new Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, made a statement on November 13, 1945. The new policy limited immigration to an insignificant monthly quota of 1,500, and made even that number contingent upon the consent of the Arabs, which was certain to be withheld. But a comprehensive solution of the problem was left to be worked out by an Anglo-American Inquiry Committee which was to "examine political, economic and social conditons in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and settlement . . . and the well-being of the peoples now living therein." Furthermore, the Committee was instructed to examine the position of the Jews in Europe who had been victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution; and, after obtaining the views of competent witnesses and consulting representative Arabs and Jews in Palestine, was to make recommendations to the British and American Governments for *ad interim* handling of the problems as well as for their permanent solution.

The Bevin statement was characterized by the Jewish Agency as tearing the age-old Jewish question out of its historic context and reducing it, in time, to the period of Nazi persecution; in space, to liberated Europe; and in substance to the relief of displaced individuals at a time when outbreaks in Tripoli and elsewhere had shown the position of the Jews in many countries to be more precarious than ever. The attitude of the British Government, added the Agency statement, was such as to pre-judge the findings of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee. But for that attitude, the "more direct" participation of the United States in the solution of the Palestine problem would have been welcomed by the Jews.

Before coming to Palestine the Committee held hearings in Washington and London, and visited many of the liberated European countries in order to investigate the position of

the Jews there. After touring Europe for three weeks, the Committee decided not to submit *ad interim* recommendations because it found the problem of the European Jews and that of Palestine too closely interrelated to permit of half-way measures. In other words, almost every Jew questioned by them had asked to be sent to Palestine and only to Palestine.

The Committee spent three weeks in Palestine (March 7-28). The Jewish case was submitted by the President of the Agency, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, and his associates. The Agency's presentation was supplemented, from various angles, by numerous organizations and individuals.

Despite many forecasts to the contrary, the report of the Committee was unanimous. In view of the urgency of the problem, the Committee had been instructed to submit its report within 120 days. Publication on May 1 came well within the allotted period.

The Yishuv received the Report with mixed feelings. The rejection of the Jewish State was profoundly disappointing to the great majority, but the anti-Biltmore elements solaced themselves with the hope that the "no-Jewish, no-Arab State" dictum might pave the way eventually for a binational government in one form or another.

The recommendation that 100,000 refugees should be admitted to Palestine immediately was received with the utmost appreciation, though it was pointed out that this did no more than touch the fringe of the problem of the refugees. If the Mandatory still lacked the will to implement the provision for immigration, it would remain a dead letter, as under the White Paper. As for other countries of refuge, the Committee itself realized how little could be expected in that direction.

No sooner was the Report published than broad hints were thrown out in the press that it would probably be "still born," though President Truman hastened to welcome the recommendations, and in particular that applying to the admission of 100,000 refugees, which he himself had asked for the previous August. On the very day of publication, the Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Clement Attlee, declared that the 100,000 would not be admitted unless the "illegal armies," Jewish and Arab, were disbanded and their

arms surrendered. It is incomprehensible why the Arabs should be expected to disarm in order to facilitate the immigration of Jews, when they profess to be so strongly opposed to any further immigration. No reaction came from the Arab side on this point, but the Jewish Resistance Movement lost no time in giving an assurance that the peace would be kept for the admission of the 100,000, but that it was impossible to give up arms that had been used in defending Jewish settlements against recurring attacks and were still needed for the protection of the Jewish community. It has since been revealed by two American members of the Committee that it had very carefully considered whether the disbandment of the illegal armies should be made a "precondition" for the entry of 100,000 refugees, but that the proposal had been finally turned down not only because it could not be carried out, but also because it would enormously increase the risk it was intended to minimize. Mr. Attlee could not have been unaware of that discussion when he made his statement in the House of Commons.

On May 16 the British Foreign Office stated that the British Government would announce their attitude on the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee only after they had completed their consultations with the United States Government and heard the views of both Arabs and Jews. The American Government had previously made it known that their own decision would not be taken before the Jews and Arabs had been consulted.

On May 20 the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee were asked by the High Commissioner for Palestine to submit their views not later than June 20 on each of the Inquiry Committee's ten recommendations. Both parties received a similar request from the American Government through its Consul-General in Jerusalem.

At the time of writing the Jewish Agency has not yet submitted its comments, but has announced that it will soon do so. The Arab High Committee has demanded the abrogation of the Mandate, the end of Jewish immigration and land sales to Jews, the dissolution of the Jewish Agency, the establishment of an Arab democratic state in Palestine which will be a member of the Arab League, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Palestine.

A conference of Arab rulers called at the end of May by King Farouk of Egypt issued a communique in which it was asserted that "Palestine is an Arab country, and all Arab countries should struggle to maintain it as such." This assertion is followed by a threat (in the form of a hope) that Britain and the U. S. A. will not compel the Arab world to "retaliate," as this would imperil world peace.

So matters stand at the end of May 1946. On every hand suspicions are being voiced that further pretexts will be found for putting off the final decision. Else, why was there a delay of three weeks in asking the Jews and the Arabs for their views, and why was a whole month allowed for the submission of those views?

The Arab Boycott

On January 1, 1946 the Arab League proclaimed a boycott against "Zionist goods" made in Palestine. Though Jewish shops were cleared of their stocks and Jewish factories were kept working overtime for weeks in advance of that date by Arab customers, the authorities did nothing whatever to forestall the boycott. In fact, when the Chief Secretary was questioned at a press conference on January 2, he declared that as the government had had no official intimation of a boycott, no special action was considered necessary. By January 11, the "official intimation" had been received. The government then issued a communiqué stating its awareness of the action taken by certain States in the Middle East to exclude from their territories imports from Palestine. Since under the Mandate the Administration was responsible for the well-being of all peoples in Palestine, the High Commissioner was consulting "in regard to steps to be taken" with the Colonial Secretary. No steps whatever have been taken up to the end of May, five months after the boycott was proclaimed, though it was obviously designed to undermine the economic well-being of the Yishuv and to render it incapable of absorbing further immigration. The Yishuv has so far taken no steps to institute a counterboycott, preferring government action to its own, if in the right direction. Then, too, certain action can be taken only by the government, since violation of trade treaties is involved.

In Palestine itself the boycott seems to have been more or less reluctantly undertaken. At all events it is not being carried out very vigorously.

Transjordan

With its population of 300,000 (largely composed of Bedouin nomads) in an area about twice as large as that of Western Palestine, Transjordan became a sovereign independent State on May 25, 1946, when the Emir Abdullah was crowned king. The coronation followed the conclusion of a treaty between the United Kingdom and Transjordan whereby the latter became a British military base.

Before the treaty was signed the Jewish Agency made strong representations against the severance from Palestine of Transjordan, which was within the Mandated area though the provisions of the Jewish National Home had so far been withheld from that area. The future of Transjordan, the Agency urged, should be decided within the framework of a settlement for Palestine as a whole, especially since the severance of Transjordan might interfere with the large-scale power and irrigation schemes planned for the Jordan Valley.

Now that Transjordan is an independent State, the Arabs will have seven seats in the United Nations while the Jewish people has not a single one.

Jerusalem Mayoralty

The vexed issue of the Jerusalem Mayoralty is still unsettled. It will be recalled that the issue arose when the Arab councillors dropped out of the municipal council because after the Arab mayor died, the Jewish vice-mayor took over as acting mayor and was continuing in office. They demanded the appointment of an Arab mayor, while the Jews claimed that they were entitled, as a two-thirds majority of the population of the city, to a Jewish mayor. The government then proposed a triple rotating mayoralty, with a Christian, Moslem, and Jew holding office for one-year terms. The Arabs flatly rejected the proposal, while the

Jews accepted it with the modification that the first of the three mayors should be a Jew and that the term be prolonged to two years. Nevertheless, the government dissolved the municipal council on the ground that its proposal had been rejected by both parties, and appointed a commission of five British members in July 1945.

At the same time the Chief Justice, Sir William Fitzgerald, who commands the confidence of all sections of the population, was appointed a one-man committee of inquiry. It was understood that the British commission was a stop-gap, pending the report of the committee. The report, which is known to have been submitted months ago, has not been implemented or even published, but when two members of the municipal commission withdrew, in March, two other Britishers were appointed and also—this was an innovation—a Jewish and an Arab district officer. When pressed to publish the Chief Justice's report, the government replied that the time was not opportune for a consideration of the matter. Demands for early municipal elections were submitted to the government by the Vaad Leumi after the reconstitution of the British commission. In the meantime adequate representation of the Jewish community on the present municipal body was asked for.

Jewish-Arab Relations

The acute political tension in Palestine is hardly reflected at all in the daily contacts between Jews and Arabs. As Moshe Shertok, Head of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency, put it when testifying on the subject before the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee: "The first question that arises is whether the Palestinian Jew and the Palestinian Arab can live together in peace, as neighbors of equal standing, respecting each other. From this point of view the experience of Arab-Jewish relations in the Arab world is irrelevant. Jews in Arab countries are on sufferance. They accept with humility a position of subjection imposed upon them by objective circumstances. This is not the case of the Jews in Palestine... Experience has proved that the Palestinian Jew and the Palestinian Arab are not oil and water which will not mix; they do mix and they get along

well together, and there can be and often is good fellowship between them.

"The second question is whether Jewish growth in Palestine, i.e., their increase in numbers and spread in area precludes such peaceful relations in day-to-day life. Again the answer is, it does not.

"The third question is whether the Jewish influx on the whole, on balance, is detrimental or beneficial to the Arabs as individuals and to the Arab community as a social unit. Here there is an overwhelming balance of evidence to the credit of Jewish development.

"Jewish-Arab relations proceed on two different planes simultaneously. There is the first plane of day-to-day relations in economic and social affairs. There is, secondly, the high political plane, the plane on which the country's ultimate future is being fought out and decided. On the first plane there is a great deal of peaceful collaboration; among orange growers, workers, settlers and villagers, even in municipalities, in mixed cities, when political conflicts do not supervene to complicate matters."

Efforts were being constantly made on the Jewish side, Mr. Shertok pointed out, to foster the study of Arabic and of the Arab world. Arabic is taught in all Jewish secondary schools, but not a single Arab or Government school in Palestine has introduced the teaching of Hebrew. Regular courses are given for the headmen and hospitality officers of the Jewish settlements in order to facilitate intercourse with the Arab villages. A Hebrew magazine is published to acquaint the Jews with developments in the Arab world and a bulletin in Arabic to acquaint the Arabs with events in Jewish life.

An outstanding example of Jewish-Arab collaboration was seen in April 1946, when 20,000 Arab and Jewish government workers carried out a long and successful strike for higher pay and better working conditions in complete unanimity and harmony.

Appreciation of Jewish achievement in Palestine came from an unexpected source when the Emir (now King) Abdullah of Transjordan wrote the following passage in his recently published memoirs: "I was amazed when during my journey from Jenin to Lydda I saw the Jewish settle-

ments. The whole plain from Haifa to Jaffa is in their hands. They built up these sand dunes, extracted water from them, redeemed this deadly solitude, and turned it into a paradise."

New High Commissioner

The resignation of the late Lord Gort, after only a year in office, on grounds of ill health, was met with widespread expressions of sincere regret on the part of the Yishuv. Though the general policy of the Mandatory remained unchanged during his term of office, he enjoyed great personal popularity and was believed to be out of sympathy with the views of the Middle Eastern experts whose advice weighs heavily when policy is laid down for Palestine.

Lord Gort was succeeded by Lt.-Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.C., who served with distinction on the African front in the second world war. The appointment of a soldier to the post of High Commissioner was regarded as an obvious measure in the present situation, but it was recalled that some of the most popular High Commissioners (the late Lord Plumer, Sir Arthur Wauchope, and the late Lord Gort) had been soldiers.

Immigration, Authorized and Unauthorized

At the end of the war in Europe only a few thousand immigration certificates remained from the "final" White Paper quota. The Jewish Agency then applied for 100,000 new certificates, which were required for the most urgent needs of the survivors in the liberated areas. (If granted, this new allocation was to be envisaged as the beginning of the large post-war immigration). The Agency's request was countered with an offer of 1,500 certificates from the loss of the White Paper quota,—an offer that was indignantly refused in the light of the enormous needs.

In December, when not a single certificate remained, the Agency repeated its request for 100,000 certificates. Just then 250 "illegal" immigrants who were caught when landing created a dilemma for the authorities. In previous cases of the kind, the number of certificates required had been deducted from the current quota. But now there was no

quota. The Administration admitted that an "urgent situation" had arisen, but declared that no further permits could be issued unless or until His Majesty's Government decided to continue Jewish immigration during the sessions of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee. Soon afterwards the Palestine Administration asked the Arab Higher Committee and the Arab League to agree, on humanitarian grounds and in the interest of public security, to Jewish immigration at the rate of 1,500 a month during the Inquiry Committee's sessions. The Arabs refused in no uncertain terms, while the Jews felt bitterly outraged that the Arabs should be consulted on this vital matter.

The Government, however, overrode the Arab refusal and on January 30 announced that for "cogent reasons," Jewish immigration would be permitted to continue provisionally at the rate of 1,500 a month. As compared to the pressing need, this was a very slight concession, but it was realized that, nevertheless, a distinct breach had been made in the White Paper policy of making Jewish immigration contingent upon Arab consent. All told, 12,700 authorized Jewish immigrants entered Palestine in 1944-45. Most of the newcomers were survivors from death camps, ex-partisan fighters, men, women and children who had been in hiding, and displaced persons. A certain proportion—not a small one—was constituted of young people trained for the pioneer life and of children transferred by the Youth Aliyah.

In tragic contrast to the orderly routine of the fortunate holders of certificates was the "gate-crashing" of the unauthorized immigrants. Coming in obsolete, barely seaworthy craft of a few hundred tons, they were subject to intolerable crowding and other hardships on the journeys. Some of the groups landed without being caught by the police and military patrols, but this feat became increasingly difficult to accomplish during the year because the coasts, territorial waters, and in fact the whole Eastern Mediterranean were now patrolled by destroyers of the Royal Navy and planes of the R. A. F., all aided by a radar service. The practice of trying to stop the immigrants "at source" led to a crisis when, early in April, a shipload of 1,000 refugees was taken into police custody at the Italian port of Spezia under orders, it was reported, from the Allied Control Com-

mission. The refugees went on a hunger strike and threatened that if an attempt were made to remove them to a camp, they would scuttle the ship and commit mass suicide. They discontinued their hunger strike after five days, when Professor Harold Laski, who was in Italy at the time, promised to intercede on their behalf.

In Palestine the whole Yishuv observed April 14 as a fast day and fifteen of its leading personalities went on an indefinite hunger strike subject to permission to the Spezia refugees to sail for Palestine. Several days later the Jewish Agency was informed that "in view of the special importance attached to the case," it would be permitted to allocate certificates from the next monthly quota for the refugees at Spezia. The hunger strike was then called off, after 101 hours.

Sabotage

The many violent acts of sabotage committed by armed Jewish groups during the past year seem to fall into three categories: protests against the continuance of the White Paper policy; protection for the landing of unauthorized immigrants when interfered with by the police or the military; and raids for arms and money. There would be no point in attempting here to trace the source of the various acts to the country-wide Haganah, or to the two small extremist groups (the National Military Organization and the Stern group).

As an example of sabotage for protest purposes may be cited the blowing up of the Palestine-Egypt railway line in about 100 places on the night of October 31, which was understood to be a warning (the Bevin statement was then expected) that any pronouncement of a policy unfavorable to the Jewish cause would be met with resistance. The next day the Jewish Agency issued a statement repudiating violence as an instrument of the political struggle, but asserting that its capacity to impose restraint was being severely tried by the maintenance of a policy regarded as fatal to the future of the Jews. On November 14, the day after the Bevin statement, serious rioting broke out in Tel

Aviv, though the Yishuv as a whole was observing a day of fasting and prayer that the "evil decree" might be averted.

On December 27, the police headquarters in the heart of Jerusalem was almost wrecked by a series of heavy explosions, which involved a number of casualties. The next morning, when David Ben Gurion and Moshe Shertok, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and Head of its Political Department, respectively, were summoned by the High Commissioner, they dissociated the Agency completely from the murderous attacks and expressed their profound sorrow at the loss of life incurred. But, they insisted, it was difficult to appeal to the Yishuv to observe the law at a time when the Mandatory was consistently violating the law of the country embodied in the Palestine Mandate. The Anglo-American Inquiry Committee later made the following comment on that statement: "We recognize that until comparatively recently efforts were made by the Jewish Agency to curb attacks; we regret that these efforts appear to have ceased."

Among the measures taken to ensure the landing of unauthorized immigrants by sabotage were the following: blowing up of coastguard stations that had been built for the express purpose of intercepting "illegals"; the burning of many military planes in several airfields to prevent them from shadowing certain ships expected at the time; and attacks upon the radar station which kept the coastal patrols informed of the movements of the refugees' craft.

Efforts on the part of Jewish settlements to shield or shelter unauthorized immigrants gave rise to serious clashes. For example, in October 1945 several settlers were injured while trying to break through a police cordon at Kfar Giladi in Upper Galilee, where some 50 Jews had taken shelter after eluding the frontier patrols of the Lebanon. Another serious incident occurred when over 200 immigrants at the Athlit Clearance Camp were released by night by a party of armed Jews because it was understood that all or some of them were to be deported. While they were leading the refugees through the hills to Jewish settlements, there was a clash because police patrols tried to interfere.

Late in November, when two coastguard stations were blown up, attempts to trace the perpetrators were made by

a force of some ten to fifteen thousand troops, equipped with tanks and planes, who surrounded three Jewish settlements in the coastal plain. Thousands of men, women and children from the whole countryside thronged to the aid of the besieged villages to help in any way they could. At Givath Haim, when the oncoming crowd (all unarmed) disobeyed the order to halt outside the settlement, the troops opened fire. Seven young people, including a Youth Aliyah girl, fell dead, and some seventy-five others were wounded. Official communiqués alleged that the troops had opened fire only after they had been shot at. This allegation was vigorously refuted by the settlers of Givath Haim, who insisted that the crowd had not even carried sticks, and pointed out that there had been no casualties among the troops.

When the *S. S. Wingate* was expected to land some refugees on the beach near Tel Aviv last March, four young Jews were killed in an attack upon a mobile police unit so as to prevent it from intercepting the refugees. The next day the funeral of the four boys was turned into a great public demonstration in Tel Aviv. Fifty thousand people marched in a heavy downpour in the procession, which was headed by the Chairman of the Vaad Leumi, representatives of the Chief Rabbinate, the Jewish Labor Federation, and other important public bodies.

Attempts to secure money and arms by violence took the form of raids upon military camps and installations, robbery of bank messengers carrying payrolls, holdup of a train known to carry Government funds, etc. The most recent of such incidents occurred one night in May when a military camp was raided for arms by terrorists. Seven British soldiers were shot dead in their beds. This was denounced everywhere in the Yishuv as an unpardonable outrage. Several nights after the raid on the camp British troops broke into the villages of Nathanya and Beer Tuvia in reprisal, injuring civilians and damaging property. The authorities apologized for their behavior but declared that they had hitherto shown much forbearance.

The steps taken by the authorities to deal with acts of sabotage at times took forms that were the equivalent of collective punishment. Prolonged curfews of two weeks or

more inflicted serious hardships on whole communities, disrupting business, transport, social activities and cultural life. Suspects were taken into custody by the hundred and held for months without trial. Some were deported this year, as in other years, to Eritrea, though it had been ruled by the supreme court that deportation of Palestinian citizens was not legal. Emergency Defense Regulations were enacted of such severity that they were characterized by the Jewish Bar Association of Palestine as depriving the public of the fundamental rights of human beings.

Land

During the past year the restrictive land ordinances were applied with greater rigor than ever. In the zone where land may be bought subject to the approval of the High Commissioner, all applications were refused, even those supported by owners eager to sell. In the small unrestricted zone, which is the most densely settled in the country, prices rose higher and higher.

Despite all these handicaps, however, the Jewish National Fund was able to acquire 65,000 dunams, bringing its total holdings up to 813,000 dunams, or 51% of all the Jewish land in the country (1,765,000 dunams). Though the Jews form 32% of the population, they own only 6.7% of the 26,200,000 dunams of the whole area of Palestine.

A new Arab association designed to prevent sales of land to Jews was organized in 1945. This is a rival to the older Umma Fund, which was founded several years ago, and claims to have thwarted several large sales of land to Jews and to have bought 56,000 dunams that would otherwise have fallen into Jewish hands.

Agricultural Settlement

Between October 1945 and May 1946 nine new agricultural settlements were founded in Upper Galilee, the Plain of Sharon, and the Jerusalem hills, making a total of over 300, of which about two-thirds are situated on Jewish National Fund land. Some of the new points were founded by or for returning veterans and refugees. Large-scale plans

have been drawn up for the settlement of ex-servicemen and women as well as of refugees.

In connection with the cultivation of Jewish land an incident occurred at the end of February which is unprecedented in the history of Jewish colonization in Palestine. A group of twenty-four men in the new settlement of Birya in Upper Galilee were arrested en masse on suspicion of having fired at an Arab Legion camp in the neighborhood. The military occupied the compound, but nothing was done to keep the farm going. Several nights later, the roads being under curfew, 4,000 settlers and young people from the cities marched through the mountains in a storm in order to reach Birya at dawn. A camp was set up bearing streamers in English and Hebrew to the effect that their mission was work and peace. Saplings that had been uprooted were replanted, and other farm work was begun by a group of twenty left to carry on. Though the authorities had at first raised no objections, the occupation group was forcibly removed later in the day by the military. The mass trek to Birya was then repeated and another occupation group placed in charge of the farm. This time permission was given them to remain. The military occupation lasted three months. The original settlers, all very young men, were sentenced to prison terms when they admitted ownership of caches of arms found in their neighborhood, but pleaded that the weapons were intended for self-defense in an exposed area where Jewish villages had often been attacked.

Economic Developments

In presenting the report of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, Ltd. for 1945, the Chairman of its Board of Directors, Mr. L. Braudo, stated that the reconversion of Palestinian industry to a peacetime basis had been achieved more rapidly and efficiently than had been expected. Imports had been stimulated by the gradual removal of restrictions and the increasing quantities of supplies available. The rehabilitation of the citrus groves was progressing. Mixed farming continued to expand. Not only was there no unemployment in Palestine, but there was definitely a shortage of hands. But wage and price levels were still high, and the adjustment of

local prices to world levels was proceeding more slowly than had been anticipated. The economy of Palestine, however, was so resilient that the difficulties would no doubt be overcome before long.

The Anglo-Palestine Bank, which is the largest Jewish bank in Palestine, had a net profit of LP.152,000 in 1945, and increased its annual dividend from 5% to 6%. Loans and advances were doubled in 1945, according to the report.

In January 1946 about LP.90,000,000 worth of demand and time deposits were being held by the banks and credit cooperatives, an advance of LP.11,000,000 over the previous half-year, and an all-time record. (These figures are taken from the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics of the Palestine Government for April 1946).

In the second half of 1945 about LP.6,580,000 of Jewish capital was brought into Palestine. A considerable part of this sum was in public funds, which can and do take greater risks for the development of the country than private capital.

In the course of the year which ended on September 30, 1945, the Jewish Agency and its chief financial organ, Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund), spent a total of LP.3,874,478 on a variety of purposes connected with the developments of the Jewish National Home. The bulk of the disbursements, LP.2,615,000, went for immigration and agricultural settlement (including provision for 12,881 immigrants and the establishment of ten new settlements, together with various loans and grants). Assistance to refugees involved an expenditure of LP.882,401 for such items as rescue and relief, training before coming to Palestine and immigrants' hostels. For the Agency's Political Department, auxiliary police, aid to soldiers and their families, recruiting, and grants to religious institutions, the expenditure amounted to LP.958,812. Over LP.250,000 was spent on housing, including LP.188,559 for loans and investments for accommodations for new immigrants. The educational system of the Yishuv received a grant of LP.116,760.

When the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last summer, the announcement was made that the Fund had collected over LP.18,000,000, of which 46% came from the United States. About two-thirds of the amount was spent on immigration

and settlement, and the remaining third on education, health and social services, political activities, religious needs and security arrangements.

The semi-official *Palestine Economic Review* reports the Jewish factories to be fully employed in May 1946 despite the Arab boycott, and as working on numerous overseas orders. Considerable quantities of Jewish goods were percolating through to Arab countries which officially were trying hard to keep them out.

Numerous contacts were made for the resumption of trade relations with foreign countries, and Palestine was visited by delegations of Jewish business men from Britain, the United States and other countries wishing to establish closer commercial ties with the Yishuv.

Palestine is on the eve of an industrial revolution, according to the well-informed *Palestine and Middle East*. Its factories will soon be re-equipped with new machinery, and new buildings are planned for more efficient production. Industrial areas will be developed where complementary industries will be grouped together. An investment of over LP.2,000,000 is expected to be made in industrial plants during the coming year, with new factories covering about 100,000 square meters. Striking developments are expected when the Palestine Rayon Company establishes its plant with a capital of LP.1,750,000, which will be financed equally by American Jewish interests and Jewish industrialists in Palestine and Egypt. With the arrival of many thousands of spindles ordered in the U. S. and England, the production of cotton yarn will be speeded up very considerably.

One of the major difficulties in the reconversion of industry to a peacetime footing has been the shortage of manpower. The shortage is most keenly felt in the building industry, and that just at a time where there is an acute shortage of housing. Though wages are very high, construction is expanding rapidly.

In 1945 exports from Palestine were valued at LP.20,400,000 as compared to LP.14,600,000 in 1944, an increase of 39%. The largest items were LP.6,500,000 for refined oil products, nearly LP.6,000,000 for diamonds, over LP.2,000,000 for citrus fruits, about LP.1,500,000 for potash, phosphates, chemical fertilizers and other chemicals, and

LP.1,000,000 for fashion goods and wearing apparel generally. Imports were increased by about 12%: from LP.36,000,000 to LP.40,700,000. It is believed that the adverse trade balance will be somewhat alleviated by next season's citrus exports, which are estimated at 10,000,000 cases, or double the figure for 1945-46.

A recent statistical report issued by the Histadruth (General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine) shows that out of a total body of Jewish laborers of 152,000, 113,000 were affiliated with the Histadruth at the beginning of 1945. At that time the Histadruth operated 185 industrial units. In the course of 1945 several large factories were added to its industrial sector, while some of its other enterprises were enlarged. Solel Boneh, the public works department, Tenuvah, the agricultural marketing cooperative, and Hamashbir, the central purchasing and sales cooperative, of the Histadruth, operated on an increasingly large scale.

Peace has not brought any appreciable reduction in the cost of living, which is from 250% to 300% above the pre-war levels. Wages and salaries were still tending upward in the early summer of 1946, but real earnings remained far behind nominal earnings owing to the high prices of essential commodities.

Plans are being drawn up for a Jewish mercantile marine to carry passengers and freight. (Very few craft remain from the pre-war Jewish shipping, most of which was lost in war operations). The Jewish Agency and the Histadruth have jointly formed the Tsim Palestine Navigation Company with a registered share capital of LP.500,000 which will cooperate with private interests.

A deep-sea harbor is being planned for the port of Tel Aviv, which was reopened after the war only in November last.

About 1,500 Jews are engaged in fishing, shipping, shipping repairs and as dock workers.

Fisheries have become an important source of income. Last year's Jewish catch was valued at LP.600,000. About two-thirds of the catch came from artificial ponds in some of the newer settlements where carp are bred. During the past winter great numbers of the carp died from a mysterious disease, and almost half of the 8,000 dunams of pond area had to be dried out. The economic stability of the settle-

ments involved was seriously threatened, but Hebrew University scientists were fortunately able to trace the source of the disease and to indicate an efficacious remedy.

If a scheme proposed by the Government Department of Civil Aviation is implemented, the two Jewish aviation companies, which were pioneers in this field in Palestine, will be absorbed into a company controlled or operated by the government. The Arab aviation company, which was incorporated about a year ago, but has never done any flying, is to be included in the scheme.

Education

At the suggestion of the Vaad Leumi, a Jewish Education Commission was sent to Palestine in October 1945 by the British Colonial Office. Composed of five members, the Commission was headed by Sir Arnold McNair, a noted educationalist and vice-chancellor of the University of Liverpool. There was one Jewish member, Sir Leon Simon, a leading English Zionist and Hebrew scholar. Over two months were spent on the inquiry, during which the Commission gave close study to the legal status of the Jewish educational system in the light of the Jewish demands for greater autonomy in this sphere. The Commission also studied the financial position, which is difficult because the government grant amounts to only 20% of the whole cost of maintenance, and the status of the teachers. The unusual structure of the system, with its three-party (General Zionists, Labor and Mizrachi) set-up came in for a good deal of investigation and analysis.

In 1944-45 there were over 80,000 pupils in the Jewish school system, which comprises 65 institutions. Owing to the stoppage of immigration the shortage of teachers was so acute that senior students were taken out of the teachers' colleges and sent to the classrooms.

Plans for the establishment of an undergraduate medical school in the University-Hadassah Medical Centre in Jerusalem were drawn up during the past year, and a joint campaign was launched for \$4,000,000 by Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America and the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

A French pavilion is to be built at the Hebrew University with a grant of about \$100,000 received from the French Government, which has maintained the University's Department of French Civilization since 1938.

The University was invited to send a representative to the new Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies (an official body). Professor Norman Bentwich, who holds the Weizmann Chair of International Relations at the University, was delegated for the purpose.

Cultural Activities

In the year 1944-45, 870 Hebrew books were published in Palestine, making a total since 1940 of 3,122. Original poetry looms large among the belles-lettres, and new poets frequently come to the fore. More and more scientific books were published in recent years as the requisite Hebrew terminology was developed, for sciences like medicine, physics, chemistry, meteorology, navigation and geology.

Among the outstanding publications of the past year were the thirteenth volume of Ben Jehuda's monumental dictionary; the first volume of a report on the excavations at Beth She'arim, once the seat of the Sanhedrin, where a remarkable Jewish necropolis was discovered in 1939; and a Hebrew translation from the English original of *Chaim Weizmann: Builder of Zion, Statesman and Scientist*, edited by M. W. Weisgal in honor of Dr. Weizmann's seventieth birthday.

Many Hebrew translations were made from English originals, and also from the German and the Russian. Translations from the English have taken the lead since the beginning of the war.

The Palestine Symphony Orchestra had the benefit of a number of distinguished guest conductors and artists during the 1945-46 season, the most prominent of whom were the Italian conductor Molinari and the French pianist Loyonnet.

Developed by a group of young musicians during the past five years, the Palestine Folk Opera this year was greatly aided and stimulated by the American singer, Edis de Phillippe, who spent six months with them. Very successful performances, with Mme. de Phillippe participating, were given of *The Bartered Bride* and *La Bohème*.

A notable event of the season was a festival of classical music given at Kibbutz Afikim by the Jordan Valley Symphony Orchestra, which is composed of farmers, chauffeurs, teachers, and other settlers.

Shakespeare was much in evidence on the Hebrew stage during the past year. *Hamlet* in the poet Shlonsky's translation was performed by the Habima with sensational success for the first time in May, Finkel winning high praise for his interpretation of the title role. Habima also gave the première of Gogol's *Marriages* this year.

The labor troupe, Ohel, presented *The Merry Wives of Windsor* in a Hebrew performance that enjoyed very favorable criticism. Ohel also produced Shaw's *Doctor's Dilemma* as a new feature in its repertoire.

Art exhibitions were as numerous and varied as ever this year. At an all-Palestine exhibition held in Tel Aviv over 100 local painters and sculptors were represented. The Association of Painters and Sculptors is planning to build a center of its own in Tel Aviv.

The New Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts celebrated its tenth anniversary with an impressive exhibit of drawings, sculptures, metal work, graphic arts, photography, textiles and embroideries.

The Palestine Broadcasting Service, which was largely expanded under its new director, the Hon. Edwin Samuel, also celebrated its tenth anniversary this year. It is a fact worth noting that out of 60,000 receiving sets in Palestine, 45,000 are owned by Jews.

Health

With the end of the war large health projects were initiated in which provision for the care of new immigrants and tubercular cases was very marked.

The Rothschild-Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem built a new wing with 70 beds for new immigrants. The Immigrant Medical Service is being reorganized and enlarged in view of imminent needs. An agreement was recently arrived at between the Jewish Agency and the

Hadassah Medical Organization, whereby Hadassah took over the administrative responsibility for the Service, and each party will contribute half of the annual budget, which for the coming year will amount to LP.40,000.

In view of the nursing shortage Hadassah will soon build an annex to the Henrietta Szold School of Nursing on Mount Scopus for 75 additional nurses. New nurses' training schools were opened in 1945 by Kuppath Holim (Workers Sick Fund) and by the Municipal-Hadassah Hospital of Tel Aviv.

Large-scale provision will finally be made for the hospitalization of tubercular patients, whose number has greatly increased with the refugee immigration. Hadassah will build a 200-bed tuberculosis hospital on Mount Scopus, and another 200-bed hospital will be built by Kuppath Holim and the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Palestine near a village in the coastal plain. Hadassah is also to inaugurate mass tuberculosis screening tests, for which four mobile X-ray units will be sent from America.

Last November a district health center for Jews and Arabs was opened at Kibbutz Amir in the malarial Huleh area by Hadassah and Kuppath Holim. The center is dedicated to the memory of the late Professor I. J. Kligler, who was Palestine's foremost malaria expert.

Social Service

The network of varied activities conducted by the Social Service Department of the Vaad Leumi in 1944-45 included nearly fifty local social service bureaus in the towns and villages. The Department's budget for central activities amounted to LP.160,000, of which LP.67,200 was contributed by the Government for relief and child feeding. The Vaad Leumi-Hadassah Child Feeding Scheme was extended to nearly 29,000 children at a cost of about LP.250,000, of which half was covered by the payments of the parents.

The Training School for Social Workers commemorated its tenth anniversary with a large conference to discuss the various problems in this field, many of them unique owing to special Palestinian conditions.

Women's International Zionist Organization

Meeting in Tel Aviv last November, the World Executive of WIZO, the Women's International Zionist Organization, adopted a budget of LP.380,000 for 1945-46 for agricultural and other vocational training for women, child welfare, rehabilitation of ex-service women and adjustment of refugees. A special building budget of LP.320,000 was approved for a children's village, hostels for women immigrants, and new housing for WIZO institutions.

The cornerstone for new and larger premises for the WIZO Baby Home was laid on December 13 in the Beth Hakerem suburb of Jerusalem by Mrs. Miriam Sacher of London, a veteran WIZO leader. The Home, to which a training school for children's nurses will be attached, will shelter 250 infants.

In retrospect it appears that, though conditions were unsettled, the Yishuv in this year as in every other, proceeded with its work and its plans as though the political problem of Palestine could not be solved otherwise than satisfactorily to its vital interests. There was no sign of a "wait and see" attitude in any sphere of activity, whether it was agriculture, industry, construction, transport, health, social service, education, or cultural aims. Expansion was envisaged for future as well as for present needs. The Anglo-American Inquiry Committee caught something of the prevailing spirit when it said: "The National Home is there. Its roots are deep in the soil of Palestine. It cannot be argued out of existence; neither can the achievements of its pioneers."

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

By HENRY W. LEVY¹

THE publication of the Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on April 30, 1946 was the beginning of a new chapter in the long history of efforts to establish in Palestine a Jewish National Home. The present chapter begins with the ending of World War II, the liberation of some half million Jews in Europe, the findings of Earl Harrison and the request to Prime Minister Attlee by President Truman that 100,000 displaced Jews be allowed to enter Palestine at the earliest possible moment.

With the end of the war in Europe, and the liberation of the comparatively few Jews who survived Nazism, the Jewish Agency for Palestine again presented its demands to the British government for unrestricted immigration to Palestine and the establishment of a Jewish state. Although the great majority of the displaced Jews expressed a desire to go to Palestine, only one thousand immigration certificates remained under the White Paper quota. With no other apparent immigration possibility, and the world's humanitarian instincts stirred by the long suffering of the European Jews, public opinion—with the exception of the Arabs—was most favorable.

On August 16, at a press conference, President Truman revealed that at the Big Three conference at Potsdam he had discussed with British—but not Russian—leaders the question of Palestine and had advocated free and open settlement of Palestine, in effect an American dissent against the British White Paper. It was the first break in the "military expediency" explanation that the State Department had used during the war whenever it was approached on the subject of Palestine. To this American policy, the Arabs threatened a "holy war" if Jewish immigration was opened.

¹ Publicity Director, Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

On September 29, President Truman released the Earl Harrison report on the displaced Jews of Europe, a report that had been lying on his desk for quite some time. Along with it, he released the text of a letter written to General Eisenhower on August 30, which revealed that the President had written to Prime Minister Attlee asking Britain to open the doors of Palestine to 100,000 displaced Jews in the occupied zone, an action also urged by Earl Harrison in his report. On the same day, the President met separately with committees from both the American Jewish Committee and the Zionist Emergency Council on the subject of Palestine immigration. The Zionists declined to tell reporters what had transpired at the meeting which had been arranged for the day prior to a monster mass meeting on Palestine in New York at Madison Square Garden. The Committee delegation, urging that political considerations of Zionism not be considered at the moment, said that "the tragic events of the summer" have sharply accented the absolute need for opening the doors of Palestine to substantial further immigration. The mass meeting praised President Truman for his letters to Prime Minister Attlee and informed the British Prime Minister that "unless you act quickly and justly, an irreparable damage will be done to Britain's name and prestige in the world."

On October 18, President Truman revealed to the press that his request for Jewish immigration to Palestine was not acceptable to Prime Minister Attlee, but that the matter was still under consideration by the British government. On October 31, the President said he was still exchanging messages with Mr. Attlee. At the same time there came rumors from London of a joint Anglo-American investigation of Palestine that was finally announced on November 13 when President Truman stated that the United States had accepted Great Britain's proposal to participate in naming an Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry to investigate the situation of European Jewry, and to review the Palestine problem in the light of the investigation.

In accepting the British invitation for a joint committee on November 13, the President expressed his hope of "find-

ing a solution which will be both human and just The situation faced by displaced Jews during the coming winter allows no delay in this matter."

Appointment of Committee

In announcing the joint committee in England, Foreign Secretary Bevin outlined the terms of reference of the Inquiry Committee as follows:

To examine political, economic and social conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and settlement therein and the well-being of the peoples now living therein.

To examine the position of the Jews in those countries in Europe where they have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution, and the practical measures taken in those countries to enable them to live free from discrimination and oppression and to make estimates of those who wish or will be impelled by their conditions to migrate to Palestine or other countries outside Europe.

To hear the views of competent witnesses and to consult representative Arabs and Jews on the problems of Palestine, and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States for ad interim handling of these problems as well as for their permanent solution.

To make such other recommendations to His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States as may be necessary to meet the immediate needs by remedial action in the European countries in question or by the provision of facilities for emigration to and settlement in countries outside Europe.

On the basis of his statement in the House of Commons, and in his press interview, Bevin was charged with prejudging the issue. Jewish reaction was particularly bitter to his statement that Britain never undertook to establish a

Jewish state but did undertake to establish a Jewish home, and to these words: "I am very anxious that Jews shall not in Europe overemphasize their racial position. I want the suppression of racial warfare, and therefore if the Jews, with all their sufferings, want to get too much at the head of the queue you have the danger of another anti-Semitic reaction through it all."

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency, attacked the British policy as a repudiation of Great Britain's pledge to the Jewish people and condemned Secretary Bevin for his remarks about Jews getting at the head of the queue, and for drawing a distinction between a Jewish state and a Jewish home.

David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, charged Secretary Bevin with prejudging the issues. The Board of Deputies of British Jews expressed disappointment, while the Anglo-Jewish Association, although expressing regret that the statement fell short of promising the "speedy drastic action" required, at the same time conveyed its appreciation to the Government for its endeavors. The British Zionist Federation adopted a resolution scoring the British failure to abrogate the White Paper, and stated that it would not acquiesce in a policy which "submits the Jewish national home to racial discrimination."

The British press generally expressed approval of Bevin's statement and of the creation of an Anglo-American Inquiry Committee, although some newspapers expressed doubts on the possibility of helping displaced Jews, pointing out that their need is immediate and that the inquiry procedure would entail delay.

Leading American newspapers questioned the need for an investigation, pointing out that under the new British policy the average European Jew's chance of getting to Palestine would be slight, and interpreted the new policy as a blow to Zionist aspirations. The American Zionist Emergency Council charged that the United States had fallen into a "carefully prepared trap" by accepting the British proposal, and criticized President Truman for receding from his original position. The World Jewish Congress took exception to Secretary Bevin for drawing a distinction between Jews and

Zionists, emphasizing that the Jewish Agency has the support of all Jews. The Zionist Organization of America, at its convention in Atlantic City, Nov. 16-20, issued a declaration accusing the British Labor Government of violation of its own party pledges, charged that they were attempting to reduce Jewish Palestine to "another ghetto," and called upon the U. S. Government to insist upon the immediate entry of 100,000 Jews into Palestine and to repudiate the White Paper as delay would mean "doom" for these people. The American Council for Judaism endorsed the joint Anglo-American program, as well as Secretary Bevin's statement.

In Palestine, the new policy was sharply criticized by all segments of the Yishuv and the Hebrew press. A policy of non-cooperation with the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee on Palestine was announced, on November 30, by the World Mizrahi Organization, which at the same time asked for the resignation of Dr. Chaim Weizmann as head of the Jewish Agency, in protest against the new British policy.

On November 28, Secretary of State Byrnes announced that the Committee of Inquiry would be instructed to report within 120 days of the inception of its hearings. On the following day, President Truman announced that, in view of the new development, he no longer favored the passage of the pro-Palestine Wagner-Taft resolution in the U. S. Congress, a resolution nevertheless passed by the Senate on December 17, and the House on December 19.

On December 4, President Truman restated his stand on Palestine. He declared that although he now opposed establishment of a Jewish state, or any other sovereign state based on "religion, race or creed," he favored creation of a "democratic state" in Palestine, and still favored large scale immigration of European Jews to Palestine. The President's change of position was condemned by the Zionist Emergency Council, by the Jewish press and by the American Jewish Conference which charged him with retreating from the Democratic party's pledges.

President Truman named a six-member group on December 10 to represent the United States on the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, including Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson of Houston, Texas, chairman; Frank Aydelotte, director of the Institute for Advanced

Study at Princeton and former president of Swarthmore College; Frank W. Buxton, editor of the Boston *Herald*; O. Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina; James G. McDonald, former chairman of the Foreign Policy Association and High Commissioner of German Refugees for the League of Nations; and William Phillips, former Undersecretary of State and former Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Gardner was replaced on December 19 by Bartley C. Crum of San Francisco, formerly campaign manager for Wendell Willkie and head of the "Republicans for Roosevelt" in 1944. British appointees announced by Secretary Bevin included: Sir John E. Singleton, judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, chairman of the British delegation; Wilfred P. Crick, economic adviser of the Midland Bank; Richard S. Crossman, Labor member of Parliament and former assistant editor of the *New Statesman and Nation*; Sir Frederick Leggett, former deputy secretary of the Ministry of Labor and National Services; Maj. Reginald Manningham-Buller, Conservative member of Parliament, and Lord Morrison (Robert Creigmyle), Labor member of Parliament. The chairmanship of the Committee was to rotate between the British and American chairmen.

The Jewish Agency, at an extraordinary meeting of its full executive, including members from Great Britain and the United States, convened December 2 in Jerusalem, declared and reaffirmed its "uncompromising opposition to the White Paper policy whether in its original or in any other modified form." The Agency charged that the Bevin statement maintains the White Paper which "was condemned by a competent international authority as a violation of the Palestine mandate and repudiated by the British Labor Party as a breach of faith." Contending that it limits Jewish immigration into Palestine for an indefinite period and provides for consultation with "parties which have no lawful competence in the matter and which have pledged themselves to oppose any Jewish immigration," the Agency condemned the new policy as "irreconcilable" with the Balfour Declaration and the obligations imposed on the British Government by the mandate. Insisting that every Jew "impelled by material or spiritual urge to settle in Palestine" may do so

"as of right," the Agency emphasized that the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine is compatible with "the full protection and the promotion of the interests of its Arab inhabitants and with the development of friendly relations with neighboring states."

The proposed Anglo-American investigation was condemned as "unjustified" by the Arab League which contended that the Arab right to Palestine and the desire of the Palestine Arabs for self-determination and independence was beyond question. Welcoming Mr. Bevin's assurances that the Arabs would be consulted on Palestine and for the distinction he drew between Zionists and Jews, the League insisted that with the halting of persecution of Jews in Europe, there was no reason for further admission of Jews to Palestine. The Palestine Arab Higher Committee took a more extreme stand, not only declaring that there was no necessity for an inquiry but demanding that the policy which determined it be withdrawn.

Hearings in Washington

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine held its Washington hearings January 7-14. Principal witnesses and a digest of their testimony follows:

Earl G. Harrison, American representative on the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees who studied the position of the displaced Jews in Europe as special representative of President Truman, testified that the main solution for the Jewish survivors in the displaced persons camps lies in their quick repatriation to Palestine. He charged the Intergovernmental Committee with doing as little as possible to resettle displaced persons.

Dr. Joseph Schwartz, European director of the J. D. C., declared that the great majority of the displaced Jews in Germany and Austria must be removed at once and warned of rapidly growing demoralization if they are not evacuated. The only country which has offered quick opportunity for removal, he stated, was Palestine.

The official Zionist case was presented by Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council and Emanuel Neumann, vice-president of the Zion-

ist Organization of America, both of whom emphasized the political rights of the Jews to Palestine and the urgent need for mass admission of Jews from Europe. Dr. Wise underscored that the Jews are asking for 10,000 square miles in Palestine as compared with millions of square miles held by the Arab states. The Christian world, he declared, which permitted six million Jews to perish, owes the Jews a great measure of reparation.

Dr. Neumann attacking the "philanthropic" approach to the Palestine problem, declared the fundamental question to be whether the established rights of the Jewish people with respect to Palestine shall be honored. If they are, the refugee problem can be solved; if not, it remains "hopelessly insoluble," he said. He proposed—as an interim measure—the establishment of an international commission, backed by the United Nations Organization, for early large scale transfer of Jews to Palestine.

Henry Monsky, co-chairman of the American Jewish Conference, called for abrogation of the White Paper and proposed a four-point program: immediate announcement by the responsible powers of their intention to reconstruct Palestine as a "free and democratic Jewish commonwealth"; immediate abrogation of restrictions on free Jewish immigration and land purchase; vesting the Jewish Agency with full authority over immigration into Palestine and with necessary powers to upbuild the country; extension to the Agency of facilities on an intergovernmental basis to expedite large scale Jewish immigration and settlement.

Robert Szold, vice-president of the Zionist Organization of America, testified that American Jews had invested a total of \$155,000,000 in Palestine. Given proper political conditions, he said, Palestine faces a period of tremendous economic development with production for world markets.

Hayim Greenberg, leader of the American Labor Zionists, emphasized that the Histadruth, unlike most other workers organizations, would welcome an unrestricted movement of Jewish immigrants and stressed that no political entity is contemplated in which any fragment of the population of Palestine would be subjected to disabilities.

Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American

Jewish Committee, pointing out the plight of the displaced Jews, urged the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, as recommended by President Truman. Opposing the White Paper, he emphasized its inadmissibility on the grounds: "One of the great vices in that White Paper was not that it forbade immigration into Palestine, or land acquisition; it forbade Jewish immigration and land acquisition." In line with a memorandum submitted by the American Jewish Committee, Judge Proskauer urged the Inquiry Committee to recommend the recognition of the validity of the principles of the Balfour Declaration; and to recommend establishment of a United Nations trusteeship over Palestine for the purpose of "safeguarding the Jewish settlement in and Jewish immigration into Palestine, as well as to help in preparing Palestine to become a self governing independent and democratic commonwealth."

Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council for Judaism, opposed the demand of the Zionists for a Jewish state as well as the recommendation of other groups for large scale immigration. He asked that each of the United Nations accept a number of the total of those desiring to emigrate and that the United States admit up to the number of immigrants that were prevented from coming because of the war. He declared that Palestine would not answer the immediate needs of the Jews who desire to emigrate from Europe even if the "complex political problems were solved."

Professor Albert Einstein testified against a Jewish state, but urged that the bulk of the Jewish refugees in Europe be brought to Palestine. He charged Britain with violating the basic responsibilities undertaken in the Balfour Declaration, and stated that the administration of Palestine should be international. Difficulties between Jews and Arabs, he charged, were largely artificially created by the British whose colonial policy he alleged to be based on the principle of "divide and rule." In reply to questioning, Dr. Einstein stated that Arabs would not resist Jewish immigration if they were not incited.

Professor Philip Hitti and Dr. Khalil Totah of the Institute of Arab American Affairs maintained that Arabs fear Zionist aims and that Zionism has prevented the granting of demo-

cratic government in Palestine. A member of the British delegation replied to Dr. Totah's threat of Arab cooperation with other powers, if not satisfied by the British, as blackmail. Dr. Hitti declared that Arabs would never agree to establishment of a Jewish commonwealth and that the Zionist point of view could only be imposed on the Arabs by force. Asked if the conception of a Jewish state disappeared, whether the Arabs would oppose "the great humanitarian purpose of aiding refugees from Europe" and if the Arabs would extend a generous reception to the 100,000 displaced Jews, Prof. Hitti termed the question "hypothetical" and declared so much emotion had been stirred up, blood spilled and tension created, that "no matter how much you tell the Arabs you cannot override that background." Asked what the Arabs would consider evidence of Zionist surrender of their political ambitions in Palestine, Hitti replied, if they declared themselves as willing to be citizens of a democratic state based on the existing population with allowance for natural reproduction.

Robert Nathan, economist who conducted an economic survey in Palestine for the American Palestine Institute, claimed that Palestine can absorb 615,000 to 1,125,000 displaced Jews within the next ten years, 100,000 of them almost immediately. He attacked present governmental policy in Palestine and the lack of aggressive promotion of the country's economic life. Dr. Frank Notestein, director of the Office of Population Research at Princeton University, contradicted Nathan's claim that Palestine could absorb an immigration of 1,125,000. Stating that the Jewish "rate of fertility" is the lowest in the world, the Arab the highest, he attributed the high Arab population partly to Jewish health measures which have caused a drop in Arab mortality.

Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, testified that Palestine needs a larger population for a constructive effort from which both Jews and Arabs would benefit. Through application of modern technology, he stated, the Jewish colonies in Palestine increased their productivity per acre and per man, thus enlarging the world food supply and improving standards throughout the Middle East.

Dr. Abel Wohlman, professor of sanitary engineering at

Johns Hopkins University and chairman of the Palestine Economic Board, stated that the present 100,000 irrigated acres in Palestine, could, through the Jordan Valley Authority, be increased by 650,000 acres at a cost of less than \$200,000,000.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, representing the Christian Council on Palestine, said that Jews have a logical right to a homeland in Palestine. Emphasizing that the Jews are the only ethnic minority without a homeland, he declared that non-Jews should try to understand the increased impulse of Jews toward the security of a national home. He favored a Palestine state with a Jewish majority and maintained that a bi-national state could not exist without friction.

Hearings in London

The Anglo-American Committee held its London hearings from January 25 to February 1. Principal witnesses and their testimony follow:

Prof. Selig Brodetsky, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, recommended that the Committee immediately issue an interim recommendation that all displaced Jews who wish to go to Palestine be assisted to do so and that a broader policy on Palestine be defined later. He asked that 1,000,000 Jews be admitted within the next ten years to create a numerical majority necessary for a Jewish state.

Leonard Stein, president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, stressed that Palestine is the only place to which Jews from Europe can go and that the Jews have created conditions in Palestine enabling the admission of more immigrants. He emphasized that the White Paper contradicts the Palestine mandate, and cited the fact that Palestine was promised to the Jews as a national home.

Samuel Silverman, Dr. H. Baron and Alex Easterman, testifying on behalf of the World Jewish Congress, declared that the future of the Jewish people was "greatly imperiled" by a further dispersal of Jewish survivors. The only opportunity for a revival of Jewish culture and life, they stated, "lies in the establishment of a self-governing homeland."

Sir Simon Marks, of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, testified that there are certain vital

practical problems of Jewish life with which "only a Jewish state can deal."

Leonord Montefiore, chairman of the Jewish Colonization Association, stressed that Palestine is the only country which could take in displaced Jews in large numbers.

Rabbi I. Grunfeld, speaking on behalf of the rabbinate of Great Britain, cited Jewry's historical claims to Palestine.

Rabbi Leo Baeck, former chief rabbi of Germany, stated that the Jewish state is not one of "narrow nationalistic sovereignty, but a significant human task, a moral task."

Harold Greenberg, of the Jewish Dominion League of Palestine, maintained that Palestine as a dominion would be a stabilizing factor in the Middle East.

Viscount Herbert Samuel, first High Commissioner of Palestine, urged the admission of 50,000 Jews annually; opposed partition of Palestine; urged abolition of the White Paper; and stated that there should not be any Arab immigration to Palestine. There is no antipathy, he contended, between Arab and Jew, and "if you get a political settlement at the top, the bottom people do not want to quarrel." He declared that geographical partition was impracticable and that it must be recognized that "people are first of all in Palestine as members of particular religions" and so long as that fact existed, it should be reflected in the political institutions. He advocated that the United States should share responsibility for implementing any action decided upon by the British as a result of the Committee's report.

Sir Herbert Emerson, chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, testified that most of the displaced Jews want to go to Palestine. He warned against the danger of mass migrations of Jews from Poland, Rumania and Hungary unless conditions in those countries improve and more security is provided for the Jewish populations. He suggested the establishment of a restitution fund made up of unclaimed Jewish property and urged reparations rather than restitution of property.

Sir Ronald Storrs, former governor of Jerusalem, was against partition. Once "fear" of a Jewish state is eliminated, he said, Arabs and Jews will get along.

Col. Louis H. Gluckstein, of the (anti-Zionist) Jewish

Fellowship charged that the Board of Deputies of British Jews was not representative of British Jewry since it had been "captured by a Zionist caucus." He admitted that the Fellowship has only some 1,500 members.

Sir Hubert Young, former Chief of the Middle East Colonial Office, suggested a division into Arab and Jewish regions, each region to be self-governing, with representatives coming together to form a central administration.

Leopold Amery, former Colonial Secretary, suggested partition into separate Jewish and Arab states, and criticized the White Paper as a complete reversal of the pledges given by the British Government.

Major General Edward Spears, former British minister in Syria, charged that he had been forced to maintain troops in Palestine during the war, to prevent trouble from the Jews. He stated that "Zionist policy was in many cases similar to Nazism," and that the entire Arab world would "go up in flames" if a pro-Jewish solution of the Palestine problem were decided upon. In reply to questioning from an American member who said that he understood more Jews than Arabs had enlisted in the British forces, from Palestine, Spears stated that he regretted he was not in a position to say. He admitted that an anti-Jewish solution might also cause trouble, and that there were tendencies toward Nazism among the Arabs.

Thomas Reid, Labor M.P., maintained that the pro-Zionist resolutions adopted by the Labor Party are not too binding. Contending that partition was economically, militarily and morally unsound, he called for establishment before 1949 of a Palestine state with an Arab majority. Questioned regarding the possibility of a massacre of the Jewish minority in such a state, Reid stated: "You cannot prevent massacres. A small British or UNO garrison could be maintained to protect the Jews, but in any case Palestine should get its independence, and certain risks must be taken."

Philip Piratin, Communist member of Parliament, recommended termination of the Palestine mandate and establishment of an independent Palestine, but not of a Jewish state. He submitted a memorandum on behalf of the Communist Party stressing that Palestine is not a free country and therefore cannot be one of the countries to admit refugees and

declaring that the Communist Party does not believe that it would be in the interest of refugees to change their citizenship from that of a free country to that of a country with a colonial status. "We reject Zionism because it denies the possibility of solving the Jewish problem on the basis of equal rights in countries where Jews live."

Faris el Khoury, president of the Syrian state, stated that even if other countries of the world open their doors to Jewish refugees, Palestine should still refuse to admit them. "We have taken enough of them," he said. Asked whether he would oppose Jewish immigration to Palestine even if large scale improvements were made there, including the carrying out of the Lowdermilk Plan, and economic developments which would increase Arab well being, he replied, "Definitely yes. I wish to state again that we absolutely refuse Jewish immigration."

Hamid Bey Frangie, testifying for Lebanon, said that his country had been living in a state of anxiety in view of Jewish aspirations in Palestine and he said that if Palestine is made a Jewish state, his country's security will be menaced.

Emir Feisal, son of the ruler of Saudi Arabia, emphasized that there never had been difficulties between Jews and Arabs "until a religion was converted into a political movement."

Other Arab witnesses interpolated observations, including Jawat Al Ayabi, Iraq Minister at Washington; and Hamid Badami Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Taking the stand together, and with el Khoury as spokesman, the Arab bloc rejected any solution which would favor Zionism, as well as any development of Palestine or the Middle East which would be undertaken by the Jews or on behalf of the Jews.

On January 30, with the hearings in session, High Commissioner Sir Alan Cunningham announced that the government had decided to admit 1,500 Jews to Palestine monthly for the four month period beginning January 1. The decision came despite the refusal of the Arabs to agree to further Jewish immigration. It was announced that illegal immigrants would be deducted from the quotas.

The Committee was denied permission to visit Hungary and Rumania by the Allied Control Councils in those coun-

tries. British Minister of State Philip Noel Baker stated in the House of Commons February 27 that the Soviet Union had said that the refusal of its representatives on the Allied Councils in the Balkans to allow the inquiry committee to visit those countries was motivated by the fact that the armistice terms in each case forbade religious discrimination, and that the Control Councils make certain that this rule is observed. A request made by the Committee for permission to tour the Russian zone in Germany was likewise rejected on the ground that there "was no problem."

From London to Jerusalem

The subcommittees heard testimony in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, and Poland and received memoranda or delegations from Belgium, Hungary, Italy and Rumania. Everywhere the testimony was the same: the Jews wanted to leave, they wanted to go to Palestine, they had no stomach for the lands in which they had suffered from anti-Semitism and in most of which prejudice and suffering was still their lot. We mention only the testimony of Judge Simon H. Rifkind, advisor on Jewish affairs to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, who urged the immediate opening of Palestine to 100,000 displaced Jews on the basis of his studies. He said that the displaced camps offered no solution; that the only thing that prevented complete demoralization was the hope of Palestine inasmuch as dispersion through Europe was impossible and nations outside of Europe could absorb only relatively few Jews.

At this time rumors began to emerge of dissension among the members of the Inquiry Committee. Don Cook, New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent reported an attitude of "arrogance and downright impoliteness" on the part of some of the members of the committee towards witnesses during the hearings in London. On February 19, a rigid censorship was clamped down on the proceedings of the committee after British co-chairman Sir John Singleton publicly rebuked Bartley Crum and Sir Frederick Leggett for views they had expressed to the press.

On February 13, the Jewish Agency announced that it had

decided to appear before the Inquiry Committee. The Arab League announced that it had abandoned its intention to boycott the Inquiry Committee, and the Palestine Arab Higher Committee that it would testify, reserving the right not to accept the Committee's findings. In a message sent to the United Nations Organization meeting in London, the Higher Committee recommended that the Inquiry Committee be broadened to include Russia, France, China and the Arab states. Their cooperation in appearing before the Inquiry Committee, the Arabs announced, carried the proviso that all exiled Palestine Arab leaders including the ex-Mufti be repatriated.

On February 26 the Arab League announced it had formed a committee to represent the Arab States in connection with the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee. Charging that the Inquiry Committee had no official character, the League maintained that by testifying before it, its viewpoint would receive wide publicity and serve as useful propaganda.

At the hearings in Cairo during the first week of March, Abdul Rahman Azzam Bey, secretary of the Arab League, testified that Arabs are opposed to the establishment of a Jewish state and to further Jewish immigration into Palestine. In a nine page memorandum, the League asked for abrogation of the British mandate over Palestine and the setting up of an independent Arab state. Opposition to Zionism was not based on religious prejudices, they maintained, but it was unjust to force the Arabs to accept into "their country" foreign people whose avowed intention is to wrest the country from its owners and occupants. Azzam Bey stated that Jews were welcome in Arab countries as long as they remained a minority. He justified the Arab boycott of Jewish made goods as part of the struggle against Jewish immigration and stated that it would be lifted only if the Zionists give up their political aspirations in Palestine. He stressed that "our Jewish cousins" have never been persecuted in Arab states, but that they "turned into something else when they went west and returned with imperialistic ideas, foreign support and pretensions of superiority."

Dr. Fedl el Jemali of the Iraq Foreign Office, delivered an attack on the principles of Zionism which he charged was

similar to Nazism in content and technique and warned that Zionism was causing increased anti-Semitism in Iraq.

The Arab Higher Committee presented a 200,000 word memorandum rejecting a bi-national state and offering "full citizenship" to the over 500,000 Jews in Palestine, provided an Arab state is established and that further immigration to Palestine is barred. The Arab Committee declared that they would refuse to consent to the continuation of limited Jewish immigration while the proposed state was being set up on the grounds that even limited immigration would encourage Zionists to believe that if they exerted more pressure they would obtain further concessions.

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia in a written statement warned Great Britain and the United States that if they sponsored Jewish immigration into Palestine, they would risk incurring the enmity, not only of the Arabs, but of all Moslems of India and China.

A representative of the Syrian Government supported the claims of the Palestine Arabs, declaring that Syrians are in agreement with Palestine Arabs in opposing "the danger of Zionism." In Baghdad, the press was barred from the hearings. In Lebanon, Premier Riad es Solh agreed with the general Arab case. A dissenting view was expressed by Monsignor Ignatz Moubar, Archbishop of the Maronite Church in Beirut, who maintained that the Anglo-American Committee had not heard the "true voice of Lebanese public opinion" and that the Christian majority in Lebanon supports the Jewish reconstruction in Palestine but is not represented in the present Government. Sami Taha, representing Arab labor, charged that Zionism is an instrument of imperialism. Completing the Arab case, Albert Hourani and Achmed Shukeri of the Jerusalem Arab office admitted that the establishment of an Arab state in Palestine would involve "great risks" but expressed uncompromising opposition to any other solution." No solution, they maintained, was possible without the use of force. An Arab state, they contended, could be maintained with the aid of the Arab League, despite Jewish Agency or Hagana opposition. They rejected partition, creation of a bi-national state, and immediate entry of 100,000 with the future of Palestine left unsettled.

Hearings in Palestine

The Committee spent three weeks in Palestine (March 7-28). The Jewish case was presented in a sixty-page memorandum of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and by its President, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, and his associates, David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Agency Executive, and Moshe Shertok, political chief of the Agency.

The Jewish Agency asked for the establishment of a self-governing Jewish State in which all citizens, regardless of race or creed, would enjoy equal rights and all communities would control their own internal affairs. In addition to insuring the welfare of all its inhabitants, the State would have the special function of serving as the Jewish National Home and providing refuge for oppressed Jews. For these ends a Jewish majority was essential, as self-government based on an Arab majority would prevent further Jewish immigration and wreck the country's chances of rapid development. On a long view, it was suggested, the Jewish Commonwealth offered the surest basis for a stable relationship between Jewish Palestine and the Arab world.

Of the several Jewish minority groups which favor a bi-national Jewish-Arab State having some federative connection with other Middle Eastern States, only the Ihud organization gave testimony before the Inquiry Committee. Represented by Dr. J. L. Magnes and Professor Martin Buber, Ihud proposed a bi-national state based on immediate political parity and eventual numerical parity. Hashomer Hatzair (left-wing Socialist party) and Aliyah Hadesha (Central European Settler's Association), which also have alternative plans to that of the Jewish State, published their programs while the Committee was in Palestine. Though differing on the ultimate form of the Palestinian State, all the Jewish groups stood united against the White Paper policy and in demanding unhindered growth and development for the Yishuv.

The plan for a Jordan Valley Authority, which is based on the proposals of Dr. Lowdermilk, was submitted to the Inquiry Committee on behalf of the Commission on Palestine Surveys, an American body. Under this plan, the present irrigated area of 100,000 acres could be increased by over

600,000 acres at a cost, over ten years, of LP.60,000,000, to be amortized in fifty years at 3% annual interest.

In Palestine, as elsewhere, the Arab case was presented to the Inquiry Committee in a spirit hostile not only to the Jews but to the British as well. The principal Arab witness, Jemal Husseini, an extremist leader recently returned from many years' exile and head of the newly reconstituted Arab Higher Committee, threatened that there would be no peace in the Holy Land unless the attempt to set up a Jewish National Home was abandoned, the British Mandate abrogated, and a sovereign Arab State set up. Demanding that all Jewish immigration and sales of land to Jews be stopped, Husseini promised that the position of the Jews in an independent Arab Palestine would be the same as in other Arab countries. (The anti-Jewish excesses in Iraq, Tripoli and Egypt gave a point to the speaker's professions which he obviously did not intend to make at least before the Inquiry Committee). Husseini created a sensation when he told the Inquiry Committee that the Arabs of Palestine still regarded the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem as their leader, even though he had collaborated with Hitler in Germany. The Arabs of Palestine, Husseini added, in order to drive the point home, had had no particular stake in the war, and the Grand Mufti had only acted in the interests of his people in the event of a German victory.

Representatives of the Anglican Church and the Arab-Christian Church testified in a decidedly anti-Zionist spirit. The Greek Catholic Bishop of Galilee, an Arab, alleged that the claim of Zionism to Palestine, which was based on the Old Testament, had become invalid because the Old Testament had been abrogated by the New and annulled by the advent of Jesus of Nazareth.

As the evidence of the government witnesses was given only *in camera*, no report on that part of the hearings is available. However, a summary of the principal political events in Palestine between 1917 and 1946, which was included in a *Survey of Palestine* prepared by the Palestine Government for the information of the Committee, was criticized by the Jewish Agency as containing numerous revealing misstatements and omissions which distorted the picture to the detriment of the Jewish case. A revised edition

of the *Survey* has since been published, but without altering the contents as a whole. The Government also submitted to the Committee a memorandum in which the proposed Jordan Valley Authority is declared to be impracticable and not of "immediate relevance to the problem of development in Palestine." These comments drew a spirited rebuttal from the American engineers who had drafted and submitted the plan.

Unexpected support for the Jewish cause came when the Kurdish and Assyrian minorities of Iraq urged favorable consideration of the Jewish claims when they submitted their own demands for independence to the Committee.

That Arab hostility to Zionism was as strong in Syria, the Lebanon, Transjordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia as in Palestine itself, was reported by members of the Inquiry Committee who visited those countries. Though they made no public comment on the status of the Jews in Arab countries, they could not have missed the significance of the fact that representatives of the Egyptian Jews did not appear before the Inquiry Committee, or failed to note the embarrassment of the Jewish representatives in Damascus, Aleppo, and Baghdad when they gave stilted assurances that they were happy and prosperous and when they pretended to disavow Zionism.

Recommendations of Report

The 40,000 word report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, unanimously signed in Lausanne, Switzerland, on April 20, 1946, was made public in London and Washington on April 30.

The report urged that 100,000 displaced Jews of Europe be admitted to Palestine as far as possible in 1946. Although pointing out that no country, other than Palestine, was available for immediate large scale Jewish immigration, it called on the various governments to find additional homes for other uprooted Jews.

It rejected the idea of a Jewish state, declaring that Palestine should be "neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state." The report, however, denounced the White Paper policy which forbade the sale of real property to Jews as well

as the "view that there shall be no further Jewish immigration into Palestine without Arab acquiescence."

The Report declared that Christian interest in the Holy Land must be safeguarded; and recommended that Great Britain's present League of Nations mandate over Palestine be continued pending the establishment of a United Nations trusteeship. It further stated that the Committee assumed that the British government will draft a trusteeship agreement in the near future.

Regarding the position of the Jews in Europe, the Committee pointed out that as many as 500,000 "may wish or be impelled to emigrate from Europe" and in addition to the granting of 100,000 certificates for emigration to Palestine, recommended relaxation of immigration laws generally. The report asked for universal observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

The Jewish Agency, the Committee alleged, has become so powerful that its "firm refusal to cooperate in carrying out the White Paper has caused the Government now to regard it as a distinctly dangerous influence and as a force for disunity." The Hagana's strength was estimated at over 60,000. The Jewish community in Palestine was charged with not facing the problem of cooperation with the Arabs. The proposals of Hashomer Hatzair and Ihud for cooperation with the Arabs were cited as hopeful signs, however, although such examples of cooperation were said to be rare.

The Committee pointed out that Palestine has been ruled by the British Colonial Office rather than by the High Commissioner, and suggested that an effective solution cannot be accomplished by "remote control."

Upon publication of the report, President Truman expressed satisfaction that his proposal for the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine had been accepted by the Committee of Inquiry. He urged that the transfer of the Jews to Palestine be handled with the greatest possible dispatch. He made no comment on the long range political aspects of the report, merely stating that they would require careful study.

Prime Minister Attlee, in a statement in the House of Commons on May 1, was emphatic in his declaration that

Britain's implementation of the report would be contingent on two conditions:

1. That the United States share the responsibility for maintaining peace in Palestine.
2. That the Jewish secret armies in Palestine be disarmed.

Saying that "it would not be possible for the government of Palestine to admit so large a body of immigrants unless and until the Jewish armies in Palestine has been disbanded and their arms surrendered," Mr. Attlee made it plain that Britain would not implement any part of the report separately, including the recommendation for the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

Reaction to Report

There was an almost unanimous approval of that phase of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee report which urged the immediate immigration to Palestine of 100,000 Jews. But there were differences of opinion as to the long range solutions suggested for the future of Palestine.

Speaking for the American Zionist Emergency Council, Rabbis Silver and Wise called the recommendations on immigration "most gratifying." Of the long range recommendations, they said that the report "clearly denies Jewish historic rights and aspirations with respect to Palestine and can never be accepted by the Jewish people."

The American Jewish Committee, in a statement issued by Judge Proskauer, expressed "profound gratitude" on the results of the inquiry and declared the report "a source of satisfaction to all fair-minded and right thinking people. We believe that the recommendation for the immediate treatment of Palestine, which accord with the position consistently taken by the American Jewish Committee, should and will receive the approval of all right thinking Americans. With respect to the ultimate recommendations, there will undoubtedly be differences of opinion."

The American Jewish Conference branded the long-term recommendations as "most unrealistic and unfortunate." These recommendations, the Conference said, struck "a sharp blow" at the Jewish people and the Jewish national home,

since they "brush aside" the international obligations to establish a Jewish state in Palestine.

The American Council for Judaism hailed all the recommendations of the report which, it said, separate the humanitarian problem from the political problem for the future of Palestine. The Council expressed special gratification that the report adopted the viewpoint of the Council that Palestine should be neither a Jewish state nor Arab state.

The American press, with minor exceptions, welcomed the report, particularly the recommendation for the admission to Palestine of 100,000 European Jews. Most newspapers agreed with the Committee that the establishment of a Jewish state would not be a just solution of the problem.

The British press, however, was almost unanimous in expressing apprehension concerning the tasks laid upon the British government by the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. Comment in papers ranging from the liberal pro-Zionist *Manchester Guardian* to the conservative London *Times*, expressed the necessity for the United States to assume some of the Palestine burden. The *Guardian*, urging that "American troops be sent to Palestine," would have liked to see a definite recommendation that the United States, which has gone in for giving advice, should "share in administration as a joint trustee."

Prime Minister Attlee's stipulation in the House of Commons that 100,000 displaced Jews would be admitted to Palestine only if the illegal armies disbanded and surrendered their arms brought a storm of criticism. The entire Jewish press agreed with the *Day* that Attlee's statement was "England's newest treachery against the Jews."

Leading American newspapers were divided on their comment on the Attlee request for the American financial and military aid; some of the papers, including *The New York Times* and the New York *Herald Tribune*, agreed that America must be prepared to take action as well as give advice. Other newspapers urged the transfer of the Palestine issue to the United Nations.

Dr. Wise said that Attlee's statement "cancels in advance the entire report of the Anglo-American Committee." Bartley Crum, one of the American members of the Anglo-American Committee, said he was "deeply shocked."

On May 10, Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, told a Committee of diplomatic representatives of five Arab states that the U.S. will consult with Arab and Jewish leaders before making any definite decision on the Anglo-American report.

On May 14, James G. McDonald, one of the American members of the Inquiry Committee, said that the immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine must be effected promptly "if grave developments in occupied Europe and Palestine are to be forestalled." On the same day, President Truman was urged by the American Council for Judaism, in a memorandum submitted by its president, Lessing Rosenwald, to act upon the report of the Anglo-American Committee "as a whole." The Council statement said "to urge their transfer to Palestine without regard for the other recommendations would be only to give the appearance of solving the problems without actually considering the fate of the human beings who constitute that problem." Two days later, Herbert H. Lehman, former head of UNNRA, said "it would be most deplorable if there should be any delay in transferring the 100,000 displaced persons from Europe to Palestine Immediate action is called for."

On May 15, the British Government announced that it was continuing its study of the recommendations of the Anglo-American report and that it will make no statement until it has completed consultations with the United States Government and Arab and Jewish representatives. On the following day, the Anglo-Jewish Association of England urged prompt action on the unanimous recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee, particularly on the proposal for the immediate transfer of 100,000 displaced Jews. A third American member of the Anglo-American Committee spoke up against the Attlee conditions to the implementation of the Anglo-American report, when Frank W. Buxton, editor of the Boston *Herald* warned against "the impracticality of trying to disarm either the Jews or the Arabs at this time."

On May 20, the British and American governments invited the Jews and Arabs to submit their views on the Anglo-American Committee's recommendations by June 20. American organizations asked by the State Department for their views on the report were: The American Zionist Emergency Council, The American Jewish Committee, The American

Jewish Conference, The American Council for Judaism, The American Jewish Congress, Agudas Israel of America, The New Zionist Organization of America, The American League For Free Palestine, and the Institute for Arab American Affairs.

On May 24, the Palestine Arab Higher Committee flatly rejected the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee on the grounds that "only the Arabs have a right to decide on Palestine's future."

On May 28, The American Jewish Conference declined the invitation of the State Department to submit its views on the Anglo-American Committee report on the grounds that a discussion of the long-time recommendations would be "premature and harmful" and would delay the transfer of the homeless Jews of Europe to Palestine.

On June 2, the American Council for Judaism informed the State Department that it endorsed all the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, including the provision for the admission of 100,000 displaced Jews into Palestine. It stressed the imperative need of adopting the report as a whole, thereby providing a "realistic balance between contending forces."

On the same day, Dr. Silver, speaking for the American Zionist Emergency Council, announced a mass demonstration to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, on June 12 to "make the facts available to the public and give expression to the feeling of indignation shared by the Jews of America" against the "unconscionable tactics" of the British Government and the U. S. State Department, which he charged were "designed to delay indefinitely" the fulfillment of the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes, president of the Hebrew University, on June 3 while on a visit to the United States, urged immediate implementation of the Inquiry Committee recommendation that 100,000 Jews be transferred to Palestine. Also on June 3, the British Zionist Federation called for the immediate transfer of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. At a luncheon of the Jewish Dominion League on the same day, Labor and Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament united in declaring themselves in favor of Zionist ideals

and in denouncing delay in implementing the Inquiry Committee's immigration proposal.

On June 4, the American Zionist Emergency Council declined the State Department invitation to comment on the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry by declaring that "further consultations and comments appear meaningless, except to produce delay where immediate action is called for, and to confuse where the issue has long been altogether clear. The report was signed by Rabbis Silver and Wise. On June 6, eleven U. S. Senators—Tunnell of Delaware, Taft of Ohio, Wagner of New York, Pepper of Florida, Meade of New York, Wherry of Nebraska, Johnson of Colorado, Guffey of Pennsylvania, Walsh of Massachusetts, Ferguson of Michigan, and Huffman of Ohio,—speaking in the Senate, criticized the failure of the British Government and the U. S. State Department to carry out the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine immediately.

The gradually heightening resentment in Jewish circles against Great Britain's refusal to implement the terms of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry achieved a climatic fervor with the approach of the Madison Square Garden mass meeting on June 12. On the preceeding day, the American Zionist Emergency Council and the American Jewish Conference—co-sponsors of the mass meeting—and the American Jewish Committee, in individual statements, telegraphed appeals to President Truman insisting on the immediate and unconditional transfer of 100,000 displaced Jews from Europe to Palestine. All pointed to deteriorating conditions in the assembly centers in Germany and Austria, where displaced Jews have been confined since V-E Day, warned against catastrophe if these first victims of Hitlerism are not permitted to go to Palestine, and urged the United States Government to aid in their transportation and resettlement.

On that very day, President Truman announced the appointment of a Cabinet Committee—composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War under the chairmanship of Mr. Byrnes—to deal with high officials of Great Britain in the matter of implementing the terms of the Anglo-American Inquiry report. This announcement of American desire to live up to the terms of the report—issued

just a day before the mass meeting and after the receipt of telegrams from the three organizations representing the majority of American Jews—recalled the fact that the President had similarly issued a major pro-Palestine statement on September 29, 1945, the day before an earlier Madison Square protest meeting and a few hours after the President had been visited by delegations from both the Zionist Emergency Council and the American Jewish Committee discussing the Palestine situation.

Bevin's Bornemouth Statement

This Presidential development, followed in less than twenty-four hours by a complete rejection of the report of the Anglo-American Inquiry by British Foreign Minister Bevin, served to accentuate the criticism of Great Britain voiced both at the mass meeting and in other sectors.

Speaking at the annual Labor party conference, in a speech which outlined British foreign policy, Bevin not only professed his inability to go along with the plans for the immigration of 100,000 Jews, but made a statement which has been generally held anti-Semitic, a statement that many have said might well have come from the mouth of Hitler himself. The British Foreign Minister said:

"Regarding the agitation in the United States, and particularly New York, for 100,000 Jews to be put into Palestine, I hope it will not be misunderstood in America if I say, with the purest of motives, that that was because they did not want too many of them in New York."

Bevin advanced two reasons why he could not support the immigration of Jews into Palestine, and why he urged the Labor Conference to withdraw (which they did) a resolution then under consideration which would have placed the Labor Party once again on record as supporting Jewish immigration into Palestine. Bevin said:

In Palestine there are illegal armed forces. If we put 100,000 Jews in Palestine tomorrow, I would have to put another division of British troops there. I am not prepared to do it.

Secondly, the financial issues involved in this business are tremendous, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot carry them. Taxation in this country is at such a point that we cannot take on expenditure of another \$800,000,000 on Palestine, for that is really what is involved. It is not merely the taking of people and putting them there, . . .

The Bevin remarks were denounced in statements by Jewish organizations, including the Zionist Organization of America, the Zionist Emergency Council, the American Jewish Conference, the American Jewish Committee, and the American Jewish Congress; and by non-Jews, including Bartley C. Crum, one of the American members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York City, and members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. It was also strongly condemned in the press of New York City and elsewhere. Bevin's reference to New York was regarded as "a coarse bit of anti-Semitic vulgarity" and his statement about the necessity of additional British troops in Palestine was called "utterly misleading." Many pointed to the inhumanity of the policy suggested by the British Foreign Minister, if carried out.

The Bevin statement had the effect of dramatically focusing anew world attention on the Palestine problem. On June 14, at a press conference, President Truman announced that the United States is still urging admission into Palestine of the 100,000 homeless, displaced Jews of Europe. When asked about Foreign Minister Bevin's statement, the President declined to comment on it.

Meanwhile in London the British Foreign Office disavowed any British unwillingness to carry out the Anglo-American Committee's recommendations for Palestine despite indications to the contrary by Foreign Minister Bevin. An official communiqué welcomed President Truman's formation of a Cabinet Committee for Palestine and Related Problems. It announced the formation of a similar British committee.

The British Foreign Office spokesman said that Mr. Bevin's remarks should not be construed as indicating any unwillingness to implement the Inquiry Committee's recommendations. He said that the communiqué was "a useful corrective

to suggestions in the United States that Mr. Bevin suggested he did not mean to carry out recommendations of the report." In issuing an official text of Mr. Bevin's address, which did not vary materially from published newspaper versions, the Foreign Office spokesman said that Bevin's remarks about New York were "made jestingly as an aside."

Other developments were a statement made in London by Ben Gurion, Palestinian Zionist leader, and a statement made in Syria by the Council of the Arab League.

Ben Gurion, answering Bevin point by point, called Bevin's request to the Jews to have patience "cruel mockery." He said that Bevin's estimates of financial cost of immigration of Jews was greatly exaggerated and, in any case, "the British taxpayer did not contribute a penny toward the settlement of Jews in Palestine, nor is he asked to spend a farthing now." Answering Bevin's statement that immigration of Jews would necessitate the sending of more British troops to Palestine, Ben Gurion said: "I venture to suggest, on the strength of expert military advice, that more military forces on land, sea and air are used now to prevent Jews from coming to Palestine than may be required in the case of their admission."

In Syria, the Council of the Arab League served notice on the United States that it refused to recognize the right of the United States to intervene in Palestinian affairs and at the same time requested the British to enter into bi-lateral negotiation with the Arabs on the Palestine question. Abdul Rahman Azzam, secretary general of the League, said that if Britain insisted on consulting with the Jews and the United States that the Palestine case would be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly.

It was in this atmosphere of actual tension in Palestine, and diplomatic uncertainties in London and Washington, that the Palestine situation stood on June 15th, 288 days after President Truman first asked Prime Minister Attlee to admit 100,000 displaced Jews into Palestine, 214 days after the announcement of the Anglo-American Committee on Inquiry, and 46 days after the report of the Committee of Inquiry urging the immediate immigration to Palestine of 100,000 displaced Jews.

IX. INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

By SIDNEY LISKOFSKY¹

HUMAN RIGHTS

Numerous non-governmental organizations in the United States and other countries had been concerned during the years of World War II with educating public opinion to the importance of the principle of international protection of human rights, to the idea of including within the scope of any international organization which might be established the task of protecting basic human rights within the borders of otherwise sovereign countries. As the war drew to a close, the need for pressing toward this goal became urgent.

Last year's Review of the Year contained an account of the San Francisco Conference and the activities of the non-governmental organizations which were in considerable measure responsible for the inclusion in the United Nations Charter of the clauses on the protection of human rights. Among the organizations mentioned which shared in these activities, and which continued to be actively interested during the opening meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, were the American Association for United Nations, American Bar Association, American Civil Liberties Union, Federal Council of Churches of Christ, Catholic Association for International Peace, Church Peace Union and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In addition, several Jewish organizations were actively interested in the progress of the idea of international protection of human rights. These included the American Jewish Conference, the World Jewish Congress, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, and the Anglo-Jewish Association. Perhaps the most active was the American Jewish Committee.

¹ Member of staff, Foreign Affairs Department, American Jewish Committee.

Preparatory Stages

The activities of these groups resulted in the inclusion in the UN Charter, completed and signed on June 26, 1945, of a number of references to human rights and fundamental freedoms. Thus, the progress of the United Nations include the achievement of "international cooperation . . . in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to races, sex, language, or religion." (Article 1, section 3). The Charter makes it mandatory upon the Economic and Social Council to "set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commission as may be required for the performance of its functions." (Article 68)

On October 17, the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations adopted a set of recommendations covering the functions of the Commission on Human Rights. These comprised the following:

- (a) formulation of an international bill of rights;
- (b) formulation of recommendations for an international declaration or convention on such matters as civil liberties, status of women, freedom of information;
- (c) protection of minorities;
- (d) prevention of discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion; and
- (e) any matters within the field of human rights considered likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among members.

Studies, recommendations and provision of information and other services would be made at the request of the General Assembly or of the Economic and Social Council, whether on its own initiative or at the request of the Security Council or the Trusteeship Council.

These recommendations were accepted in substantially the same form by the General Assembly of the UN at its first session in January 1946 in London, and on January 29, it authorized the Economic and Social Council to establish a Commission on Human Rights. One month later,

on February 29, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution providing for the initial composition of the Commission on Human Rights and of a Subcommission on the Status of Women.

The Commission established on the basis of this resolution, was only intended to be nuclear and preparatory in nature. Its membership was fixed at nine persons appointed in their individual capacities, and not as representatives of governments. It was assigned the task of preparing for submission to the Economic and Social Council, scheduled to hold its second meeting in New York on May 25, draft proposals covering the structure and functions of the permanent and full Commission. The members attending the meetings of the nuclear Commission, held April 29 to May 20, were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, (U. S. A.), Professor René Cassin (France), Mr. K. C. Neogy (India), Dr. C. L. Hsia (China), Mr. Nikoli Kriukov replaced by Mr. Alexander Borisov (U. S. S. R.), and Mr. Dusan Brksh (Yugoslavia). Mr. Paal Berg (Norway), M. Fernand Dehousse (Belgium), and Mr. Victor Paul Haya de la Torre (Peru) were unable to attend. The officers were Mrs. Roosevelt (Chairman), Professor Cassin (Vice-Chairman) and Mr. Neogy (Rapporteur).

Proposals of American Jewish Committee

At the opening meeting on April 29, the nuclear Commission was presented with a number of memoranda from governments and private organizations containing suggestions regarding the functions and structure of the permanent Commission. One of the non-governmental organizations which was in close touch with the activities of the Commission was the American Jewish Committee, which on the opening day submitted to it a list of proposed clauses for inclusion in the International Bill of Rights. This list included clauses guaranteeing to every person freedom of conscience and belief, of religion, of religious worship and practice, public and private, and of religious association and the right of every person to form and hold opinions, to listen to and receive opinions, to give free expression of opinion, and to receive and convey information. It asked for freedom of communication, of press and the radio; for the right to form

proper political, economic, religious, educational and cultural associations. It asked for each person the right to the nationality of the state where he was born, and a guarantee against deprivation of his nationality by way of punishment or because of race, religion, language or descent, as well as for protection against any arbitrary discrimination by reason of race, sex, language, or religion in the legal provisions of any country relating to the person or property of any individual. It asked that each state be obligated to protect all persons and groups of persons against organized incitement to discrimination or injury on the grounds of race, sex, language or religion.

The American Jewish Committee memorandum also stressed the importance of devising procedures to make the human rights provisions of the Charter effective in practice. Thus it requested a machinery of supervision; the incorporation of the International Bill of Rights in the constitutions of the member nations; the conferring by each member nation upon its courts of the power and duty to pass judgment on violations of the bill; the right of individuals and private organizations, as well as states, to petition the Commission in order to call attention to violations of the Bill; and the empowering of the Commission through appropriate channels to call upon the General Assembly or the Security Council to intervene in any case of violation. It also recommended that the Bill be made part of international law and that violations of its provisions be deemed a breach of international law and cognizable by the International Court of Justice.

The American Jewish Committee also brought to the attention of the Commission a memorandum which, on April 26, it had submitted to Secretary of State Byrnes proposing the inclusion of principles of human rights in the peace treaties with former enemy states. These principles included several not requested for the International Bill of Rights: no person shall "be denied the right of emigration and no emigrant shall be denied the right of voluntary expatriation, nor the right of taking along movable property and disposing freely of such possessions as cannot be taken along;" citizens of these countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Rumania) "shall have the right to establish and maintain schools and

cultural and religious institutions; if public funds are allocated for such schools and institutions, there shall be no discrimination on the ground of race, sex, language or religion; every person shall have the right to use his own language before the courts and other authorities of the State, as well as in his private, cultural and commercial relations."

In a letter to the American Jewish Committee, Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson asserted that consideration for human rights must enter into international agreements, and informed the Committee that its memorandum was being circulated to State Department offices working on the treaties and to those working with the Commission on Human Rights.

Numerous other Jewish, as well as non-Jewish organizations, as noted above, were also active and submitted to the Commission detailed and valuable recommendations regarding the structure and functions of the Commission and the contents of the proposed Bill of Rights. In addition, the Commission received memoranda from member governments of the UN containing either suggestions of private organizations in their countries which they endorsed or the government's own official proposals. Outstanding among the documents of this sort were: a Draft Declaration on Human Rights by the Cuban Delegation to the UN; a Statement of Essential Human Rights presented by the Delegation of Panama; an official memorandum on the Establishment of a Subcommission on Freedom of Information submitted by the United States Delegation; a Draft Resolution concerning the calling of an International Press Conference submitted by the Philippine Delegation; and a memorandum from the Chinese Government endorsing freedom of the press.

Public Hearings

The Nuclear Commission manifested in the course of its deliberations recognition of the importance of a public opinion alerted to the problems of human rights, and of harnessing public opinion in support of its work. Thus on May 13 it initiated a valuable precedent by arranging a hearing at which witnesses appeared to present the views of non-governmental organizations. At this meeting, Judge Joseph M.

Proskauer, President of the American Jewish Committee, urged the integration of the International Bill of Rights into the body of International Law, with infractions coming under the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. He also urged the adoption of constitutional measures by all nations prohibiting any governmental conduct or action which would tend to impair fundamental rights or freedoms, and suggested that the United Nations issue a declaration stating that it is the duty of every nation to promote effective legal measures for the enforcement of the International Bill of Rights.

His views were supported, and additional suggestions offered, by Judge William L. Ransom for the American Bar Association; Roger Baldwin for the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Law Institute and the International League for the Rights of Man; Rose Schneiderman for the National Women's Trade Union League; and James Rosenberg for the Committee on Human Rights of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Others who testified at this meeting were Edward Reddan for the Motion Picture Association of America; Frederick O. Nolde for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; and the Rev. George B. Ford for the Church Peace Union. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the American Association for the United Nations, introduced the representatives.

Recommendations of Nuclear Commission

The Nuclear Commission completed its deliberations on May 20 and officially adopted for submission to the Economic and Social Council a set of recommendations covering the composition, program of action and powers of the permanent Commission.

The Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council have the Secretariat compile a year book, the first edition of which should contain all declarations and bills of human rights now in force in the various countries; to collect and publish information on the activities of the various organs of the United Nations dealing with human rights and fundamental freedoms; to collect and publish informa-

tion on human rights arising from trials of war criminals, especially the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials; to publish a survey of the development of human rights, as well as of the plans and declarations on human rights by specialized agencies and non-governmental national and international organizations. The Commission also recommended that the Economic and Social Council might suggest to member nations the establishment of information groups or local human rights committees within their countries which would transmit periodical information to the Commission on the observance of human rights in their countries, both in their legal systems and in their administrative practice.

The Nuclear Commission report recommended that the full Commission draft an international bill of rights as soon as possible which, upon completion, should be circulated among the member governments for their suggestions. The Nuclear Commission should be authorized to proceed with preparations for such a bill even before the appointment of the full Commission. By way of preparing for the drafting of an international bill of rights, it was suggested that where possible, regional conferences be held similar to the Inter-American Conference of War and Peace held in Mexico City in March 1945, at which valuable proposals on the problem of international protection of human rights were adopted. Such conferences would make available the opinions and ideas on the subject of the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa—opinions and ideas which are rooted in their differing needs, problems and experiences. If these should prove impracticable, the advice of individual experts from the different regions should be sought.

The Commission recommended that "without waiting for the International Bill of Rights to be written, the general principle should be accepted that provisions for basic human rights be included in international treaties, particularly the peace treaties, that similar provisions should be accepted by all States, Members of the United Nations, and by States seeking admission to the United Nations."

Perhaps the most important recommendation of the Commission was the statement that "the purpose of the United Nations with regard to the promotion and observance of human rights as defined in the Charter of the United Na-

tions, could only be fulfilled if provisions were made for the implementation of the observance of human rights and of international bill of rights." It was suggested that pending the eventual establishment of an agency for this purpose, the Commission on Human Rights "might be recognized as qualified to aid the appropriate organs of the United Nations in the tasks defined for the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council . . . concerning the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and to aid the Security Council . . . by pointing to cases where violation of human rights committed in one country may, by its gravity, its frequency, or its systematic nature, constitute a threat to the peace."

With regard to the definitive composition of the Commission, the nuclear Commission recommended that it consist of eighteen highly qualified persons serving as non-government representatives for terms of three years and eligible for reappointment. Of the first eighteen members appointed, the term of office of six should expire at the end of one year, of six others at the end of two years and of the last six at the end of three years. The eighteen members should be appointed by the Economic and Social Council out of a list of nominees submitted by the member states of the United Nations, all states having the right to nominate not more than two individuals who need not be nationals of their own country. "The Economic and Social Council should at all times pay due regard to equitable geographical distribution and to personal qualifications of nominees for service on the Commission."

The nuclear Commission also recommended that the full Commission be authorized by the Economic and Social Council to call in *ad hoc* working groups of non-governmental experts to advise and guide it in its tasks, as well as to invite representatives of appropriate specialized agencies, some of whom would be working on human rights in their special fields (for example, ILO in the field of labor, UNESCO in the field of education) to take part in its meetings.

While the report of the Commission on Human Rights was adopted without major differences of opinion, the representative of the Soviet Union, Alexander Borisov, dissented from the recommendation that members of the Commission

and its subcommissions should serve as non-governmental representatives, and abstained from voting on the proposal for regional conferences and for implementation, explaining that he had not yet been able to study with sufficient care the records of the meetings of the Commission and the various documents submitted to it.

Together with its own report, the nuclear Commission transmitted to the Economic and Social Council the report of the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women, which met from April 29 to May 13. The latter report dealt with the definitive composition of the permanent Sub-Commission and laid down principles covering political, civil, social, economic and educational rights of women.

The nuclear Commission also recommended that, for the time being, the number of subcommissions set up by it should be limited, and that in addition to the existing Sub-commission on the Status of Women, a Sub-commission on Freedom of Information and the Press, consisting of twelve members, should be established. The function of this Sub-commission should be "to examine what rights, obligations, and practices should be included in the concept of freedom of information and to report to the Commission on Human Rights on any issue that may arise from such examination." Its members should be selected in the same manner as the Commission and should be representative of the different stages of development to be found in the different regions of the world. Any program undertaken concerning freedom of information should take into account the different media available in different regions of the world, and the differing local conditions, problems and regulations. It was noted that the field of information included press, radio, television, movies, magazines, books and other media.

The motive which impelled the Commission to recommend the establishment of the Subcommission on Freedom of Press and Information, before any other, was explained by Mrs. Roosevelt when she reported on May 25 to the Economic and Social Council:

We suggested that you name a Subcommission on Freedom of Information and the Press because we felt that freedom of information included all types of communi-

cation—it included radio, movies, books, magazines, and the press—and that perhaps, that was the one absolute necessity to really drafting a bill of human rights, because it is only the free information of what happens to people throughout the world which forms a basis for public opinion. And it is public opinion which will really make it possible to enforce any bill of human rights, and no bill of human rights will be worth anything unless it is enforced.

Recommendations of Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council commenced its meetings on May 25, and began the consideration of the reports of its nuclear commissions. The differences in basic conception between the Soviet Union and the other governments of Eastern Europe and the Western Nations, over the structure and functions of the Commission on Human Rights, revealed themselves in sharp outline. At the very outset, the Soviet member of the Council reiterated the viewpoint of his government favoring the appointment of representatives of governments as members of the commissions rather than in their individual capacities.

On June 17, the Economic and Social Council, sitting as a committee of the whole, adopted the principle that members of all of its commissions should sit as governmental representatives. This was the Soviet view and was adopted over the objections of the United States and the United Kingdom by a vote of 11-to-5, with two states abstaining.

In accepting the Soviet view, the Council overlooked the recommendations of most of its nuclear commissions. The Soviet delegate argued that the commissions were working bodies of the United Nations and would be mere "discussion clubs" unless their members represented government viewpoints. The United States view, supported by the United Kingdom, was that the commissions are "advisory bodies" rather than "working bodies," and political judgment and compromise would be effected when commission decisions came before the Council or General Assembly.

The Soviet delegate also favored placing the primary emphasis upon the problem of racial discrimination which

was widely prevalent in many parts of the world rather than on freedom of the press.

The Council turned over the report of the nuclear Commission for study by a twelve-man drafting committee. This committee, on the whole, found most of the recommendations of the nuclear Commission to be acceptable. It agreed by a 6 to 4 vote that authority should be granted the Commission to deal with "any matter concerning human rights." The clause had been opposed by the Russian delegate on the ground that it was too inclusive and not specific enough, that it would empower the Commission to deal with "political questions," and that the Commission might find itself on the territory of the Security Council. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was present as a "witness" before the drafting committee, explained that there was no intention of encroaching on the functions of the Security Council, but that the amendment was necessary to give the Commission authority to action on every problem within its jurisdiction, and that political considerations were often so tied up with the question of human rights that the Commission would meet them, no matter what its terms of reference.

The drafting committee also agreed to recommend that the UN members should be "invited to consider the desirability" of establishing information groups within their respective countries to collaborate with them in furthering the work of the Commission. This wording represented a compromise from the original formulation which was weakened because the Soviet delegate objected to making the establishment of such groups or committees mandatory.

The recommendation of the nuclear Commission that human rights clauses be included in the peace treaties was heatedly debated in the drafting committee, and adopted over the opposition of the Soviet and Ukrainian delegates. The Soviet delegate objected to this proposal on the ground that the prime task of the United Nations—to disarm Germany and the Fascist countries—had not yet been accomplished and that the ideological re-education of the peoples of the former enemy countries had not been completed. To restore the full liberty to them now would give the Fascist groups among them strength and allow them to prepare for a third World War. The peoples of these countries should

be made ready for liberty before they receive it. The Ukrainian delegate argued that the peace treaties "were not treaties of forgiveness but guarantees that the ex-enemy countries would not start another war. It might be necessary to limit human rights in the peace treaties in order to ensure that there should be no more war." He felt that such a recommendation would be applying pressure on the foreign ministers engaged in writing the peace treaties.

The final wording of the recommendation as adopted by the drafting committee read: "Pending the adoption of an international bill of rights, the general principle shall be accepted that international treaties involving basic human rights, including to the fullest extent practicable treaties of peace, shall conform to the fundamental standards relative to such rights set forth in the Charter."

The drafting committee unanimously recommended that the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women should be raised to the rank of a Commission, and that the Commission on Human Rights should be empowered to establish a Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and the Press, the function of the latter to be the examination of "what rights, obligations, and practices should be included in the concept of freedom of information, and to report to the Commission on Human Rights on any issues that may arise from such examination."

As a result of Russian insistence, the drafting commission recommended the establishment of sub-commissions on minorities and discrimination. The wording of the recommendation empowering the Commission on Human Rights to establish a Sub-Commission on the Protection of Minorities read: "Unless the Commission otherwise decides, the function of the Sub-Commission shall be, in the first instance, to examine what provisions should be adopted in the definition of the principles which are to be applied in the field of protection of minorities, and to deal with the urgent problems in this field by making recommendations to the Commission." The recommendation calling for setting up a Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination is worded: "The Commission on Human Rights is empowered to establish a Sub-Commission on the prevention of discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, language, or religion.

Unless the Commission otherwise decides, the function of the Sub-Commission shall be, in the first instance, to examine what provisions should be adopted in the definition of the principles which are to be applied in the field of the prevention of discrimination, and to deal with the urgent problems in this field by making recommendations to the Commission."

The drafting committee also accepted the recommendation of the nuclear Commission on the question of implementation. Its recommendation read: "Considering that the purpose of the United Nations with regard to the promotion and observance of human rights, as defined in the Charter of the United Nations, can only be fulfilled if provisions are made for the implementation of human rights and of an international bill of rights, the Council requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit at an early date suggestions regarding the ways and means for the effective implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, with a view to assisting the Economic and Social Council in working out arrangements for such implementation with other appropriate organs of the United Nations." This recommendation was adopted unanimously.

At the time of writing, only the groundwork had been laid for a working Commission on Human Rights. Much remained to be done and the obstacles were many. Chief among them was the general mistrust between the Soviet Union and the Western democracies. In part this was a result of differing conceptions as to which human ideals and aspirations were more basic—racial and economic equality or the political freedoms. Upon the resolution of this conflict rested the future of the UN, of the international system for the protection of rights of man, and of international peace.

REFUGEES

With the end of the war, the United Nations were faced with the difficult problem of deciding the fate of millions of refugees and displaced persons. In Europe, the problem was rendered exceedingly complex and controversial by the fact that new governments had risen to power in most of the

countries of origin of these refugees and displaced persons. Thus, the new governments of Poland and Yugoslavia had repudiated the exile governments which had had their seats in London, with the result that several hundred thousand Poles and Yugoslavs, whose sympathies lay with the London governments, declined to be repatriated. Added to these were several hundred thousand Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians whose countries had been annexed by the Soviet Union and who refused to return. Undoubtedly, there were among the refugees and displaced persons considerable numbers who had in one way or another collaborated with the Nazis. The representatives of the governments of these countries urged on every occasion that these refugees and displaced persons be repatriated, or at least, deprived of international assistance.

However, there were among the refugees and displaced persons hundreds of thousands who had legitimate claims not to be repatriated, but to be assisted and maintained until such time as they could be resettled elsewhere. These persons included refugees and displaced persons who, though not collaborators in any sense, were out of sympathy with the regimes in power in their countries of origin, and who feared persecution should they return. They included also a large number of Jews whose native lands were but graveyards haunted by memories of persecution and death at the hands of the Nazis and their satellites. The governments of the Western countries, especially the United States and the United Kingdom, constantly stressed the problem of these persons and argued for as broad a definition of refugees and displaced persons as possible. (The number of refugees and displaced persons requiring international assistance, according to an estimate submitted on May 2 to the Special Committee on Refugees, by Sir Herbert Emerson, Director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, was 1,193,000).

At most of the international meetings where the issue was debated—in the UNRRA, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on Refugees—the legitimacy of claims of Jews not to be repatriated, was recognized. It was apparent, however, that the Jewish refugees and displaced persons were being in-

directly victimized by the conflicts which raged around the problem of the *non-Jewish* Poles, Yugoslavs, Ukrainians, etc.

However, the status of the Jewish refugees and displaced persons was not simple. As noted in the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, the Jewish occupants of displaced persons centers in Germany and Austria were not all displaced persons in the strict sense of the term, that is, persons outside their national boundaries by reason of the war. The chief reason for this was that there had been a considerable movement of Jews into the American and British zones of Germany and Austria *after* the cessation of hostilities. Most of these had fled from Poland, and, in smaller numbers, from Rumania and Hungary. They were still infiltrating into these zones at the time of writing, with the expectation of generous treatment, the hope of finding relatives, the special activity in America on behalf of Jewish relief, and the feeling that the shortest route to Palestine was through the American zone of occupation. Included among those Jews claiming the status of refugees and displaced persons were several thousand Austrian and German Jews whose claim, since they were not outside of their countries of origin, had no technical validity.

Recommendations of General Assembly

At the first session of the General Assembly, held in London in January 1946, the difference between the Russian and the British and American approach to the problem became evident. Russia, Poland and Yugoslavia urged that international assistance be extended only to German Jews and Spanish Republicans; other refugees and displaced persons were either Nazis, collaborators, or persons under their influence, or deluded persons who would willingly return to their native countries were they not deceived by anti-democratic propaganda. The Western countries held to the view that aid should be extended to all refugees regardless of their country of origin or the reason for their refusing to return except in cases where there was clear evidence that they were war criminals.

The plan finally adopted by the General Assembly, on February 12, was a compromise suggested by Mrs. Eleanor

Roosevelt, American delegate. This plan recommended that the whole matter of refugees and displaced persons be referred to the Economic and Social Council for further study on the basis of the following principles:

- (1) The problem of refugees and displaced persons is international in scope and nature;
- (2) No refugees or displaced persons shall be compelled to return to their country of origin if, after receiving full knowledge of the facts, they have expressed valid objections to returning;
- (3) The main task concerning displaced persons is to encourage and assist, in every way possible, their early return to their countries of origin, possibly through the conclusion of bilateral arrangements;
- (4) Two categories of persons cannot benefit from the terms of the preceding paragraph;
 - (a) war criminals, traitors and quislings;
 - (b) Germans, whether transferred to Germany from other States or who fled to other States from Germany in order to avoid falling into the hands of allied troops.
- (5) An international organization to be either recognized or set up as a result of the Special Committee's report, to deal with the future of refugees or displaced persons.

Upon completing its study, the Economic and Social Council was to recommend the establishment of a new United Nations refugee agency to supplant UNRRA's displaced persons division and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and to function within the terms of these principles.

Special Committee of Economic and Social Council

On February 20, the Economic and Social Council established a Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons, and assigned to it the task of preparing a report for submission to the Council at its second session scheduled to open in New York on May 25. This report was to be reviewed by the Council which, on the basis of it, was to submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its next session in New York in September.

The Special Committee, which commenced its meetings in London on April 8, was composed of representatives of the following twenty member nations: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussia, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, and Yugoslavia. Sir Herbert Emerson, director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, and Herbert Lehman, then Director-General of UNRRA, were invited to attend the meetings of the Special Committee in a consultative capacity. The British representative, Hector McNeil, was elected chairman.

As was foreseen, the debate was resumed in the Special Committee, with the lines of conflict drawn very much as they had been in the earlier meetings.

On May 3, the Special Committee adopted a resolution setting up a subcommittee to examine memoranda submitted by Jewish organizations. This subcommittee considered the memoranda and letters of the following Jewish organizations: Jewish Agency for Palestine; American Jewish Committee; joint memorandum of American Jewish Conference, Board of Deputies of British Jews and World Jewish Congress; Commission of Jewish War Orphans in Europe; Council for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Jews from Germany; Association of Jewish Refugees in Great Britain; Anglo-Jewish Association; and Agudas Israel World Organization.

The subcommittee found that these memoranda emphasized the urgency of the problem and the necessity for as early a solution as possible; that Jewish refugees and displaced persons were mainly non-repatriable, due not to political considerations, but rather to psychological motives; and that the main task of the future organization of refugees and displaced persons should be to secure the permanent resettlement of these persons mainly in Palestine, but also elsewhere. Other suggestions included in the memoranda of the Jewish organizations were: aid to the Jewish Agency for Palestine in obtaining travel documents, transport, etc., for transferred Jewish refugees and DPs; consideration of the case of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, who,

having been deprived of their nationality by fascist regimes, do not desire to be regarded as nationals of their countries of origin; consideration of interim measures of education and retraining, with special emphasis on the bringing up of Jewish orphans in their traditional cultural and religious environment; and consideration of steps to be taken in order to ask for relaxation of the laws of naturalization in the countries of resettlement or of present residence.

The Special Committee completed its work on June 1 and presented to the Economic and Social Council a voluminous and controversial report, containing majority and minority opinions on many basic issues. This report was considered by the Council for almost three weeks, and on June 20, it adopted a draft constitution for the new international refugee organization (IRO). This draft was to be circulated among members of the UN, who were to submit their comments for consideration at the third session of the Council. The resulting amended draft was to be considered, finally, by the General Assembly at its next session in September.

Lack of space makes it impossible to include a detailed account of the various aspects of the refugee and displaced persons problem as debated in the Special Committee or the Economic and Social Council. Suffice it to mention only one of the highlights of the debate in the Council which had a bearing on the Palestine problem.

On June 19, the Lebanese delegate to the Economic and Social Council, the only spokesman of the Arab League in it, submitted resolutions which would have prevented the organization from sponsoring any scheme that would create "political difficulties" in the countries of resettlement or in neighboring countries, and from helping any resettlement plan that did not have the consent of the peoples of the receiving countries, and without consulting the United Nations "most directly concerned." All or part of these resolutions were supported by the Russian, Yugoslavian, Czechoslovak and Indian delegates. However, they were voted down by the Council as a result of the opposition of the United States, British, French and other representatives.

Draft Constitution of IRO

The Draft Constitution, adopted by the Council, opened with a preamble listing the principles on the basis of which the IRO was to function. The most important part of the Draft Constitution was Annex I on "Definitions," in which were defined the categories of persons coming within the mandate of the IRO. Again, these categories were defined in the light of a set of general principles: the main object of the IRO is to bring about a rapid and equitable solution of the problem of bona fide refugees and displaced persons; its main task concerning displaced persons is to encourage and assist their early return to their countries of origin; no international assistance should be given to traitors, quislings and war criminals, and nothing should be done to prevent in any way their surrender and punishment; the assistance of the IRO should not be exploited to encourage subversive or hostile activities against the government of any member of the United Nations; the IRO should insure that its assistance is not exploited by persons who clearly are unwilling to return to their countries of origin because they prefer idleness to facing the hardships of helping in the reconstruction of their countries; it should, on the other hand, assure that no bona fide or deserving refugee or displaced person is deprived of its assistance. A "refugee" was defined as "a person who has left, or who is outside of, his country of nationality or former habitual residence, and who, whether or not he had retained his nationality," belongs to one of the following categories:¹ a) victims of Nazi, fascist, quisling or similar regimes; b) Spanish Republicans and other victims of the Falangist regime in Spain; c) "victims of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinions, provided these opinions are not in conflict with the principles of the United Nations as laid down in the preamble of the Charter . . ."; d) persons who were considered refugees before the outbreak of World War II, and who enjoy the status of refugees under an established system of international or intergovernmental protection or assistance.

¹ Persons in the first three of the following categories were to be reckoned as refugees whether they enjoyed international status as refugees or not.

The term "refugee," was also to be applied to a person (other than a displaced person as defined below) "who is outside of his country of nationality or former habitual residence, and who, as a result of events subsequent to the outbreak of World War II, is unable or unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the government of his country of nationality or former nationality."

The term "refugee" was also to apply to "a person of Jewish origin or, having resided in Germany or Austria as a foreigner or stateless person, was a victim of Nazi persecution, and who was detained in or was obliged to flee from, and was subsequently returned to, one of those countries as a result of enemy action, or of war circumstances, and who has not yet been firmly resettled therein." (Part I, Section A, paragraph 3). The latter paragraph covered the case of all German and Austrian Jews who were in their countries of origin, and was inserted against the opposition of the British delegate who objected to the placing of such Jews in the categories of refugees and displaced persons.

The term "displaced person" was defined as applying to a person who as a result of the actions of the Nazi, fascist, quisling or similar regimes, "has been deported from or has been obliged to leave, his country of nationality or former habitual residence, such as persons who were compelled to undertake forced labor or who were deported for racial, religious or political reasons."

Except for refugees from Franco Spain, and persons of Jewish origin in Germany and Austria, or foreigners and stateless in the latter countries who were victims of Nazi persecution (to whom no conditions were attached), all of the categories of persons enumerated above were to be eligible for IRO assistance in the form either of aid in repatriation, "or if they are unable to return to their countries of nationality or former habitual residence, or if they have definitely, in complete freedom, and after receiving full knowledge of the facts, including adequate information from the governments of their countries of nationality or former habitual residence, expressed *valid objections* to returning to those countries."

"Valid objections" were defined as follows: "persecution, or fear, based on reasonable grounds, of persecution because

of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, provided these opinions are not in conflict with the principles of the UN . . ." In the case of victims of Nazi, fascist, quisling or other regimes, or victims of persecution on grounds of race, religion, national or political opinions (providing these were not in conflict with principles of UN), compelling family reasons arising out of previous persecution, or compelling reasons of infirmity or illness, were to be deemed "valid objections." The latter class of "valid objections," in particular, as well as the previous one, covered the case of most Jewish refugees and displaced persons.

The categories of persons who were excluded from IRO assistance included: 1) war criminals, quislings, traitors; 2) any other persons who assisted the enemy in persecuting the civil population of member countries of the UN . . . ; 3) persons of German ethnic origin (whether German nationals or members of German minorities in other countries); 4) persons who since the end of hostilities in World War II participated in any organization aiming at the overthrow of any member government of the UN, or leaders of movements hostile to the government of the country of origin (being a Member of the UN), "or sponsors of movements encouraging refugees not to return to their country of origin." None of these excluding categories applied to Jews in any degree, although the latter clause might conceivably have been interpreted in an anti-Zionist sense.

Membership in the IRO, which was to have the status of a specialized agency of the UN, working in a defined relationship with the Economic and Social Council, was to be open to members of the UN or to "any other peace-loving states, not members of the UN."

Thus, in the formulation adopted by the Economic and Social Council for circulation among the member states of the UN, the planned IRO was authorized to render assistance to virtually all classes of Jewish refugees and displaced persons, as well as to German and Austrian Jews who were still residing in their countries of origin. Its authorization included assistance also to persons who had fled from their countries of origin *after* the cessation of hostilities. Thus, all of the so-called "infiltrates"—Jews from Eastern Europe who had filtered into the occupation zones of Germany after

the conclusion of hostilities in Europe—were eligible for the assistance of the IRO.

However, its assistance was limited to “genuine refugees and DP’s.” Its terms of reference did not include assistance to persons, except German and Austrian Jews, who were residing in their countries of nationality or habitual residence. Thus, it was not empowered to assist in the migration of any of the Jews of Eastern Europe. This limitation of its scope meant that the goal of an international responsibility for the overall problem of migration, which Jewish organizations had hoped to see realized after the war, had not yet been achieved.

At the time of writing, the Draft Constitution had been circulated among members of the United Nations for their comments prior to the September meeting of the General Assembly. There was no reason to believe that the issues had been resolved and that they would not again be sharply debated in the General Assembly. It was hoped that the controversies would not again flare up and prevent the IRO from commencing its activities before December 31, 1946, the terminal date for the care of DP’s by the military and UNRRA.

REPARATIONS

One of the difficult international problems which faced the Great Powers during the period under review, was that of reparations. This was a problem which had plagued the world after the first Great War, and—in the opinion of some—had contributed in no small measure to the strained relations and economic confusion which led to World War II.¹

In contrast to the former war, from which there resulted no distinctly Jewish aspect of the reparations problem, during World War II, the Jews were singled out as a group for

¹ The problem of “reparations” as discussed in this context should not be confused with “restitution” and “compensation.” The latter two problems concern the claims of individuals or groups of individuals within the state, against other individuals or groups of individuals, or against the state itself, on the grounds of violated property rights, and are based on the recognized legal principles of the state. They are thus not primarily international issues, but mainly domestic ones. This does not, however, imply that the disregard of individual claims of this nature should not be a matter of international concern. On the other hand, the term “reparations” refers to the validation of claims of states against other states as redress for war damages, and is for this reason discussed in the “international” section of the present Review of the Year.

special plunder persecution and extermination. Billions of dollars of individual and community property were stolen and destroyed. The end of the war left a helpless remnant of Jews in Europe in dire need of outside assistance for rehabilitation and resettlement.

As the war drew to a close, Jewish organizations in the United States and abroad, basing their demands on the recognized special sufferings of the Jews, submitted requests to the Allied Governments for a share for the Jews in the total reparations imposed on Germany. Demands to this effect were submitted jointly by the American Jewish Conference, World Jewish Congress, and Board of Deputies of British Jews; and by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the American Jewish Committee and other Jewish organizations in the United States and abroad.

On January 14, 1946, the United States Department of State published the text of the reparations agreement negotiated in Paris the previous month. This agreement contained a clause providing for a fund to be used for the rehabilitation of non-repatriable victims of German concentration camps and for those persons of German and Austrian nationality who had been forced to leave Germany on account of religious or racial persecution. The fund was to consist of about five million dollars derived from seized German non-monetary gold holdings, including wedding rings, jewelry, tooth fillings, and other articles taken by Germans from their victims. Another twenty-five million dollars was to be derived from German assets in neutral countries. In addition to these roughly thirty million dollars, the fund was to be augmented from the assets in neutral countries which had formerly belonged to victims of Nazi action who had died and left no heirs. The entire fund was to be administered under an agreement worked out by the Government of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. The fund was to be used only for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement, and not to compensate individual losses, or as a substitute for individual restitution of property.

When it was formally announced that such a fund had been agreed on, the Jewish organizations were concerned lest the sum allotted for assistance to these non-repatriable victims of German action, be made dependent on a surplus being left after other claims on German external assets had been satisfied, with the risk that this sum might never be made available to the Jews. In response to memoranda requesting that the Jewish claims be recognized as a first and prior charge on the proceeds of German external assets, the Department of State informed the Jewish organizations that under the Paris Reparations Agreement this would be the procedure.

On May 9, 1946, Dr. Eli Ginsberg, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, was named American representative to a conference of the five powers named above, to be held in Paris for the purpose of working out the details of the manner in which the fund was to be set up and the specific purposes for which it was to be expended. It was announced on June 19 that the Conference had assigned 90 percent of the \$25,000,000 to be used for the rehabilitation of European Jews, including Jews of Germany and Austria who wish to emigrate from those countries. The agreement specified that \$2,500,000 of this sum was to be used for non-Jewish victims. The rehabilitation fund was to be administered by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, or transferred to its successor if it should be dissolved. The agreement also disclosed that France, on behalf of the five Governments that signed the agreement, would make representations to the neutral countries to make available all assets in those countries, of Jews who died and left no heirs. Ninety-five per cent of the "heirless funds" surrendered were to be allocated for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Jews. The Czechoslovak and Yugoslav delegates signed an annex to the agreement stating that their acceptance of the proposal on "heirless funds" did not imply that their Governments were relinquishing their claims for inheritances that belong to the State under international law. The volume of these funds had not been assessed at the time of writing.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION

During the year under review, UNRRA was faced with carrying out in full measure the purposes set out for it in its Articles of Agreement, signed November 9, 1943, by the representatives of 44 allied and associated nations at the White House, Washington, D.C. These purposes called for extension to the peoples of the liberated countries of "aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and the recovery of the health of the people." In addition, they called for preparation and arrangements to "be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production . . ."

According to its Articles of Agreement, UNRRA was established only for the purpose of rendering assistance to members of the United Nations, upon request. Most of the United Nations of Western Europe—France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Norway—did not apply for such assistance. Those of Eastern and Southern Europe—Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Poland—did apply, as did also the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics. In the Far East, China requested and received full scale UNRRA assistance.

However, despite the fact that according to its original Articles of Agreement, UNRRA was not authorized to render assistance to enemy or former enemy countries, it was empowered to do so by resolutions adopted at subsequent meetings of its Council and Central Committee. Thus, at its London session in August 1945, the Council adopted a resolution (No. 71) authorizing the extension of assistance to displaced persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality, although upon the insistence of the governments of the Eastern European countries, it specified that no aid might be given DPs charged with collaboration or war crimes, and that every effort should be made to encourage repatriation. At this session UNRRA was authorized to extend limited but general relief services to Italy and Austria, as well as, at a later

date, to carry on a small (\$4,000,000) and specific program of medical aid in Hungary. By special agreement with the American, British and French military government authorities in Germany and Austria, UNRRA also was authorized to take over the administration of the DP assembly centers in those countries, administered until that time by the respective military authorities.

Thus, during the period under review, millions of persons in Europe and the Far East, who otherwise would not have had the physical strength and morale to survive were kept alive by UNRRA. UNRRA was also largely responsible for the repatriation of millions of persons from Germany and other countries to which they had been displaced. The surviving Jews of Europe, as part of the liberated populations, were also thus succored.

UNRRA also assisted the Jews who had been displaced or fled after the cessation of hostilities, to Germany. Few of the Jewish DPs and refugees asked to be repatriated by UNRRA. An UNRRA report of March 1946 estimated these at 79,000, of which 46,000 were receiving aid in UNRRA assembly centers and an unknown number in communities. Most of these Jews were of United Nations nationality, chiefly Polish. About 29,000 were stateless or of ex-enemy nationality, originally from Hungary, Rumania, Austria and Germany.

Many of the activities of UNRRA were carried on through the agency of voluntary organizations, especially the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (J.D.C.). It was estimated in March 1946 that between eighty to ninety per cent of the Jews in Germany were receiving some form of UNRRA assistance, either directly or through the voluntary agencies.

In Austria, there were 17,150 Jews, of whom 10,000 were in the U.S. zone, exclusive of the 5,000 in the city of Vienna, who benefited in some measure from UNRRA aid. In Italy, there were about 15,000 foreign Jews who were receiving UNRRA aid.

The UNRRA assistance to DPs took the form of supervision of internal administration of the DP centers; coordination and supervision of voluntary agencies in the centers; provision of amenity supplies (tobacco, candy, recreational

and educational services, etc.); operation of a central tracing bureau; and cooperation with the military occupation authorities in arranging repatriation of the DPs, including their reception in their home countries. It was not UNRRA's function to arrange the resettlement of DPs in countries other than those of their previous residence. Accordingly, it could not undertake any plan of resettlement into new areas.

In general, the UNRRA activities in caring for DPs in Germany were subordinate and supplementary to those of the military authorities. The overall responsibility for the care of the DPs—the provision of shelter, food, fuel, clothing, medical items and transportation, and the maintenance of security precautions—belonged to the latter.

The conflicting views of the governments of Eastern Europe and of Western Europe and the United States with regard to the handling of the refugee and DP problem, discussed in another section of this review,¹ occupied the stage much of the time during the two UNRRA Council Sessions held during the period under review. In London, in August 1945, the Polish delegation submitted motions asking that UNRRA terminate its activities by January 1, 1946. The Yugoslav delegation, supported by the Czechoslovak and Russian delegations, urged the adoption of regulations forbidding the granting of assistance to DPs without the consent of their countries of origin. The main intent of these proposals was to withdraw assistance from the allegedly pro-fascist elements as well as elements in opposition to the governments in power in the East European States, who were claimed to have found refuge in large numbers in the camps. There was considerable evidence that such persons were benefitting from UNRRA assistance. The United States and Great Britain urged that the adoption of these proposals would cause great hardship to and even endanger the lives of the large numbers of persons in the camps who were not war criminals and traitors, whose motive in refusing to be repatriated was honest disagreement with the governments in power.

However, there appeared to be unanimity in the Council

¹ See section on Refugees, above.

in regard to the legitimacy of the claim of all Jewish DPs to UNRRA assistance. Although it was feared that had the motions calling for the early termination of UNRRA's activities, or for the conditioning of UNRRA assistance upon the consent of the governments of the countries of origin of the DPs, been adopted, some hardship would likely have befallen numbers of individual Jews. These proposals were successfully opposed by the United States and British delegates, who prevailed upon the Council to care for persons not wishing to be repatriated until the next Session when the question would again be taken up.

The controversy was resumed at the next Council session at Atlantic City, N. J., in March 1946. The Polish and Ukrainian delegations charged that in the DP camps propaganda was being spread warning the persons sheltered in the camps against returning to their homelands, that aid was being given to war criminals; and that pro-fascist activities were flourishing in the camps. The British-American viewpoint again prevailed when, on March 28, the Council decided to continue caring for DPs without consent of the governments of their countries of origin, until the next regular session of the Council. However, as a concession to the East European viewpoint, it also agreed to do everything in its power to encourage the early repatriation of the DPs and to facilitate in the camps the receipt of full information from the countries of origin of the DPs.

The delegations to the March Council Session received memoranda strongly urging that the Jewish DPs be permitted to emigrate to countries of their choosing, observing that the majority of them wanted to migrate to Palestine. They recommended improved living conditions for the DPs, as well as occupational therapy, vocational training and guidance, educational facilities and establishment of industrial and agricultural projects. The joint memorandum of the World Jewish Congress, American Jewish Conference and Board of Deputies of British Jews urged the establishment of all-Jewish hospitals, inasmuch "as most of the patients dread ministrations by German scientists," and employment of Jewish DPs on UNRRA's supervisory staff. The Jewish Labor Committee memorandum urged resettlement of Jews in homes and communities rather than camps

as a temporary relief measure. The American Jewish Committee proposed that unaccompanied displaced children and minors now under UNRRA care in occupied areas, who lack proper care, should be placed in the care of responsible agencies, groups or individuals able to care for them outside these areas, until they can be permanently resettled. It also urged that Nazi victims who moved across national boundaries since the cessation of hostilities, and hence are not eligible for UNRRA assistance, should be included in the authorized care of UNRRA. The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation pointed out that despite specific resolutions adopted at the second Council session in September 1944 (Montreal), making Jews in Axis countries eligible for UNRRA relief, nothing had been done for them to date.

Some of these recommendations were adopted in practice by the UNRRA and the military authorities in many camps in Germany. One of the resolutions adopted by the Council on March 28, called for completion of registration of DPs and the compilation of data on their skills and employment qualifications to be made available for repatriation and resettlement agencies. The UNRRA Council also resolved to do everything possible to expedite the early creation of a United Nations body to take over the whole problem of displaced persons and immigration, in such a way as to facilitate resettlement and otherwise provide a solution to the problems that will confront the remaining displaced persons when the Administration's assistance comes to an end. It was reported that some military government officials had attempted, on their own initiative, to obtain information from several countries of potential immigration on the admission of DPs and that the army was trying to create employment opportunities in connection with the reorganization of its establishment in Germany.

Unfortunately, in the main, the problem of the Jewish DPs remained unsolved. Their desire for resettlement in Palestine was involved in difficult political controversy. The offers of immigration opportunities in other countries were either impractical, vague or non-existent. The procrastination in finding places for them to settle and begin their lives anew, it was reported at the time of writing, had brought their endurance to a breaking point.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Nuremberg Trials

Early in May 1945, the collapse of the German armies and the actual and imminent capture of the principal Nazi criminals made a decision on the manner in which they would be brought to justice imperative. The Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes therefore proposed to its member nations the establishment of an international court to deal with the major war criminals. Meanwhile, the United States independently proposed to the United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union that the four powers join in a protocol establishing an International Military Tribunal, defining its jurisdiction and powers, naming the categories of acts to be declared crimes, and describing the individuals and organizations to be placed on trial.

On May 2, President Truman appointed Justice Robert H. Jackson of the United States Supreme Court as Chief of Counsel for the United States in the Prosecution of Axis War Criminals. Justice Jackson was assigned the task not merely of assembling the United States case, but of making preparations for the trial itself. On June 7, President Truman made public Justice Jackson's *Report on Trials for War Criminals*, which became the basis of United States policy, and which was in large part reflected in the eventual arrangements for the prosecution of war criminals.

Defining the scope of his recommendations, Justice Jackson pointed out that his responsibility extended only to "the case of major criminals whose offenses have no particular geographical localization and who will be punished by joint decisions of the governments of the Allies," and did not include localized cases of any kind. Crimes against military law, he stated, would be dealt with on the spot by the Allied armies, while traitors and criminals who were returned to the scene of their crimes, would be punished by the individual countries as they saw fit.

Justice Jackson explained the need for the trials in the following words:

... We have many such men in our possession. What shall we do with them? We could, of course, set them at large without a hearing. But it has cost unmeasured thousands of American lives to beat and bind these men. To free them without trial would mock the dead and make cynics of the living. On the other hand, we could execute or otherwise punish them without a hearing. But indiscriminating executions or punishments without definite findings of guilt fairly arrived at, would violate pledges repeatedly given, and would not set easily on the American conscience or be remembered by our children with pride. The only other course is to determine the innocence or guilt of the accused after a hearing as dispassionate as the times and horrors we deal with will permit, and upon a record that will leave our reasons and motives clear.

Justice Jackson's report called for the trial of

a large number of individuals and officials who were in authority in the government, in the military establishment, including the General Staff, and in the financial, industrial and economic life of Germany who by all civilized standards are provable to be common criminals.

He further proposed:

to establish the criminal character of several voluntary organizations which have played a cruel and controlling part in subjugating first the German people and then their neighbors. . . .

In defining war crimes, Justice Jackson urged that those activities be regarded as war crimes "which fundamentally outraged the conscience of the American people and brought them finally to the conviction that their own liberty and civilization could not persist in the same world with the Nazi power," and which "were criminal by standards generally accepted in all civilized countries."

On this basis, he recommended that the Nazi leaders be charged with three major categories of crimes:

(a) Atrocities or offenses against persons or property constituting violations of International Law, including

the laws, rules and customs of land and naval warfare

....
(b) Atrocities and offenses, including atrocities and persecutions on racial and religious grounds, committed since 1933.

(c) Invasions of other countries and initiation of wars of aggression in violation of International Law or treaties.

After the publication of Justice Jackson's report, negotiations between the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union continued. At the end of June, representatives of the four powers met in London to arrange the constitution and terms of reference of the International Military Tribunal.

On the whole, the position of Justice Jackson was accepted by the other three powers, and the London agreement and Charter were signed on August 8, subsequently receiving the adherence of fifteen other nations.

In general, the Charter followed the lines of the proposals submitted by Justice Jackson in June. In Article VI of the Charter, three categories of acts were declared crimes of which the Tribunal was to take cognizance. These were:

(a) Crimes against peace. Under this heading were included wars of aggression and wars in violation of international treaties, agreements, or assurances, and participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of such acts.

(b) War crimes; i.e., violations of the laws of customs of war.

(c) "Crimes against humanity, namely, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts committed against any civilian population before or during the war; or persecution on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of, or in connection with, any crimes within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated."

The crimes committed in connection with the wholesale annihilation and spoliation of European Jewry fell primarily in the third category; some were also covered by the second.

The London Agreement and Charter created an International Military Tribunal, consisting of one judge and one alternate from each of the four signatory powers. Each of the powers was also to name one of the four chief prosecutors.

The judges met in Berlin on October 8 and constituted themselves as a court. The United States appointed former Attorney General Francis Biddle as Judge and Justice John Parker of the Circuit Court of Appeals as his alternate. Great Britain was represented by Lord Justice Lawrence as Judge and Justice Norman Birkett as alternate. The French and Russian Judges were, respectively, Professor Henri Donnedieu de Vabre and Major General I. J. Nikitchenko; their alternates Justice Robert Falco and A. F. Volkoff. Justice Lawrence was named as President of the Court. As Chief Prosecutors, Justice Jackson acted for the United States, Attorney General Hartley Shawcross for Great Britain, R. A. Rudenko for the Soviet Union, and former Minister of Justice Francois de Menthon for France.

On October 18, the prosecution presented the Tribunal with a 35,000 word indictment against twenty-four top figures in the German Government, the Nazi Party and affiliated organizations, the German Army and Navy, and German industry and finance. The individuals named in the indictment were Reichsmarshal Herman Goering; former Deputy Fuehrer Rudolf Hess; Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front; General Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command; Ernst Kaltenbrunner, SS police and Gestapo general; Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, "philosopher" of Nazism; Hans Frank, Governor General of Poland; Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior and SS General; Julius Streicher, publisher of *Der Stuermer*; Dr. Walter Funk, Minister of Economics; the steel and munitions manufacturer, Gustave Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach; Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, head of the German government at the time of the surrender; Grand Admiral Erich Raeder; Reich Youth Leader Baldur von Schirach; Fritz Sauckel, organizer of the system of slave labor by foreign workers; General Alfred Jodl, Chief of Hitler's General Staff; Deputy Fuehrer Martin Bormann; Dr. Albert Speer, head of the Todt Organization; Baron Konstantin von Neurath, former

Foreign Minister and Protector of Bohemia-Moravia; and Hans Fritzsche, head of German radio propaganda.

In addition, the indictment named as groups and organizations to be declared criminal by reasons of their aims and the means employed for their accomplishment, the Reich Cabinet, the leadership Corps of the Nazi Party, the SS including the SD, the SA, the Gestapo, the General Staff and the High Command of the German Army.

The indictment consisted of four counts of which Count One, The Common Plan of Conspiracy, presented a comprehensive summary of the Nazi terror within Germany and the Nazi policy of deceit and aggression against neighboring countries, from the inception of the Nazi Party to the attack on Pearl Harbor. Count Two dealt with Crimes Against Peace; Count Three with War Crimes; and Count Four with Crimes Against Humanity.

The indictments dealt in large measure with the crimes committed against Jews. The premeditated destruction of European Jewry, as a constituent element of the Nazi master plan, ran as a recurrent theme throughout the whole document.

Count One charged that while

implementing their "master race" policy, the conspirators joined in a program of relentless persecution of the Jews, designed to exterminate them. Annihilation of the Jews became an official state policy, carried out both by official action and by incitements to mob and individual violence. The conspirators openly avowed their purpose.

Quoting from the anti-Jewish utterances of Alfred Rosenberg, Robert Ley and Julius Streicher, who proclaimed that the struggle would not be abandoned "until the last Jew in Europe has been exterminated and is actually dead," the indictment stressed that "these avowals and incitements were typical of the Nazi conspirators through the course of their conspiracy."

In one short sentence the indictment surveyed the elimination, step by step, of European Jewry, leading toward final mass annihilation:

The program of action against the Jews included disfranchisement, stigmatization, denial of civil rights, subjecting their persons and property to violence, deportation, enslavement, enforced labor, starvation, murder and mass extermination.

Itemizing the cruelties visited upon the civilian populations in the occupied Western and Eastern territories, Count Two (War Crimes) described the methods used by the Nazi henchmen:

The murders and ill-treatments were carried out by divers means including shooting, hanging, gassing, starvation, gross overcrowding, systematic under-nutrition, systematic imposition of labor tasks beyond the strength of those ordered to carry them out, inadequate provision of surgical and medical services, kickings, beatings, brutality and torture of all kinds, including the use of hot irons and pulling out of fingernails and the performance of experiments by means of operations and otherwise, on living human subjects. . . .

They conducted deliberate and systematic genocide, viz. the extermination of racial and national groups, against civilian populations of certain occupied territories in order to destroy particular races and classes of people, and national, racial or religious groups, particularly Jews, Poles and Gypsies and others.

The indictment stated that about 1,500,000 persons were exterminated in Maidanek and about 4,000,000 in Auschwitz; 1,000,000 were killed and tortured in Rovno and the Rovno region and hundreds and thousands in other cities and localities of Poland, the Baltic countries, White Russia, the Ukraine and other countries. Although the victims were named only as "citizens of Poland, the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, France and other countries" or "peaceful citizens," Count Four (Crimes Against Humanity) specified expressly that millions of the victims mentioned as Poles, Russians, Americans and so forth were Jews.

The trial opened in Nuremberg on November 20. Only twenty-one of the twenty-four defendants actually went on trial in person. Robert Ley committed suicide in his prison

cell before the trial, leaving a political testament in which he declared that anti-Semitism had been a mistake, and called for the reconciliation of Jews and Germans, and their cooperation for the rebuilding of Germany and the welfare of the world. Martin Bormann was still unfound, and was placed on trial *in absentia*. Gustav Krupp was declared by Allied physicians to be suffering from senile dementia, and hence incapable of standing trial.

In his opening speech, Justice Jackson declared:

It is my purpose to show a plan and design to which all Nazis were fanatically committed, to annihilate all Jewish people. . . .

The persecution of the Jews was a continuous and deliberate policy. It was a policy directed against other nations as well as against the Jews themselves. Anti-Semitism was promoted to divide and embitter the democratic peoples and to soften their resistance to the Nazi aggression. . . . Anti-Semitism also has been aptly credited with being a "spearhead of terror." The ghetto was the laboratory for testing repressive measures. Jewish property was the first to be expropriated, but the custom grew and included similar measures against the anti-Nazi Germans, Poles, Czechs, Frenchmen and Belgians. Extermination of the Jews enabled the Nazis to bring a practiced hand to similar measures against Poles, Serbs and Greeks. The plight of the Jews was a constant threat to opposition or discontent among other elements of Europe's population—pacifists, conservatives, Communists, Catholics, Protestants, Socialists. It was in fact a threat to every dissenting opinion and to every non-Nazi's life. . . . Nor was it directed against individual Jews for personal bad citizenship or unpopularity. The avowed purpose was the destruction of the Jewish people as a whole, as an end in itself, as a measure of preparation for war, and as a discipline for conquered peoples.

Recording the magnitude of Jewish losses, Justice Jackson exclaimed: "History does not record a crime ever perpetrated against as many victims or one ever carried out with such calculated cruelty!"

At the time of writing, the trials had been in session for more than half a year. The documentation of the case against the Nazi leaders had progressed to a point where no doubt remained that the reports of their criminal activities which had horrified a hardened world, were exceeded by the realities. The criminal acts of the Nazis and their satellite partners had been placed on record, so that the world might not ever in the future attribute the reports to wartime "propaganda." The record was available as a warning of the kind of world that awaited mankind were the theories of racialism ever again to become the guiding principles of a nation.

Though at the time of writing not all of the testimony had been heard, the character of arguments offered by the defendants, in regard to their share in the plunder and extermination of the Jews of Europe, indicated a clear pattern.

Most of the defendants disclaimed responsibility. They had had no hand in the formulation of the anti-Jewish program. They had but mechanically fulfilled orders. They were mere unimportant cogs in a machine in which Hitler was the mainspring. Germany was a state in which one man—the Fuehrer—had devised all of the criminal plans and hypnotized his sometimes doubtful followers into blind obedience. The defendants had had no knowledge of the extent of the outrages and horrors. They had exerted their influence to befriend Jews. Only one or two of them, possibly out of hope of winning the sympathy of the court, had confessed to full responsibility for the crimes against the Jews.

However, the prosecution had picked apart every strand of the defense fabric and proved it to be woven of utter falsehood. Systematically, citing document after document, a web of guilt had been woven about each defendant and about large segments of the German nation.

The prosecution established beyond a doubt that the anti-Jewish activities carried on by the Nazis were part of a planned operation and not mere uncontrolled outbursts. A crucial witness to this accusation was Dieter Wisliceny, a Gestapo specialist on Jewish affairs, who testified that the killing of the Jews was a planned operation carried out in two years. He testified that there had been three stages in the campaign against the Jews. Until 1940 the Nazis had

tried to "solve the Jewish problem in Germany" through emigration. From 1940 to 1942, the Jews had been concentrated in ghettos in Eastern Europe. In April 1942, Hitler gave his order for "planned extermination and liquidation of the Jewish people," a process which continued until 1944. The man directly in charge of carrying out this order was Adolf Eichmann, chief of the Gestapo's Jewish section.

Nazi records were cited to prove that the major Nazi organizations, with the knowledge and consent of their members, had been used to spread Nazi fanaticism, beat down political opposition, lead campaigns against the churches, trade unions and Jews, and build up the armed forces in violation of the Versailles Treaty. These organizations, which included 1,000,000 Storm Troopers (S.A.), 400,000 Elite Guards (S.S.) under the command of Heinrich Himmler, and 600,000 members of the Nazi Leadership Corps, were the agencies through which orders for anti-Jewish pogroms and confiscations of Jewish property were carried out. The records proved that the Gestapo had worked hand in glove with the Reich Cabinet, the general staff and high command in rounding up slave laborers, in exterminating Jews, Poles and Russians, and in slaughtering prisoners.

It was established beyond a doubt that the supreme command of the German armed forces was implicated in the Nazi persecution and extermination plans. Perhaps the most damning evidence was the testimony of Otto Ohlen-dorf, former Major General of Police and subordinate of Ernst Kaltenbrunner, who told of having seen a written agreement entered into by Heinrich Himmler and Reinhardt Heydrich, former Reich Protector for Bohemia-Moravia, with leaders of the supreme command of the Wehrmacht and of the Army. This agreement, signed shortly before the invasion of Russia, provided for the establishment of action groups of the security service (S.D.) to exterminate Jews and communist leaders in the areas behind the advancing armies.

From Nazi records, it was shown that the "spontaneous" uprising against the Jews of Germany following the assassination on November 10, 1938, of Vom Rath, Secretary of the German Legation in Paris, far from being spontaneous, had been planned to the last detail.

From directives issued by Fritz Sauckel, Nazi manpower Czar, it was demonstrated that the German people lied when they insisted that foreign laborers had come to Germany voluntarily and that the German people had lived in ignorance of the cruel mistreatment suffered by them.

Heinrich Himmler was known to have ordered Jews, Gypsies, Russians, Ukrainians, Poles, and even Germans, removed from prisons in concentration camps to be worked to death.

Walter Funk, German Minister of Economics, was proved to have been responsible for the execution of the measures which drove the Jews from the economic life of Germany and stripped them of their possessions. He was shown to have arranged with Himmler to receive in the deposit vaults of the Reichsbank, of which he was director, gold, jewels and other valuables seized from the Jews.

Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitler Youth Movement, was proved to have organized the deportation to Poland of 60,000 Vienna Jews.

It was demonstrated from a directive issued by Colonel General Alfred Jodl on behalf of the High Command, ordering two battalions of the Elite Guard to Denmark to evacuate Jews, that he was responsible for the death of more than 500 Danish Jews.

Goering's protestations of friendship for Jews were disproved by a decree, issued by him on May 1, 1941, calling on the Nazi party, the armed forces and the state machinery, to fight "Jews, Free Masons, and affiliated groups." This decree had been accompanied by a memorandum in which Goering had hailed the decision of Alfred Rosenberg to form special staffs in occupied territories to confiscate all material and cultural possessions of these groups.

Hans Frank was charged with the death of over 3,000,000 Jews. His diary was quoted as containing a boast that "there would not be enough forests in Poland" to supply paper for the lists of Jews and Poles he had slaughtered. He admitted having decreed ghettos in Poland, the marking of Jews and the introduction of forced labor.

Von Ribbentrop's attempt to pose as one who was not familiar with the party doctrine of racial superiority, and as an opponent of anti-Jewish measures, was frustrated by

the prosecution's reading of orders instructing German ambassadors abroad to consider creation of anti-Jewish offices within their embassies and to bolster the anti-Semitic activities being conducted by the Nazis in those countries. His guilt was proved by a large number of other documents, including an order to Otto Abetz, Nazi Ambassador in Paris, to cooperate with the Gestapo in confiscating Jewish treasures and other property, and a ruling that Jews of foreign citizenship residing in countries under German occupation were to be shipped to concentration camps. He admitted having upbraided Mussolini because of the Italian policy of mercy toward Jews in Southern France; having owned homes in the heart of concentration camps—and therefore, unable to have been ignorant of what transpired in them—and having been, together with other officials of his foreign office, associated with Gestapo Chief Himmler. He conceded that all German officials had participated in the government's anti-Semitic policy.

The orders for the bloody extermination of the Warsaw Ghetto in 1943, were shown to have emanated directly from Ernst Kaltenbrunner to the German security police. Kaltenbrunner, as well as Ribbentrop and Keitel, was shown to have been involved in the deportation of Jews from France. Keitel was proved to have received detailed reports of atrocities, gas chambers and murder factories, and to have willingly gone along with them.

Alfred Rosenberg, formerly Reich Minister of Eastern Occupied Territories and outstanding Nazi "philosopher," was compelled to acknowledge responsibility for slave labor laws, and for the decrees causing the removal of Ukrainian people to the Reich, "to destroy the biological potentialities of these people."

The gassing of 3,000,000 Jews in the Oswiecim extermination camp was, by the testimony of its commander, Rudolf Hoess, who was captured on March 8, carried out on the direct orders of Heinrich Himmler.

By and large, the trial clarified in specific detail the magnitude of the Jewish tragedy under the Nazis. It showed, for example, that of the 3,500,000 Jews in Poland in 1939, only 100,000 were left alive when the war ended, not counting approximately 200,000 who had fled to the U.S.S.R. A

secret report by a Nazi official in the Ukraine stated that 200,000 Jews had been murdered there by German security police, aided by volunteers from the Wehrmacht and members of the Quisling Ukrainian military formations. Of the pre-1941 Jewish population of over 900,000 of Larger Hungary as many as 600,000 had lost their lives. In Yugoslavia, the deaths reached about 70,000. Of the 250,000 Frenchmen taken to German concentration camps, only about 5,000 returned. Out of 110,000 deported Dutch Jews, only 5,000 returned.

On December 14, a key document of the prosecution, a German Secret Police estimate, prepared by SS Colonel Adolf Eichmann at the behest of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, was placed before the tribunal. The authenticity of this estimate was sworn to by Dr. Wilhelm Hoettl, right-hand man of Ernst Kaltenbrunner and SS major in the Intelligence Section of the Reich Security office. It summarized the total loss of Jewish life as 4,000,000 killed in the various extermination camps, and 2,000,000 put to death in other ways, chiefly shot by operational squads of security police during the campaign against Russia.

Perhaps more important than the confirmation of the guilt of the Nazi leaders and organizations, was the reaction of the masses of the German people to the revelations. Reports by observers indicated that although most Germans were convinced that the defendants were guilty, a large part of the nation objected to the mass indictment of the Nazi organizations, for the obvious reason that almost every family had relatives in them. According to these reports, the basic German attitude of self-pity, rationalization and shifting of collective responsibility for the country's disaster to the men on trial, had not changed. As the trials progressed, the feeling grew that perhaps more tragic than the crimes of Nazism, was the manner in which millions of Germans were led to accept and condone those crimes.

Local Trials

Only the major war criminals, whose activities were international in scope, were brought before the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. However, many other

war criminals were tried by the courts of the various nations, and by the military courts of the Allied armies of occupation within Germany.

In France, Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain was sentenced to life imprisonment. Pierre Laval was convicted and executed. Hundreds of lesser traitors and collaborationists were sentenced to prison or to death, many of them specifically for their part in the persecution of the Jews during the Nazi occupation.

In Poland, approximately 9,000 persons were tried or awaiting trial, including both Germans and Polish collaborationists. At the time of writing, hundreds had been executed.

In Russia, numerous high Nazis, including generals, had been sentenced to death at major trials in Smolensk, Bryansk and Leningrad, trials which were rated by the Russians on a par with Nuremberg.

In Hungary, approximately 130 war criminals had been sentenced to death by the People's Tribunals, including hundreds of prison sentences. These included the top Hungarian Nazis and collaborators, such as Ferenc Szalasi, former fuehrer of the Arrow Cross and Quisling head of State since October 15, 1944, and Bela Imredy, former Premier and Foreign Minister. Similarly, in Norway, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Holland many thousands of traitors and other war criminals were brought to justice. Thousands of others are still being tried or awaiting trial.

In Germany itself, British and American military courts convicted and sentenced to execution or imprisonment many Nazis convicted of violations of the laws of war. Thus a British military commission tried the persons involved in the administration of the Belsen concentration camp, and imposed sentences upon 31 of the defendants including death sentences for eleven. The American occupation authorities similarly brought to trial a number of persons charged with the commission of atrocities at the Dachau concentration camp, near Munich in the American zone, and sentenced 36 of them to death.

SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE
REVIEW OF THE YEAR

ANNIVERSARIES, HONORS, GIFTS, NECROLOGY

Compiled by ROSE G. STEIN¹

Anniversaries

UNITED STATES

- June 11, 1945. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of NEW ENGLAND REGION, ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA.
- July 1, 1945. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Seventieth anniversary of birth of RABBI JACOB LEVINSON.
- July 7, 1945. New York, N. Y.: Eighty-fifth anniversary of birth of ABRAHAM CAHAN, author and editor of *Jewish Daily Forward*.
- August 19, 1945. Washington, D. C.: Seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of BERNARD M. BARUCH, financier and statesman.
- September 23, 1945. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of establishment of ASSOCIATED JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES.
- October, 1945. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE ISRAEL.
- October 10, 1945. New York, N. Y.: Seventieth anniversary of birth of GEDALIAH BUBLICK, journalist.
- October 28, 1945. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of DAVID BICUR CHOLIM SOCIETY.
- October 31, 1945. Washington, D. C.: Celebration of seventieth anniversary of birth of EUGENE MEYER, publisher.
- November, 1945. New York, N. Y.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of organization of JUNIOR HADASSAH (young women's Zionist orgn of Am.).
- November 3, 1945. New York, N. Y.: Seventieth anniversary of birth of DAVID A. BROWN, publisher.
- November 9, 1945. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of eightieth anniversary of birth of ELLIS A. GIMBEL, merchant.
- November 16-18, 1945. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of one-hundredth anniversary of founding of WEST END SYNAGOGUE (Congregation Shaaray Tefila).
- November 18, 1945. Detroit, Mich.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of JEWISH WOMEN'S EUROPEAN WELFARE ORGANIZATION.
- December 7-8, 1945. Cincinnati, Ohio: Celebration of seventieth anniversary of founding of HEBREW UNION COLLEGE.
- December 19, 1945. Philadelphia, Pa.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of GRATZ COLLEGE.
- January 6, 1946. Chicago, Ill.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION ANSHE SHOLOM.
- February, 1946. Lowell, Mass.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of BENJAMIN S. POUZZNER LODGE OF B'NAI B'RITH.

¹ Member of staff, Library of Jewish Information, American Jewish Committee.

- February, 1946. Shreveport, La.: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of local B'NAI B'RITH LODGE.
- February 14, 1946: Commemoration of fiftieth anniversary of publication of Theodore Herzl's *THE JEWISH STATE*.
- March 4, 1946. New York, N. Y.: Fiftieth anniversary of organization of JEWISH WAR VETERANS.
- March 6, 1946. Boston, Mass.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of CONGREGATION AGUDATH ISRAEL, Dorchester.
- March 24, 1946. Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of publication of HATZOFEH BAARETZ HAHADASHAH, New York, first Hebrew weekly in America.
- March 24, 1946. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of fifty years of literary activity of LEON KOBRIN,¹ novelist, playwright, journalist.
- January 14, 1946. Philadelphia, Pa.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, NORTHERN LIBERTIES HOSPITAL.
- March 24, 1946. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION SONS OF ISRAEL.
- April, 1946. Schenectady, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of local B'NAI B'RITH LODGE.
- April 4, 1946. Chicago, Ill.: Eightieth anniversary of birth of Congressman ADOLPH J. SABATH.
- April 5, 1946. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER.
- April 9, 1946. New York, N. Y.: Celebration of seventieth anniversary of birth of BERNHARD KAHN, communal worker.
- April 10, 1946. Doylestown, Pa.: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of establishment of NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL.
- April 25, 1946. Boston, Mass.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of GREATER BOSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL.
- April 26, 1946. New York, N. Y.: Ninetieth anniversary of birth of HENRY MORGENTHAU, SR.
- April 27, 1946. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Fiftieth anniversary of local section of NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.
- May 3, 1946. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of B'NAI ISRAEL COMMUNITY CENTER.

OTHER COUNTRIES

- April, 1944. France: Commemoration of six-hundredth anniversary of death of RABBI LEVI BEN GERSON (GERSONIDES) of Bagnols, Southern France, philosopher, biblical exegete, mathematician and astronomer.
- April 9, 1945. Llandudno, North Wales: Ninetieth anniversary of birth of MORRIS WARSKI, "dean" of North Wales Jewry.
- June, 1945. London, England: One-hundred-fiftieth anniversary of JEWISH ORPHANAGE.
- June 8, 1945. Palestine: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of DAVAR, Hebrew publication.
- June 19, 1945. Montreal, Canada: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of JEWISH IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

Deceased.

- June 24, 1945. London, England: Seventy-fifth anniversary of DALSTON SYNAGOGUE.
- July, 1945. Bombay, India: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION, oldest organization in India.
- July, 1945. London, England: Twenty-fifth anniversary of establishment of WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION.
- August 12, 1945. Salisbury, Union of So. Africa: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of founding of HEBREW CONGREGATION.
- August 30, 1945. London, England: Celebration of fifty years' service of REV. SOLOMON LEVY, Minister Emeritus of New Synagogue, Stamford Hill.
- September, 1945. Italy: Commemoration of two-hundredth anniversary of death in Palestine of MOSES CHAIM LUZZATTO, Hebrew scholar and poet, Italy.
- September, 1945. Palestine: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of establishment of DAGANIA BETH in Jordan Valley, first settlement established after World War I.
- October, 1945. Jerusalem, Palestine: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of KEREN HAYESOD (Palestine Foundation Fund).
- October, 1945. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of establishment of HABIMA ART THEATRE.
- October 22, 1945. London, England: Seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of JACOB ROSENHEIM, pres. Agudath Israel World Organization.
- October 30, 1945. Petach Tikvah, Palestine: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of ABRAHAM SHAPIRO, a founder of the town, and of the first Jewish self-defense organization in Palestine.
- December, 1945. Montreal, Canada: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of TEMPLE BROTHERHOOD.
- December 1, 1945. Haifa, Palestine: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of HISTADRUTH HAOVODIM, General Federation of Labor in Palestine.
- 1946. Palestine: Commemoration of two-hundredth anniversary of birth of RABBI SHNEOR ZALMAN BEN BARUCH, chassidic leader, Poland.
- January, 1946. Belfast, Ireland: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of CHEVRA GEMARA.
- February 18, 1946. Oxford, England: Celebration of eightieth anniversary of birth of SAMUEL KRAUSS, scientist, author, formerly professor Jewish Theological Institute, Vienna.
- April 21, 1946. Buenos Aires, Argentine: Commemoration of fiftieth anniversary of death of BARON MAURICE DE HIRSCH, founder of Jewish Colonization Association.

Appointments, Honors and Elections

UNITED STATES

- ADLER, DAVID, Chicago, Ill., architect, elected member National Institute of Arts and Letters; announced Dec. 27, 1945.
- BARUCH, BERNARD M., Washington, D. C., appointed by Pres. Harry S. Truman U. S. representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, Mar. 18, 1946.

- BERLIN, IRVING, New York, N. Y., awarded Medal of Merit, by direction of Pres. Harry S. Truman, for service to the United Service Organization through his musical production "This Is The Army," Sept. 1, 1945; received award from *The Saturday Review of Literature* for "distinguished service to American music," Jan. 27, 1946.
- BINSTOCK, LOUIS, Chicago, Ill., rabbi, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- BOOKSTEIN, ISADORE, Albany, N. Y., appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey justice Supreme Court, Third Judicial District; announced Apr. 10, 1946.
- BRICKNER, BARNETT R., Cleveland, O., rabbi, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- CAYTON, NATHAN, Washington, D. C., associate judge, appointed by Pres. Harry S. Truman chief judge Municipal Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C.; announced Jan. 21, 1946.
- COHEN, BENJAMIN V., Washington, D. C., appointed by Pres. Harry S. Truman Counsellor of State Department, Sept. 5, 1945.
- COHEN, MYER, Washington, D. C., appointed director of displaced persons division United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association; announced Dec. 23, 1945.
- COHN, EDWIN JOSEPH, Cambridge, Mass., prof. biochemistry Harvard Medical School, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Science, by Columbia University, June 5, 1945; given John Scott Award in recognition of outstanding work in the field of medical and chemical research, Jan. 18, 1946.
- CORWIN, NORMAN, New York, N. Y., radio author and producer, won first Wendell L. Willkie "One World Award" established by Common Council for American Unity and Willkie Memorial of Freedom House, Feb. 18, 1946.
- DICKSTEIN, SAMUEL, New York, N. Y. Congressman, elected judge New York State Supreme Court, Nov. 6, 1945.
- EISENDRATH, MAURICE N., Cincinnati, O., rabbi, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- FELLER, ABRAHAM HOWARD, Washington, D. C., appointed general counsel to Secretary-General of United Nations; repled Feb. 21, 1946.
- FINKELSTEIN, LOUIS, New York, N. Y., pres. Jewish Theological Seminary of Am., elected president of Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion, September 1940; re-elected Aug. 27, 1945.
- FREEMAN, CHARLES, Revere, Mass., re-elected Councilman-at-large, Nov. 6, 1945.
- FREIBERG, NINA CONSTANCE (MRS. JULIUS WALTER), Cincinnati, O., awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Hebrew Letters, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- FRIEDMAN, MILTON, New York, N. Y., Major U. S. army, physician and authority on radiation therapy, awarded Legion of Merit by Army Surgeon General, for inventing new and improved instruments and techniques for treatment of malignant growths; Mar. 21, 1946.
- FULD, STANLEY H., New York, N. Y., appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey associate judge New York State Court of Appeals, Apr. 25, 1946.
- GERTZ, MAX, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia member Board of Higher Education; announced June 22, 1945.

- GOLDBLATT, MAURICE, Indianapolis, Ind., rabbi, given annual inter-racial award of Church Federation of Indianapolis, for distinguished service in race relations; repta June 15, 1945.
- GOLDMAN, SOLOMON, Chicago, Ill., awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Letters, by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Apr. 7, 1946.
- GOLDSTEIN, ISRAEL, New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Oct. 7, 1945.
- GREEN, DAVID E., New York, N. Y., research associate Coll. of Phys. and Surg. Columbia U., awarded first annual Paul-Lewis Laboratories prize in enzyme chemistry; announced Feb. 28, 1946.
- GREENBAUM, EDWARD S., New York, N. Y., Brig. Gen., Exec. Asst. to Under-Sec'y of War, awarded Distinguished Service Medal by Sec'y Robert P. Patterson, Oct. 1, 1945.
- GREENBERG, HENRY CLAY, New York, N. Y., elected judge New York State Supreme Court, Nov. 6, 1945.
- GUGGENHEIM, SOLOMON R., New York, N. Y., made Commander of the Order Al Merito by Govt of Chile, in recognition of his services to the country, June 14, 1945.
- HELLMAN, LILLIAN, New York, N. Y., playwright, elected member National Institute of Arts and Letters; announced Dec. 27, 1945.
- HERZOG, PAUL M., New York, N. Y., former member N. Y. State Labor Relations Board, appointed by Pres. Harry S. Truman chairman National Labor Relations Board, June 7, 1945.
- HODES, BARNET, Chicago, Ill., corporation counsel, appointed by Gov. Dwight H. Green chairman State of Illinois Nat'l Interfaith Comn, created by Ill. State Legislature; repta Sept. 7, 1945.
- ISSERMAN, FERDINAND M., St. Louis, Mo., rabbi, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Central College (Methodist), Fayette, Mo., June 22, 1945; earlier (June 4, 1941), awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, by Douglas U., St. Louis, Mo.
- JACOBS, MAURICE, Philadelphia, Pa., elected president National Interfraternity Conference, Nov. 25, 1945.
- JACOBS, WILLIAM A., Meriden, Conn., appointed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin associate judge city court; repta July 20, 1945.
- JOSEPH, LAZARUS, New York, N. Y., elected Controller of City of New York, Nov. 6, 1945.
- KATZ, HENRY, Hartford, Conn., physician, appointed president city Board of Health; repta Jan. 4, 1946.
- KHARASCH, MORRIS S., prof. chemistry U. of Chicago, elected member National Academy of Sciences, Apr. 24, 1946.
- LAUFFER, MAX A., Pittsburgh, Pa., asso. prof. physics U. of Pittsburgh, awarded by American Chemical Society \$1,000 Eli Lilly & Co. prize for research in biochemistry; announced June 2, 1945.
- LEHMAN, HERBERT H., New York, N. Y., awarded by Pres. Harry S. Truman Selective Service Medal and citation for services while governor of New York in organizing and administering the Selective Service and Training Act in his state, Mar. 14, 1946.
- LEVINTHAL, LOUIS E., Philadelphia, Pa., judge, elected President Board of Overseers Gratz College; announced June 14, 1945.
- LEWIS, HARRY E., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey presiding justice State Supreme Court Appellate Div. Second Dept.; announced Dec. 31, 1945.

- LURIE, REUBEN L., Boston, Mass., former chmn Massachusetts Parole Bd, given by United Prison Assn Herbert C. Parsons Memorial Award "for outstanding achievements in the treatment and prevention of crime," June 3, 1945.
- MAGNIN, EDGAR F., Los Angeles, Calif., rabbi, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- MANN, LOUIS L., Chicago, Ill., rabbi, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- MARX, ALEXANDER, New York, N. Y., Librarian Jewish Theological Seminary, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Hebrew Letters, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- ¹Medalie, Geroge Z., New York, N. Y., appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey associate judge New York State Court of Appeals, Sept. 28, 1945.
- MORGENTHAU, HENRY, JR., New York, N. Y., former Sec'y of Treasury, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Hebrew Letters, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945; awarded by Pres. Harry S. Truman first civilian Medal of Merit, Dec. 12, 1945.
- NADICH, JUDAH, Chicago, Ill., Major, chief Jewish chaplains, European theatre, named adviser on Jewish affairs to General Eisenhower, August, 1945.
- NATHAN, EDGAR J., JR., New York, N. Y., appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey judge, Supreme Court, First Judicial District, Mar. 11, 1946.
- NEUMAN, ABRAHAM A., Philadelphia, Pa., awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Hebrew Letters, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- RAISIN, MAX, Paterson, N. J., rabbi, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- RESNIK, REUBEN B., San Francisco, Calif., dir. Joint Distribution Com. Italy, awarded by Italian Foreign Minister Order of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of meritorious and distinguished service in carrying out relief activities; announced Nov. 20, 1945.
- RIFKIND, SIMON H., New York, N. Y., judge, appointed by War Dept. chief civilian adviser on Jewish affairs to General Eisenhower, Oct. 4, 1945.
- ROSENBACH, ABRAHAM S. W., Philadelphia, Pa., awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Hebrew Letters, by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Oct. 7, 1945.
- ROSENBERG, ANNA, New York, N. Y., member Advisory Bd. Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, awarded by War Dept. first Medal of Freedom in recognition of work overseas, Oct. 29, 1945.
- ROSENBERG, LOUIS J., Detroit, Mich., diplomat, made Knight of the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa by Panama Govt. in recognition of services to Panama; repta Feb. 6, 1946.
- ROSENMAN, SAMUEL I., New York, N. Y., awarded by Pres. Harry S. Truman Medal of Merit "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the President of the United States and his country," Jan. 24, 1946; given the 1945 Nat'l service award of Phi Epsilon Pi "in recognition of the finest contribution of the essential Jewish life in America;" repta Feb. 19, 1946.
- ROSENTHAL, EDWARD M., Meriden, Conn., re-appointed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin judge city court; repta July 20, 1945.

¹ Deceased.

- ROSIN, JOSEPH, Rahway, N. J., chemist, awarded by Am. Pharmaceutical Assn Remington Medal, highest award of American pharmacy; announced Sept. 30, 1945.
- SACHAR, ABRAM LEON, Champaign, Ill., nat'l dir. B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Hebrew Letters, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- SARNOFF, DAVID, Los Angeles, Calif., awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Apr. 7, 1946.
- SCHNEOUR, ZALMAN, New York, N. Y., awarded prize for Hebrew book *Anshe Shklov* by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; announced Oct. 27, 1945.
- SHER, DAVID, New York, N. Y., appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia member Committee on Unity, formed for purpose of fostering understanding and amity among diverse racial and religious groups, Nov. 14, 1945.
- SINCLAIR, JO (RUTH SEID), Cleveland, O., wins \$10,000 prize for *Wasteland* in Harper novel contest; repta Feb. 21, 1946.
- SLANGER, FRANCES Y., Boston, Mass., first American nurse killed in European theatre of operations, U. S. army hospital ship named for her; repta May 24, 1945.
- SPOHN, PHILIP, New York, N. Y., chief engineer American Gas and Electric Service Corp., awarded by Am. Institute of Electrical Engineers, Edison Medal "for his contributions to the art of economical and dependable power generation and transmission"; repta February 1946.
- STOLLERMAN, MAURICE, Providence, R. I., awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Science, by Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences; repta June 29, 1945.
- STRAUSS, LEWIS L., New York, N. Y., special assistant to Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal, nominated by Pres. Harry S. Truman Rear Admiral in the Naval Reserve; announced Oct. 6, 1945.
- STRUNSKY, SIMEON, New York, N. Y., author, elected member National Institute of Arts and Letters; announced Dec. 27, 1945.
- SULZBERGER, IPHIGENE OCHS (MRS. ARTHUR HAYS), New York, N. Y., elected member executive com. bd of trustees Barnard College; announced Dec. 7, 1945.
- TRACHTENBERG, JOSHUA, Easton, Pa., rabbi, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- TROPER, MORRIS C., New York, N. Y., former European chmn Joint Distribution Committee, awarded Legion of Merit for army fiscal work; announced Nov. 20, 1945.
- TRUNK, J. J., New York, N. Y., awarded prize for novel in Yiddish *Poland* by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; announced Oct. 27, 1945.
- TWERSKY, J., Boston, Mass., awarded prize for book in Hebrew *Alfred Dreyfus* by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; announced Oct. 27, 1945.
- WARBURG, FRIEDA, (MRS. FELIX M.), New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Oct. 7, 1945.
- WEIL, FRANK L., New York, N. Y., pres. Nat'l Jewish Welfare Board, appointed by Pres. Harry S. Truman member Nat'l Famine Emergency Council, Mar. 12, 1946.

- WEINBERGER, JACOB, San Diego, Calif., appointed by Pres. Harry S. Truman judge U. S. District Court Southern District of California; repton Mar. 21, 1946.
- WEISS, SAMUEL A., Glassport, Pa., Congressman, elected judge Common Pleas Court Alleghany County, Nov. 6, 1945.
- WEXLER, HARRY, Boston, Mass., chief special scientific services division U. S. Weather Bureau, received 1945 Robert M. Losey Award from Institute of Aeronautical Sciences for "outstanding contributions to the science of meteorology as applied to aeronautics"; repton Jan. 24, 1946.
- WISE, STEPHEN S., New York, N. Y., awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Hebrew Letters, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.
- WOLFSON, HARRY A., Cambridge, Mass., professor Harvard U., awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Hebrew Letters, by Hebrew Union College, Dec. 8, 1945.

OTHER COUNTRIES

- ABRAHAMS, ISIDORE, Grimsby, England, alderman, made Officer of the Order of the British Empire, for public services, June 13, 1945.
- ADLER, SAUL, Jerusalem, Palestine, prof. parasitology Hebrew U., made Officer of the Order of the British Empire, for services to the armed forces, Jan. 1, 1946.
- ARKIN, M., Nathanya, Palestine, Major, British Army, appointed military governor of Tripoli and mayor of city; repton Dec. 26, 1945.
- AUSTER, DANIEL, Jerusalem, Palestine, former acting mayor, made Officer of the Order of the British Empire, Jan. 1, 1946.
- AUSTIN, H. L., Stratford, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- BAECK, LEO, former chief rabbi of Berlin, awarded honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Jan. 6, 1946.
- BAKER, HENRY ELI, Jerusalem, Palestine, originally England, appointed Solicitor-General of Palestine, June 15, 1945.
- BERLIN, ISAAH, Oxford, England, statesman, made Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Jan. 1, 1946.
- BERNSTEIN, SERGEI N., Kharkov, U. S. S. R., prof. mathematics, awarded Stalin prize in science for treatises on theory of functions, the theory of chance, and other mathematical problems, published during the war; repton July 20, 1945.
- BLOK, ARTHUR, London, England, temporary principal scientific officer Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, made Officer of the Order of the British Empire, June 13, 1945.
- BLOOM, MARCUS, West Hartlepool, England, alderman, elected Mayor; repton Dec. 7, 1945.
- BLOOMBERG, A., Capetown, Union of So. Africa, elected Mayor, Sept. 7, 1945; Member of Parliament, April, 1946.
- BLUM, ABRAM, Warsaw, Poland, a leader of the Warsaw Ghetto revolt, awarded, posthumously, Virtuti Militari, Poland's highest military decoration; repton Oct. 17, 1945.
- BLUM, LEON, Paris, France, former Premier, appointed by French government Ambassador Extraordinary to U. S. to negotiate U. S. loan to France; repton Jan. 28, 1946.

- CHAIN, ERNST BORIS, Oxford, England, originally Germany, awarded, together with two associates, the 1945 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine for research in penicillin; announced Oct. 25, 1945.
- COHEN, BENJAMIN A., former Chilean Ambassador to Bolivia and Venezuela, appointed Ass't Secretary-General in Charge of Public Information of the United Nations, Mar. 3, 1946.
- COHEN, KENNETH, England, Commander, attached to Foreign Office, made Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Jan. 1, 1946.
- COHEN, SIR LIONEL LEONARD, London, England, appointed Lord Justice of Appeal; repled Feb. 15, 1946.
- COHEN, PHILIP, London, England, deputy dir. of accounts, Air Ministry, made Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Jan. 1, 1946.
- COHN, EMIL BERNHARD, London, England, originally Germany, awarded first prize for play *Marrano* in internat'l Jewish playwright contest held under auspices of Anglo-Palestinian Club and other orgns in Great Britain, the Dominions and Palestine; repled Dec. 31, 1945.
- COMYNS, LOUIS, London, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- ROLL, David, Toronto, Canada, former member Ontario Provincial Govt, elected Member Federal Parliament; announced June 13, 1945.
- DANCYGER, MOSS, England, director Ministry of Pensions, made Officer of the Order of the British Empire, June 13, 1945.
- DIAMOND, J., Manchester, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- DISKIN, ABRAHAM, Tel Aviv, Palestine, assessing officer Income Tax Dept., made honorary Member of the Order of the British Empire, June 13, 1945.
- DONAT, ARPAD, Berehovo, Carpatho-Ruthenia, appointed by Soviet military authorities Governor of autonomous province of Carpatho-Ruthenia; repled June 29, 1945.
- EDELMAN, M., Coventry, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- FOLLIICK, M., Leicester, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- GLUCKMAN, HENRY, Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, appointed Minister of Public Health and Housing, first Jew to hold cabinet post in the country; repled Nov. 12, 1945.
- GOLDBURG, JOSEPH, London, England, head Finance Dept. Crown Agents for the Colonies, made Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Jan. 1, 1946.
- GOLDENBERG, H. Carl, Montreal, Canada, appointed Royal Commissioner to inquire into provincial-municipal relations in Province of British Columbia; repled Dec. 14, 1945.
- GRAY, M. A., Winnipeg, Canada, re-elected to Manitoba Legislature, only Jewish member of Provincial Parliament; repled Oct. 30, 1945.
- HEILBRON, IAN MORRIS, London, England, chemist, scientific adviser to Ministry of Production, knighted, Jan. 1, 1946; awarded Priestley Medal by American Chemical Society, highest American honor in chemistry; repled Jan. 11, 1946.
- HIRSCHORN, ELISA, La Plata, Argentine, plant pathologist, awarded Samuel Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship for advanced study of biology in U. S.; repled Aug. 23, 1945.

- HOROVITZ, AARON, Cornwall, Ont., Canada, elected Mayor of Cornwall for tenth term and Mayor of Cornwall City for second term; repta Dec. 7, 1945.
- HURWITZ, STEPHEN, Denmark, appointed to represent Denmark on United Nations War Crimes Commission, London; announced July 30, 1945.
- JANNER, BARNETT, London, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- JAGER, GEORGE, London, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- JAGER, SANTO WAYBURN, London, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- KERNISH, M., Poland, historian and captain in Polish army, decorated by govt with Polonia Restituta, highest Polish order; repta Oct. 19, 1945.
- KLIGLER, ISRAEL JACOB, Jerusalem, Palestine, (d. Sept. 23, 1944), health center at Amir, Huleh Valley, Palestine, named in his memory; repta Jan. 28, 1946.
- KRICHEFSKI, WILFRID, JERSEY, Channel Islands, England, elected member of "States of Jersey," legislative assembly, first Jew so honored; repta Dec. 21, 1945.
- LEBUS, HERMAN ANDREW HARRIS, England, adviser to Board of Trade, knighted, Jan. 1, 1946.
- LEHMANN, ERNST, Uffenheim, Germany, elected Mayor by Municipal Council; repta Nov. 2, 1945.
- LEVER, N. H., Manchester, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- LEVY, BENN W., London, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- LEWIS, H. G., Grahamstown, Union of So. Africa, appointed judge Eastern Districts Local Div. Supreme Court of So. Africa; repta Jan. 11, 1946.
- LEWIS, JOHN, Bolton, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- LIPSON, DANIEL L., Cheltenham, England, re-elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- LIPTON, MARCUS, London, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- LOCKSPEISER, BENNY, Farnborough, England, director scientific research Ministry of Aircraft Production, knighted, Jan. 1, 1946.
- LOEWENTHAL, SIEGFRIED, formerly Silesia, Germany, appointed by U. S. authorities chief justice Berlin Landgericht; repta Aug. 17, 1945.
- MACK, JOHN D., Liverpool, England, re-elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- MAYER, RENÉ, Paris, France, former Minister of Public Works, appointed French Commissioner General for German Affairs; repta Dec. 19, 1945.
- MEISS, LEON, Paris, France, pres. Council of French Jews, appointed member Paris Court of Appeals; repta June 8, 1945.
- MER, GIDEON, Jerusalem, Palestine, prof. epidemiology Hebrew U., Lt. Col. serving as malarial expert to British forces in Middle East and Burma, awarded Order of the British Empire for distinguished services in Burma; repta Jan. 25, 1946.
- MIKARDO, I., Reading, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- MINC, HILARY, Warsaw, Poland, appointed Minister of Industry in new Polish Government; announced June 28, 1945.

- MOCATTA, VALENTINE ELKIN, Colonel, London, England, made Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Jan. 1, 1946.
- MOISEWITCH, BENNO, London, England, pianist, made Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Jan. 1, 1946.
- MORRIS, HARRY, Sheffield, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- MOSES, MIRIAM, London, England, social worker, made Officer of the British Empire, June 13, 1945.
- NATHAN OF CHURT, HARRY LOUIS, Baron, London, England, appointed parliamentary Under-Secretary of War, Aug. 4, 1945.
- OLSBURGH, RALPH, Brazil, (British subject), made Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Jan. 1, 1946.
- PEIERLS, RUDOLF ERNST, Birmingham, England, made Commander of the Order of the British Empire, for atomic research, Jan. 1, 1946.
- PHILIPP, OLGA, London, England, matron Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables, made member of the Order of the British Empire, June 13, 1945.
- PIRATIN, P., London, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- PJADE, MOSHE, Yugoslavia, Minister Jewish Affairs, appointed v.-pres. of "Avnoy," Yugoslav Parliament, Nov. 11, 1945.
- RAISMAN, SIR ABRAHAM JEREMY, London, England, finance expert, made Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, June 13, 1945.
- ROKACH, ISRAEL, Mayor Tel Aviv, Palestine, made Honorary Commander of the Order of the British Empire, June 13, 1945.
- ROSENBERG, MATTIE, Montreal, Canada, awarded first annual Canadian Women's Press Club prize, for broadcast program on women's place in the post-war world; restd June 29, 1945.
- ROTHSTEIN, FEODOR, U. S. S. R., historian and first Soviet Ambassador to Iran, awarded Order of Lenin for work as editor-in-chief of new encyclopedia; restd July 13, 1945.
- SAMUEL, VISCOUNT HERBERT LOUIS, London, England, appointed Asso. Knight in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; restd Apr. 12, 1946.
- SAMUELS, M. TURNER, Gloucester, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- SAPHIR, JOSEPH, Petach Tikvah, Palestine, Mayor, made honorary member of the Order of the British Empire, Jan. 1, 1946.
- SEGAL, I. I., Montreal, Canada, awarded prize for volume of poems in Yiddish by Louis LaMed Literary Foundation for the Advancement of Hebrew and Yiddish Literature; announced Oct. 27, 1945.
- SEGAL, SAMUEL, Preston, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- SHIMONOWITZ, DAVID, Palestine, Hebrew poet, awarded Ussishkin Prize for Literature, for book of verse *Idyls*, Aug. 12, 1945.
- SHINWELL, EMANUEL, Seaham, England, re-elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945; appointed Minister of Fuel and Power, Aug. 3, 1945.
- SILKIN, LEWIS, London, England, re-elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945; appointed Minister for Town and Country Planning, Aug. 4, 1945.
- SILVERMAN, J., Birmingham, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- SILVERMAN, SAMUEL S., Liverpool, England, re-elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.

- SIMON, FRANZ EUGEN, Oxford, England, scientist, made Commander of the Order of the British Empire for studies in thermodynamics, Jan. 1, 1946.
- SOLLEY, L. J., Thurrock, Essex, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- SOLOMON, ROBERT BERNARD, Lt. Col., London, England, appointed adviser on Jewish Affairs to British element of Control Commission for Germany; repton Mar. 19, 1946.
- *SOUTHWOOD, JULIUS SALTER ELIAS, 1st Baron, Fernhurst, England, newspaper proprietor and publisher, made Viscount, for political and public services; Jan. 1, 1946.
- STRAUSS, GEORGE RUSSELL, London, England, re-elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945; appointed parliamentary Secretary of War Transport, Aug. 4, 1945.
- STROSS, B., Stoke-on-Trent, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- WEISSMANN, MARIO, Argentina, awarded prize by Faculty of Medicine Buenos Aires for best scientific work of the year; repton Apr. 19, 1946.
- WEITZMAN, DAVID, London, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- WILKES, L., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, elected Member of Parliament, July 26, 1945.
- ZELMANOVITS, LEV, London, England, chmn Nat'l Council of Jews from Czechoslovakia, appointed Prague representative Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, by Sir Herbert Emerson, director; repton Sept. 27, 1945.
- ZUCKERMAN, SOLLY, Oxford, England, scientific director, R. A. F. bomber force, made Companion of the Order of the Bath, Jan. 1, 1946.

Special Bequests and Gifts

UNITED STATES

- ANNENBERG, M. L. FOUNDATION, Philadelphia, Pa., gives \$50,000 to U. of Pa. for establishment of four scholarships, known as the M. L. Annenberg Foundation Scholarships; repton June 22, 1945.
- BRANDEIS, ALICE GOLDMARK (MRS. LOUIS D.), Washington, D. C., (d. Oct. 11, 1945), bequeathed \$90,000 to Hadassah for charitable purposes to be used in Palestine, and residue of estate, after trust funds for her grandchildren have been set up, to Garfield Memorial Hosp., Washington, in memory of husband; filed Oct. 22, 1945.
- FINBERG, JOSEPH, Attleboro, Mass., (d. Aug. 18, 1945), bequeathed \$70,000 to twelve institutions and organizations, Jewish and non-Jewish, and residue of estate to Beth Israel Hosp., Boston; announced Aug. 30, 1945.
- FISCHEL, HARRY, FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y., contributes \$10,000 per annum in perpetuity, corresponding to capital investment of \$250,000, to Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and Yeshiva College,

* Deceased.

for establishment of a summer school for higher Jewish studies; announced Nov. 8, 1945.

- FLEISCHMANN, EDWIN M., Baltimore, Md., through the Marcelle Fleischmann Foundation, donates \$200,000 to Cornell University Medical College, Dept. of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, for research in tropical diseases, in memory of his wife, Marcelle Fleischmann; announced Feb. 8, 1946.
- FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, Baltimore, Md., contributes to Jewish National Fund property in Palestine valued at £7,272 (\$29,088) and £650 (\$2,600) cash, on occasion of his 80th birthday, Sept. 21, 1944.
- FRIENDS OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY, an all-Jewish orgn, Boston, Mass., contribute \$300,000 toward \$1,200,000 Boston U. new building campaign, for erection of a science building, Jan. 31, 1946.
- GODDARD, PAULETTE, Hollywood, Calif., actress, gives \$10,000 to Hebrew U., Jerusalem, for scholarship bearing her name; repton Oct. 1945.
- GOLDFARB, SAMUEL J. FOUNDATION, New York, N. Y., gives \$50,000 to United Jewish Appeal; repton Apr. 12, 1946.
- GOLDFINE, MR. & MRS. ALLEN L., New York, N. Y., give \$200,000 to \$250,000 to Colby College for erection of science building to be called Mr. & Mrs. Allen Goldfine building.
- KARGER, MAX, Milwaukee, Wis., gives \$25,000 toward \$750,000 building fund campaign for Jewish Center; repton Jan. 11, 1946.
- KAUFMAN, EDMUND I., Washington, D. C., gives \$250,000 toward United Jewish Appeal campaign for \$100,000,000; announced Mar. 1, 1946.
- LEHMAN, HARRIET (MRS. SIGMUND), New York, N. Y., (deceased), bequeathed \$40,000 to Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York and \$5,000 each to Women's Auxiliary of Montefiore Hosp. and Ladies Sewing Society of Hebrew Orphan Asylum; filed for probate June 20, 1945.
- LEVINE, HARRY and LOUIS, Leominster, Mass., give \$100,000 to American Committee for Weizmann Institute of Science, for research institute to be erected in Rehovoth, Palestine; announced Jan. 29, 1946.
- LE VINO, SELMA, New York, N. Y., (d. Feb. 15, 1946), bequeathed \$7,500 to Mt. Sinai Hosp., \$22,500 to thirteen other institutions, Jewish and non-Jewish, and residue of estate to Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York; filed for probate Feb. 20, 1946.
- LORBER, EDWARD A., Kansas City, Mo., (d. Mar. 30, 1946), bequeathed trust fund estimated at over \$100,000 to provide religious education for Jewish children of poor in Kansas City; announced Apr. 12, 1946.
- LOVE, JULIUS D., Philadelphia, Pa., (d. July 4, 1945), bequeathed half of estate of \$70,000, upon death of widow, to Temple U. Medical School and one-fifth of residue to Mt. Sinai Hospital; probated July 16, 1945.
- METHODIST COMMITTEE FOR OVERSEAS RELIEF, New York, N. Y., gives \$10,000 to United Jewish Appeal, Apr. 5, 1946.
- OCHS, ADOLPH S., FUND, New York, N. Y., gives \$25,000 to Hundred Neediest Cases fund of *The New York Times*; repton Dec. 2, 1945.
- ROCKEFELLER, JOHN, S., JR., New York, N. Y., (non-Jew), contributes \$100,000 to United Jewish Appeal; announced Mar. 10, 1946.
- ROSENWALD, JULIUS, FAMILY gives \$1,000,000 to United Jewish Appeal; announced Mar. 1, 1946.
- SCHENLEY DISTILLERS CORPORATION, New York, N. Y., donates 5,000 vials

- of penicillin (500,000,000 Oxford Units) for distribution in Yugoslavia; announced Feb. 9, 1946.
- SCHERMAN, HARRY, New York, N. Y., pres. Book-of-the-Month Club, gives \$50,000 to Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, Palestine; announced Dec. 18, 1945.
- SHAPIRO, HARRY, Philadelphia, Pa., establishes \$25,000 scholarship at U. of Pa. Law School, in memory of friend, Stanley M. Friedman, killed in war; announced Dec. 20, 1945.
- STONEMAN, DAVID, Boston, Mass., lawyer, gives \$25,000 to Boston U. for establishing scholarship fund for deserving law students; reprinted Dec. 13, 1945.
- STROOCK, HILDA W. (MRS. SOL M.), New York, N. Y. (d. July 29, 1945), bequeathed \$15,000 to Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, \$10,000 to Montefiore Hosp. for Chronic Diseases, \$10,000 to Jewish Theological Seminary of Am., \$10,000 to The American Jewish Committee, and \$26,500 to seventeen other charitable institutions; filed Aug. 2, 1945.
- STROOCK, ALAN M., New York, supplements bequest of mother, Hilda W. Stroock, to establish a Stroock Publication Fund at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, for publishing works of Jewish scholarship and research, in memory of Sol M. Stroock, Hilda W. Stroock, and Robert Stroock; announced Dec. 3, 1945.
- URIS, HARRIS H., New York, N. Y. (d. May 7, 1945), bequeathed sum of from \$25,000 to \$100,000 to charitable institutions, to be distributed by his executors at their discretion; reprinted Aug. 29, 1945.
- WARBURG, FELIX M., FAMILY, New York, N. Y., gives \$500,000 to United Jewish Appeal; announced Mar. 1, 1946.
- WARBURG, NINA LOEB (MRS. PAUL M.), New York, N. Y. (d. Jan. 21, 1946), bequeathed \$50,000 to American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, \$25,000 each to United Hospital Fund and Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Home for Convalescents, a trust fund paying annually \$10,000 to Harvard College for "Paul M. Warburg Professorship" chair in economics in memory of her husband, and residuary estate, upon death of her children, to Harvard College; filed January 24, 1946.
- WELT-KAKELS, SARA (MRS. MOSES S. KAKELS), pediatrician Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York, N. Y., (d. Dec. 26, 1943), bequeathed to N. Y. Academy of Medicine \$100,000 for aid of sick and needy physicians, \$10,000 for lectureship by a pediatrician, and \$20,000 for books and literature for library; \$20,000 to Lebanon Hosp. for fellowship in surgery in honor of her husband; \$10,000 to Hampton (Va.) Normal Agricultural Institute for establishment of four scholarships; and residuary estate, valued at \$874,222, to Mt. Sinai Hosp., to set up "The Sara Welt Memorial Fund" and establish six traveling fellowships; reprinted Feb. 6, 1946.

OTHER COUNTRIES

- EPSTEIN, MOSES, Kingwilliamstown, Union of So. Africa (d. Feb. 8, 1939), bequeathed £50,000 to Jewish National Fund for establishment of new agricultural settlement bearing his name; reprinted March, 1946.
- FRANK, JACOB, Capetown, Union of So. Africa, (d. Johannesburg, Aug. 23, 1945), bequeathed £14,900 to charities: £5,000 to Hebrew U., £5,000

- to charitable institutions in Palestine, and £4,900 to various institutions, Jewish and non-Jewish, in Capetown; announced Sept. 14, 1945.
- ISAACS, DAVID, London (?), England, (deceased), bequeathed about £70,000 of estate, after death of his widow, for a special fund to be known as "The David Isaacs Fund," the income from which to be used for "relief of necessitous persons whose poverty shall come to the notice of one of the magistrates or coroners" within the City of London or the Administrative County of London, irrespective of race or creed; repton Feb. 15, 1946.
- KANTOROWICZ, REGINA, AND SONS, Germany, give library of German books, consisting of 6,000 vols. and valued at several thousand pounds, to King's College, U. of London; repton Apr. 26, 1946.
- LAZARUS, ARTHUR LINDSAY, London, England, (deceased), bequeathed £1,000 to Jewish Aged Needy Pension Soc., £1,000 to St. John Ambulance Brigade, and remainder of estate of £110,325 to four Jewish and non-Jewish institutions; repton June 15, 1945.
- LAZARUS, ESRAEL, Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, (d. Jan. 12, 1946), estate valued at £401,150, bequeathed £9,450 to a number of Jewish and non-Jewish institutions and organizations in Union of So. Africa and Palestine; his farm, to ORT-OZE, as a training establishment in agriculture; half of the residue of estate, after 25 yrs, to be divided among charities and organs as determined by the trustees; repton Jan. 18, 1946.
- LEWSEN, ISIDORE HARRY, Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, (d. Sept. 26, 1945), bequeathed £3,000 for relief of war victims, £1,000 to Hebrew U., Jerusalem, and £3,250 to charitable and educational institutions in Johannesburg; repton Dec. 7, 1945.
- MARK, NATHAN, Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa (d. Sept. 28, 1945), estate valued at £132,924, bequeathed unspecified sums to Johannesburg General Hosp., Coronation Non-European Hosp. and Jewish National Fund, and one-tenth of estate left after death of wife, to the three insts named; announced Oct. 19, 1945.
- MARKE, SIR SIMON AND LADY, London, England, give £50,000 to United Palestine Appeal; repton June 22, 1945.
- PATLEY, BERNARD, Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, gives £5,000 to United Hebrew Schools, for new Hebrew school to bear his name; announced Sept. 14, 1945.
- ROSENBACH, M. K., Durban, Union of So. Africa, contributes £40,000 to Hebrew U., in two deeds of trust—£25,000 "Kozenitski-Rosenbach Educational Trust" for a chair in the Faculty of Science, and £15,000 "Kozenitski-Rosenbach Scholarship Trust" for scholarships to students from any part of the world wishing to attend that Faculty; announced Nov. 13, 1945.
- SENIOR, MR. AND MRS. WOOLF, Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, give £40,833 to Jewish National Fund, £20,000 of which to be used for acquisition of land near Raanana, Palestine for a housing suburb for ex-soldiers and refugees, to be named "Shechunat Arye," in memory of their son killed in war; announced Dec. 19, 1945.
- STERLING, SIR LOUIS SAUL, London, England, donates collection of rare books to London U.; announced Oct. 12, 1945.
- WARBURG, MAX M., FAMILY, Hamburg, Germany, turn over estate in Blankenese, near Hamburg, to American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee for use as home for orphaned children rescued from concentration camp; announced Dec. 29, 1945.

Necrology

UNITED STATES

- ABRAHAMS, EDMUND H., lawyer, civic leader; b. Savannah, Ga., Aug. 22, 1881; appointed by Gov. Ellis Arnall mem. com. to draft rules of procedure, pleading and practice in the courts of Ga.; actively interested in beautification and preservation of historic features, data and sites, of Savannah; chmn. Savannah Park and Tree Comn; ehmn, Nat'l Advisory Bd on Nat'l Parks and Monuments, Dept. of the Interior; first chmn Recreation Comn, City of Savannah, 1943; chmn. relief com's for war sufferers; sec'y Sons of American Revolution in Ga.; mem. Am. Jewish Com.; d. Savannah, Ga., June 15, 1945.
- ADLER, FREDERICK MAX, manufacturer, civic leader; b. New Haven, Conn., ca. 1869; retired from business 1914; devoted time to civic affairs; pres. New Haven Library Bd of Dir.'s for 30 yrs; mem. Conn. Bd of Education for six yrs; pres. State Reformatory, New Haven Dispensary; dir. state tuberculosis institutions; d. New Haven, Conn., Jan. 29, 1946.
- ARATIN, BENJAMIN, rabbi, Detroit, Mich.; aged 83; d. Detroit, Mich., Jan. 29, 1946.
- ARONOWITZ, BENJAMIN, rabbi, teacher; b. Lithuania, Apr. 15, 1864; came to U. S. 1906; rabbi Lowell, Mass., 1906-10; teacher, law and Talmud, Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, New York, for 30 yrs; pres. Vaad Harabonim, New York, 1935-37; author of 4 vols. on Talmud problems and biblical interpretation; d. New York, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1945.
- BAUER, SAMUEL, rabbi; served Anshe Galician Cong., Cleveland, for 25 yrs; aged 75; d. Cleveland, O., July 17, 1945.
- BEER-HOFFMAN, RICHARD, poet, playwright; b. Vienna, Austria, July 11, 1866; came to U. S. 1939; author of verse plays *Jacob's Dream*, *Young David*, four-page poem *Schlaflied fuer Mirjam* published in separate edition, and other poems and some prose in German; recipient award of American Academy of Arts and Letters 1944, Schiller prize earlier; art collector in Europe; d. New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1945.
- BELOUSSOFF, EVSEI, concert cellist, teacher; b. Moscow, Russia, Dec. 28, 1881; came to U. S. 1923; educ. Imperial Conservatory, Moscow; prof. Rimsky-Korsakoff Conservatory, Kharkoff; awarded prize in cello contest 1910; in U. S., concert soloist, cello teacher; d. New York, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1945.
- BENDIX, MAX, violinist, conductor; b. Detroit, Mich., Mar. 28, 1866; educ. Detroit; conductor Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera 1906, Metropolitan Opera 1909-10, New York, Nat'l Symphony Orchestra, Chicago, 1914; composer of violin concerto, ballad for violin and orchestra, and shorter works, d. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1945.
- BENENSON, ISIDOR, builder, real estate operator; b. Borisov, Russia, July 7, 1877; came to U. S. 1900; pioneer in large scale apt. housing development in Bronx; erected many theatres; d. New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1946.
- BERL, ERNST, chemist, university professor; b. Freudenthal, Austria, July 7, 1877; came to U. S. 1933; asst prof. Tech. U. Zurich 1906-10; chief chemist Fabrique Soie Artificielle, Tubize, Belgium, 1910-14; chief chemist Austrian War Ministry, Vienna, 1914-18; prof. technical chemistry and electrochemistry Tech. U. Darmstadt, Germany, 1919-33; prof. chemical

- research engineering Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh, 1933-45 (retired); conducted research in gas warfare and explosive technology at Carnegie Inst. 1942; developed process for making gasoline and coal from waste farm products; d. Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 16, 1946.
- BERNSTEIN, DAVID, motion picture executive; b. Utica, N. Y., Apr. 21, 1882; associated with Loew, Inc. since 1905; gen. mgr, dir., 1910, v.-pres., treas., since 1912, Loew's, Inc., and affiliated co's; v.-pres., treas., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Corp. organized by Loew; pres., Popsicle Corp.; N. Y.; chmn com. on sound of motion picture industry which brought about adoption of sound pictures by producers; active in Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies and other humanitarian orgns; d. New York, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1945.
- BIENENFELD, JESSE, rabbi; b. New York, N. Y., May 6, 1891; rabbi congs. Worcester, Mass., 1919-22, Syracuse, N. Y., 1922-35, Temple Emanuel, Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1935; mem. bd of trustees Israel Zion Hosp., Infants Home of Brooklyn; mem. nat'l exec. com. United Synagogue of America, com. on statistics, Jewish Welfare Board; chmn finance com. Rabbinical Assembly of Am.; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18, 1945.
- BITKER, JACOB L., merchant, community leader; b. Ukraine, Nov. 21, 1874; came to U. S. 1884; settled in Milwaukee, Wis.; contributed to business growth and real estate development in city; an organizer, dir., Milwaukee Soc. of Retail Credit Men, later a division of Milwaukee Assn of Commerce; appointed by Mayor to represent city in labor disputes; active in Jewish orgns; first state pres. Keren Hayesod; d. Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 4, 1945.
- BOAS, RALPH PHILIP, university professor, author; b. Providence, R. I., May 22, 1887; asso. prof. English, Whitman Coll., Walla Walla, Wash., 1911-16; prof. Mount Holyoke Coll., 1924-30; prof. English and dept. head, Wheaton Coll., Norton, Mass., since 1930; author of textbooks; lecturer; home, Norton, Mass.; d. Attleboro, Mass., Dec. 5, 1945.
- BOTWINIK, BERL, Yiddish journalist, author; b. Rakow, Russia, Dec. 24, 1885; came to U. S. 1905; educ. Russia and Columbia U., New York; publisher *Unser Shrift*, New York, 1912; dramatic ed. *Jewish Daily Forward*, 1914-22; asso. ed. *Wecker*, 1922; author of several novels, plays, volume of short stories, etc.; a founder Jewish Writers' Club, 1915, and Yiddish Playwrights' League; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1945.
- BRANDEIS, ALICE GOLDMARK (widow of U. S. Supreme Court Justice Louis D.); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., ca. 1866; active in Jewish and general philanthropic and communal orgns, including those promoting the interest of labor and the underprivileged, especially among children; pioneer in women's suffrage movement; d. Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1945.
- BUDZINSKY, NISSAN Z., rabbi; served B'nai Moshe Syn., Chicago, for over 40 yrs. (retired); aged 85; d. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11, 1945.
- CALISCH, EDWARD NATHAN, rabbi, orator, writer; b. Toledo, O., June 24, 1865; served cong. Beth Ahabath, Richmond, Va., 1891-1945; mem. exec. bd, pres. 1921-23, Central Conference of American Rabbis; mem. com. on liturgy to revise prayer books; dir. Hebrew Orphans Home, Atlanta, Ga.; mem. Am. Jewish Com., Joint Distribution Com., Jewish Welfare Bd, exec. com. Richmond chapter Am. Red Cross; author of books on Bible teaching, literature, of homiletical addresses; d. Richmond, Va., Jan. 7, 1946.
- CHMELNITZKI, MELECH, physician, author; b. Konstantinovka, Kiev,

- Russia, *ca.* 1885; came to U. S. 1939; in medical practice, Vienna, Austria; in U. S., writer medical column *Jewish Daily Forward* since 1939; author of book of Yiddish poetry; translator of Yiddish and Hebrew literary works into Polish; d. New York, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1946.
- CLINE, MAX, chemist; b. Poland, Mar. 17, 1882; came to U. S. 1885; associated with Internat'l Paper Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., since 1905, serving as chief chemist for bureau of tests 1910-30, and chief chemist research div. since 1930; mem. bd of authors and editors of 5-vol. work *Manufacture of Pulp and Paper*; author of articles and brochures on paper, alum and testing procedure; d. Glens Falls, N. Y., July 26, 1945.
- COHEN, GEORGE LION, lawyer, welfare worker; b. Lithuania, *ca.* 1895; came to U. S. *ca.* 1900; counsel to several large corporations and financial institutions; chmn legal aid com. N. Y. Bar Assn; headworker Henry Meinhard Memorial Neighborhood House, Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, etc.; regional field dir. Nat'l Jewish Welfare Board; d. New York, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1945.
- COHEN, HYMAN M., lawyer, civic leader; former city judge, East Chicago; chmn local Jewish federation; pres. B'nai B'rith lodge, and active in many other orgns; aged 55; d. East Chicago, Ind., June 2, 1945.
- COHEN, JESSICA, editor; b. Cleveland, O., July 11, 1869; ed. emeritus *Jewish Review and Observer*, Cleveland; formerly correspondent *Jewish Voice*, St. Louis, asso. ed. *Jewish Spectator*, Memphis; teacher elementary and high schools, Cleveland; v.-pres. Ohio Woman's Press Club, for one year; mem. exec. bd Council of Jewish Women; d. Cleveland Heights, O., Aug. 15, 1945.
- COHEN, SAMUEL, rabbi; home, Glenville, Ga.; d. Augusta, Ga., February, 1946.
- COHEN, SAMUEL M., rabbi, communal worker; b. Slutsk, Russia, July, 1886; came to U. S. as a child; exec. dir. United Synagogue of Am., 1917-44 (retired); helped establish large number of synagogue centers, providing religious activities for various age groups; initiated in 1923, supervised, Jewish religious radio program; author of books on child education; d. New York, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1945.
- COHN, NATHAN, lawyer; b. Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1859; educ. Cincinnati; in law practice, Nashville, since 1885; served as special judge Chancery Court; mem. Bd Education for several yrs; dir. Fed. Jewish Charities; trustee Jewish Orphans' Home, Cleveland; during World War I, Four Minute Man and chmn Com. for Relief of Jewish War Sufferers; mem. Am. Jewish Com.; d. Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1946.
- COMROE, BERNARD I., physician; b. York, Pa., 1906; member faculties U. of Pa. Medical and Dental Schools; authority on arthritis; author of medical works; d. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1945.
- DAVIS, SAM, merchant; b. Toledo, O., June 27, 1883; owner and operator real estate, coal business, and allied lines, since 1904; active in civic and communal affairs; dir. Toledo Public Health Assn, Jewish Fed., Flower Hosp., Salvation Army, Boy Scouts of Am.; d. Toledo, O., Oct. 24, 1945.
- DECASSERES, BENJAMIN, author; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 3, 1873; columnist, editorial writer, book reviewer, dramatic critic, special writer for newspapers and periodicals, including *The New York Times*, *The Sun*, *World*, *Bookman*; editorial writer, *New York Journal-American* and other Hearst papers since 1934; author of short stories and poetry; d. New York, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1945.

- DREYFUS, WILLIAM, chemist; b. Oberendingen, Switzerland, June 17, 1869; came to U. S. 1899; educ. Zurich and Geneva; chief chemist, dir. chemical dept., West Disinfecting Co., Long Island City, N. Y., since 1899; introduced disinfectant standardization method in the country; chmn Nat'l Assn of Insecticide and Disinfectant Mnfgs; mem. of nat'l chemical societies; d. New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1946.
- ECKSTEIN, EMANUEL, rabbi; b. Europe, ca. 1883; rabbi B'nai Abraham Cong. Cleveland; Hebrew bibliographr; collected extensive library of Hebraica and Judaica; home, Cleveland; d. New York, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1946.
- EDWARDS, GUS, song writer, vaudeville actor, theatrical producer; b. Germany, Aug. 18, 1881; came to U. S. ca. 1895; settled in New York; wrote many popular songs; produced own shows; helped discover several vaudeville stars, incl. Eddie Cantor and George Jessel; acted on stage and in motion pictures; d. Hollywood, Calif., Nov. 7, 1945.
- EFROYMSON, MEYER, merchant, communal leader; b. Evansville, Ill., June 15, 1871; lived in Indianapolis, Ind.; in retail business for over fifty yrs; a founder, first treas., Circle Theatre Co., Marcus Loew Indianapolis Co.; active in civic and philanthropic orgns; mem. Merchants Assn, local fed., etc.; d. Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 20, 1946.
- EINBINDER, SOLOMON, rabbi; formerly of Hot Springs, Ark.; d. Chicago, Ill., restd Nov. 2, 1945.
- EPELBAUM, B. M., Yiddish writer; b. Woukin, Poland, 1887; came to U. S. 1922; member literary staff *Jewish Morning Journal* for number of years; author of numerous novels, short stories, essays; translator from Hebrew; d. Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1945.
- EPSTEIN, JACOB, merchant, philanthropist; b. Tauroggen, Lithuania, Dec. 28, 1864; came to U. S. 1881; settled in Baltimore; founder, pres., Am. Wholesale Corp.; v.-pres. Industrial Corp. of Baltimore City; founded, built, Mt. Pleasant Sanatorium for consumptives, 1907; donated building to Eudowood Sanatorium for consumptives, building and ground for Hebrew Home for Incurables; presented bronze figure of Rodin's "The Thinker" to Baltimore Museum of Art; endowed chair of hygiene and bacteriology at Hebrew U., Jerusalem; generous contributor to Jewish and Catholic charities; a founder, dir., Baltimore Museum of Art, Associated Jewish Charities, Community Fund; former mem. Bd of Supervisors of City Charities; mem. Public Improvement Comn, Baltimore City, 1920-28; mem. Baltimore chapter Red Cross, Am. Jewish Com.; collector of valuable paintings, on exhibition at Baltimore Museum of Art; d. Palm Beach, Fla., Dec. 27, 1945.
- ERLANGER, SYDNEY B., manufacturer; b. New York, N. Y., Mar. 6, 1883; active supporter of public health causes; v.-pres. Hillside Hosp., Queens, N. Y.; chmn Com. for Health Service Among Jews, before its merger with N. Y. Tuberculosis and Health Assn; d. New York, N. Y., June 4, 1945.
- ESSRIG, JULIUS, physician; b. Tampa, Fla., ca. 1890; in medical practice in Mt. Vernon for 33 yrs; former pres. Mt. Vernon Medical Society; member local draft boards during World Wars I and II; d. Oct. 9, 1945.
- FALK, MAURICE, philanthropist, executive; b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 15, 1866; in steel industry since 1893, also banking and insurance; v.-pres. Federated Metals Corp. (now Am. Smelting & Refining Corp.) since 1924; pres. Falk Products Co.; dir. Nat'l Steel Corp., Edgewater Steel Co., Blaw-Knox Co., Farmers Deposit Nat'l, and other banks, Reliance Life Insurance Co.; with brother, the late Leon Falk, donated \$900,000 Falk

- Clinic to U. of Pittsburgh, 1928; established \$10,000,000 Maurice and Laura Falk Fund for religious, charitable and educational purposes, 1929; dir. Fed. of Jewish Philanthropies and other institutions; home, Pittsburgh, Pa.; d. Miami Beach, Fla., Mar. 18, 1946.
- FALK, MYRON S., civil engineer; b. New York, N. Y., ca. 1878; educ. Columbia U. and Stevens Inst.; teacher civil engineering dept. Columbia U., 1904-14; consulting engineer N. Y. State Water Supply Comn, 1905; v.-pres., chief engineer, Am. Bemberg Corp.; Lt. Col., in charge of production of raw material for ammunition div., ordnance dept. of Army, during World War I; appointed by War Dept. consulting engineer to ammunition div. of Army during World War II; author of *Cements, Mortars and Concretes*; co-author of textbooks on bridge designs; actively interested in educational and other communal organs and institutions; d. New York, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1945.
- FEDER, JOSEPH, journalist, communal worker; contributing ed. 1929-44, managing ed. since 1944, *Jewish Daily World*, Cleveland; active in Jewish Community Council, Poale Zion, Jewish Cultural Society; aged 53; home, Cleveland, O.; d. New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1945.
- FEINBERG, ABRAHAM HASKEL, rabbi; b. Beaver Falls, Pa., Aug. 6, 1907; rabbi Temple Beth El, Rockford, Ill., 1932-42, Rodef Sholom Temple, Youngstown, O., since 1942; lecturer, radio speaker; d. Youngstown, O., Feb. 25, 1946.
- FEINBERG, NATHAN, rabbi; b. Lithuania, 1862; came to U. S. 1880; rabbi congs. Bellaire, for over 40 yrs (retired); d. Bellaire, O., Dec. 14, 1945.
- FEINBLATT, SIGMUND, social worker; b. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 12, 1884; exec. dir. Hebrew Orphans' Home, Philadelphia, Hebrew Home for Aged, Levindale, Baltimore; established private nursing home, Baltimore, 1943; d. Baltimore, Md., Oct. 16, 1945.
- FERBER, NAT JOSEPH, journalist, author; b. New York, N. Y., May 28, 1889; on news staff *New York Journal American* 1919-33; author of *I Found Out, a Confidential Chronicle of the Twenties*, several novels, biographies, short stories, and motion picture stories; d. Santa Monica, Calif., June 21, 1945.
- FERENCZI, IMRE, sociologist, statistician; b. Hungary, 1884; came to U. S. 1940; adviser on social policy to Budapest Municipality 1908-20; expert on migration and demographic problems Internat'l Labor Office Geneva 1921-39; v.-chmn. Internat'l Housing Congress, The Hague, 1913; lecturer on social policy Budapest U., Kiel, and Geneva; author of *Unemployment Amongst Intellectual Workers and International Migrations*; home, New York, N. Y.; d. Saint John, N. B., Canada, Aug. 17, 1945.
- FINGERHOOD, BORIS, hospital administrator; b. Dvinsk, Russia, Apr. 19, 1887; came to U. S. 1907; educ. Russia and U. S.; a founder, supt. 1920-41, supt. emeritus since 1941, Israel Zion Hosp. Brooklyn, N. Y.; a founder, mem., Am. Coll. of Hosp. Administrators; pres. N. Y. State Hosp. Assn 1932-33, Hosp. Council of Brooklyn 1930-31; author of book and articles on hospital administration; hosp. ed., *Med. Review of Reviews*; d. New York, N. Y., Apr. 27, 1946.
- FINKELSTEIN, BERNARD, legislator; State Representative, Mass., 1921-26, 1930; lieut. World War I; d. Boston, Mass., July 29, 1945.
- FLEISHER, BENJAMIN W., editor; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6, 1870; owner-publisher, 1908-40, *The Japan Advertiser*, Tokyo, the most influential English-language newspaper in Far East; a founder, gen. mngr, *The*

- China Press*, Shanghai; foreign corresp. for New York and Washington newspapers; contributor to periodicals on Far Eastern subjects; a founder, first pres., American-Japan Society in Tokyo; home, Washington, D. C.; d. Rochester, Minn., Apr. 29, 1946.
- FREEDMAN, NATHAN NAHUM, rabbi; came to U. S. ca. 1880; organizer, first pres., Cong. Anshe Sholom, Chicago; talmudic scholar; aged 94; d. Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1945.
- FRIED, HANS, mathematics teacher; b. Austria, ca. 1893; came to U. S. 1940; member teaching staff Drexel Inst. of Tech.; prof. mathematics Swarthmore Coll.; mem. Am. Mathematics Society; d. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22, 1945.
- FRIEDEL, JACOB HYMAN, merchant, economist; b. Gologary, Austria, Dec. 24, 1891; came to U. S. 1894; sec'y. com. on labor policies 1921, chmn economic council and asst. to pres. 1923-27, Nat'l. Industrial Conf. Bd.; pres. Doughnut Corp. of Am. 1927-40; ed. *Special Libraries*, 1918-20; author of book on training for librarianship and of studies on immigration, industrial readjustment, labor problems; d. Beverly Hills, Calif., Jan. 21, 1946.
- FRIEND, HARRY M., reporter; b. Cincinnati, O.; ca. 1880; former reporter newspapers, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, including *The World*, New York, 1919-31; dir. public relations for U. S. Treasury office, New York; d. New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1945.
- FRIESNER, ISIDORE, physician, ear specialist; b. New York, N. Y., July 25, 1874; in medical practice since 1901; pioneer in microscopic study of ear diseases; dir. otological dept. since 1920, pres. medical bd 1927-38, Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York; pres. 1939, later sec'y, Am. Otological Society; d. Katonah, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1945.
- GERBER, AARON H., rabbi; served congs. Pittsburgh for 32 yrs; aged 70; d. Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 30, 1946.
- GERSHEL, MILTON A., physician; b. New York, N. Y., ca. 1875; house physician Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York, 1900-02; resident physician Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York, later Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Pleasantville, 1903-21; helped re-organize medical service, set up cottage plan system; d. New York, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1945.
- GERSON, FELIX NAPOLEON, journalist, editor; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18, 1862; mgr. 1891-1908, mng ed. 1908-36, pres. 1919-36, *Jewish Exponent*, Phila.; staff writer Phila. *Public Ledger*, 1895-1916; contributor to several other publications; author of *Some Verse*; mem. publication com. Jewish Publication Society of Am.; d. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13, 1945.
- GIDEON, SAMUEL EDWARD, university professor; b. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1875, educ. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Harvard U., and Ecole des Beaux Arts, France; asso. prof. architecture U. of Texas since 1913; painter, lecturer, journalist; author of booklets on landmarks in Texas and elsewhere, pamphlets on aeronautics for U. S. govt; d. Austin, Tex., Aug. 13, 1945.
- GINZBERG, ALBERT A., lawyer, communal worker; b. Russia, Dec. 25, 1877; pres. Beth Israel Hosp., Boston, 1918-38; v.-pres., trustee, Asso. Jewish Philanthropies; past pres. Boston and Brookline Chambers of Commerce; d. Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1945.
- GLASSMAN, BARUCH, Yiddish writer; b. Mozir, White Russia, 1893; came to U. S. 1911; author of novels, short stories, and articles on literary subjects; d. New York, N. Y., June 1, 1945.
- GOLDBLATT, DAVID, editor; b. Radom, Poland, ca. 1865; went to Union of

- So. Africa *ca.* 1890; came to U. S. 1916; ed. *The General Illustrated Encyclopedia* in Yiddish; active in having Yiddish recognized in Union of So. Africa as European language; ed. Yiddish weekly in Capetown, 1904-14; author of pamphlets on Jewish culture; d. New York, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1945.
- GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL, actor; a leading actor on Yiddish stage for 33 yrs; on English stage and in motion pictures; starred in capital cities of Europe, Africa, So. America; aged 61; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1945.
- GOLDFARB, SAMUEL JESSE, physician, gastroenterologist b. Russia *ca.* 1881; came to U. S. as a child; asso. radiologist for 20 yrs, original mem. Gastroenterological Clinic founded 1922, Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York; former lecturer to post-graduate students, Columbia U.; lectured before Cuban Medical Assn. on invitation of govt.; d. New York, N. Y., June 27, 1945.
- GOLDSMITH, EDNA, communal worker; b. Springfield, O., Dec. 14, 1874; founder nat'l movement for state fed's of sisterhoods; founder 1918, pres. 1918-23, hon. pres. since 1923, Ohio Fed. of Temple Sisterhoods; mem. exec. bd Nat'l Fed. of Temple Sisterhoods, 1923-29; mem. bd of gov's Nat'l Educational League, since 1914; author of *Great Stories of the Bible*; d. Cleveland, O., Nov. 15, 1945.
- GOLUBOSKI, SOLOMON, rabbi; b. Novarodok, Russia, *ca.* 1863; came to U. S. 1907; rabbi congs. London, England, 1890-1907, New York, Worcester, Mass., and Emanuel Cong., Bronx, New York, since 1929; mem. Presidium of Assembly of Orthodox Rabbis U. S. and Canada; d. Nov. 20, 1945.
- GOODMAN, SYLVESTER JACOB, physician, gynecologist; b. Uhrichsville, O., Oct. 28, 1876; educ. U. S. and European U's; surgeon, chief obstetrician, Grant Hosp., Columbus; consulting obstetric surgeon, several hosps.; trustee Med. Econ. Bureau; pres. Columbus Academy of Medicine 1928; mem. Am. Bd of Obstetrics and Gynecology and other nat'l and state medical assns; d. Columbus, O., July 5, 1945.
- GRAD, BENNET, rabbi; b. Russia, *ca.* 1878; came to U. S. *ca.* 1893; educ. Ohio State U., Hebrew Union Coll., and Brown U.; rabbi congs. Harrisburg, Pa., Kingston, N. Y., Providence, R. I., Amsterdam, N. Y., Austin, Tex., and Milwaukee since 1911 (retired 1926); d. Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 18, 1946.
- GREENBERG, LOUIS, rabbi; b. New Constantine, Russia, 1894; came to U. S. *ca.* 1913; educ. Jewish Theological Seminary of Am. rabbi 1926, Yale U. Ph.D. 1941; rabbi New Rochelle, N. Y., B'nai Jacob Cong. New Haven, Conn., since 1928; active in communal, religious and inter-faith orgns; author of *The Jews in Russia—The Struggle for Emancipation*, Vol. I (Vol. II not completed at time of death), dramas including *The Bear Awakens* in Yiddish, and articles in Yiddish and Hebrew publications; home, New Haven, Conn.; d. Lebanon, Conn., Feb. 8, 1946.
- GUTERMAN, HARRY NATHANIEL, lawyer; b. at sea, on way to Boston, Mass., *ca.* 1891; asst att'y gen. Commonwealth of Mass., 1919-20; U. S. Commn Dist. of Mass., 1933-42; generous contributor to charitable causes; dir. Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Soc., Associated Jewish Philanthropies; mem. local draft bd during World War II; d. Newton Center, Mass., Apr. 18, 1946.
- HARDEEN, THEODORE, illusionist, magician; b. Appleton, Wis., *ca.* 1876; performed at Hippodrome, New York, vaudeville U. S. and Europe, for over 50 yrs; pres. Society of American Magicians; a founder Magicians' Guild; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, 1945.

- HERZOG, SAMUEL ADLER, builder, real estate operator, lawyer; b. New York, N. Y., June 26, 1882; a leader in early development of Sutton Place section, New York; pres. several realty corporations; former dir. Apartment House Assn; during World War I, served in Washington as dollar-a-year man; d. New York, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1946.
- HIRSCH, SYLVAN HOBSON, lawyer; b. Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1898; labor relations counsel; appointed special deputy att'y gen. for Commonwealth of Pa., 1935; pres. Community Health Center for 10 yrs; dir. Fed. of Jewish Charities, Juvenile Aid Soc.; contributor of articles on legal aspects of labor relations; d. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1945.
- HIRSH, A. BERN, physician, physiotherapist; b. Lancaster, Pa., Mar. 21, 1858; educ. Phila., post-grad. study in European cities; in medical practice Phila. and New York; dir. dept. of physical therapy Beth Israel Hosp., N. Y., 1921-25; chief physiotherapy and occupational therapy U. S. Veterans Bur. Dist. 2, 1921-25; founder, ed., Phila. *Weekly Roster*, 1905-17; ed. N. Y. *Medical Week* since 1922; a founder Physical Therapy Society; Capt. army medical corps in World War I; d. New York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1945.
- HOFFMAN, CHARLES ISAIAH, rabbi, editor; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1864; educ. U. of Pa. Law School, U. of Cambridge, England; in law practice, Philadelphia, 1886-1900; rabbi 1904, Doctor Divinity 1929, Jewish Theological Seminary of Am.; rabbi Oheb Sholom Cong., Newark, N. J., since 1906; a founder, for a time ed., *Jewish Exponent*, Phila.; a founder, nat'l corresp. sec'y, United Synagogue of Am.; ed. *United Synagogue Recorder*; d. New York, N. Y., June 7, 1945.
- HOFFMAN, LAWRENCE HAROLD, physician, surgeon; b. San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 22, 1877; asst surg. 1902-12, consultant in abdominal surgery since 1920, Mt. Zion Hosp., San Francisco; prof. gynecology Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons 1918-20; Maj. army med. corps 1917-19; d. San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 24, 1946.
- HOLLZER, HARRY AARON, judge; b. New York, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1880; in law practice, California, 1903-24; judge Superior Court, Los Angeles Co., 1924-31; pro-term judge District Court of Appeals, 1929-30; judge District Court, Southern Calif., since 1931; research dir. Judicial Council of Calif., 1926-31; chmn Nat'l Conference of Judicial Councils, 1929-31; active in Jewish communal life; pres. Los Angeles Jewish Community Council; former dir. Fed. of Jewish Welfare Orgns; a mem. Joint Distribution Com., Jewish Welfare Board, Am. Jewish Com., and many other nat'l and local welfare orgns; d. Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 14, 1946.
- HOROWITZ, PHILIP, physician; b. Russia, Oct. 19, 1881; educ. U. S.; in medical practice since 1904; specialist in metabolic diseases (retired 11 yrs ago); author of book on diabetes; Capt. med. reserve, U. S. Army, World War I; home, New York, N. Y.; d. Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 17, 1946.
- HYMAN, SOL A., lawyer; b. New York, N. Y., ca. 1875; member N. Y. State Assembly, 1931-34; d. New York, N. Y., June 30, 1945.
- ILLICH, JULIUS, lawyer; b. Albany, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1869; in law practice since 1890; judge City Court, Albany, 1926-31; treas., mem. exec. com., N. Y. State Bar Ass'n; sec'y bd of trustees Albany Medical Coll.; trustee Albany Public Libraries, Legal Aid Soc., and actively associated with several other Jewish and general local orgns, and institutions; home, Albany, N. Y.; d. Coronado, Calif., Feb. 26, 1946.

- JESSNER, LEOPOLD, film producer-director; b. Koenigsberg, Germany, 1878; came to U. S. 1936; manager Thalia Theatre, Hamburg, for 11 yrs.; general manager State Theatres, Berlin, 1918-30; director National School of Dramatics, Berlin; exponent of expressionism in drama; d. Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1945.
- KAPLAN, ABRAHAM, communal leader; b. Russia, *ca.* 1863; came to U. S. *ca.* 1885; founder and officer of a number of Jewish orgns and institutions in McKeesport; d. McKeesport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1945.
- KASSNER, LEO, journalist; b. Bukowina, 1886; came to U. S. 1914; educ. Czernowitz and Vienna; writer of poems, sketches, plays, essays, book reviews, in Europe and U.S.; on staff of *Jewish Daily News*, New York, 1920-32; city ed. Phila. *Jewish Daily Forward*, since 1932; d. Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1945.
- KASTOR, ADOLPH, manufacturer and importer of cutlery; b. Wattenheim, Germany, Apr. 14, 1856; came to U. S. 1870; pres. Cutlery Co., at Camillus, N. Y., which he developed into a large model factory town; producer of cutlery for combat use by U. S. govt during World War II; d. New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1946.
- KATZ, JOSEPH P., author; radio columnist *Jewish Daily Forward*, New York; author of articles on music; mem. Forward Assn; aged 67; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7, 1945.
- KATZ, ZUNDEL, rabbi; b. Lithuania, *ca.* 1862; home, Superior, Wis.; d. Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 27, 1945.
- KAUFMAN, BEATRICE BAKROW (MRS. GEORGE S.), editor; b. Rochester, N. Y., Jan 20, 1895; fiction editor, *Harper Bazaar*; eastern story editor for Samuel Goldwyn since 1936; contributor to *New Yorker*; co-author of two plays; d. New York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1945.
- KERN, JEROME, composer; b. New York, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1885; studied music New York, Germany, England; composer of operettas, including *Show Boat* and *Roberta* and of music for stage and screen; collector of rare books; home, Beverly Hills, Calif.; d. New York, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1945.
- KISSIN, WOLF, rabbi; former supt. Jewish Home for the Aged, Chicago; aged 71; d. Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1945.
- KLEIN, JACOB M., lawyer; b. New York, N. Y., *ca.* 1890; counsel of Port Raritan Commission for 15 yrs; former pres. Middlesex Co. Bar Assn, Perth Amboy Chamber of Commerce; army lieut, during World War I; d. Perth Amboy, N. J., Feb. 6, 1946.
- KLEIN, NATHAN, rabbi; b. Rumania; came to U. S. 1926; rabbi Beth Israel Syn., Winsted, Conn., for 18 yrs; d. Winsted, Conn., Mar. 4, 1946.
- KOBRIN, LEON, novelist, playwright, journalist; b. Vitebsk, Russia, Mar. 15, 1873; came to U. S. 1892; author of over 30 plays, novels, in Yiddish; member of staff *The Day*, New York, for 25 yrs; translator into Yiddish of Russian, French, and other classics; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 31, 1946.
- KOENIGSBERG, MOSES, newspaper expert; b. New Orleans, La., Apr. 16, 1878; began writing and setting own paper at 9; newspaper reporter and editor at 13; mng. ed. *Chicago American* 1903-07; publ *Boston American* 1908-09; organizer, pres., and gen. mgr., Newspaper Feature Service 1913, King Features Syndicate 1916; pres., gen. mgr. Internat'l News Service, Inc.; pres. Universal Service Inc., Star Adcraft Service, Cosmopolitan News Service, Premier Syndicate; exec. dir. Song Writers' Protective Assn 1931; Am. delegate first internat'l press conf., summoned

- by League of Nations Geneva, 1927; author of *Southern Martyrs, The Elk and the Elephant, King News*; veteran Spanish-American War; d. New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1945.
- KOHN, IRVING H., merchant, civic leader; b. Baltimore, Md., Dec. 3, 1885; pres. Baltimore Assn of Commerce, 1943-44; mem. War Finance Comn, Comn for Revision of City Charter, Municipal Aviation Comn; mem. bd. Comn for Govt Efficiency and Economy, and active in other civic and communal endeavors; d. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1945.
- KOPLIK, LEWIS H., physician; b. New York, N. Y., ca. 1904; in medical practice, Boston, New York; instructor pathology Harvard Medical School, pediatrics Cornell Medical School; mem. med. bd Willard Parker Hosp., New York; asst health officer Yorkville Health Center; d. New York, N. Y., July 22, 1945.
- KORN, ARTHUR, electrical physicist; b. Breslau, Germany, 1870; came to U. S. 1939; instructor physics and mathematics Inst. Tech. Berlin, U. of Munich, and in U. S., Stevens Inst. of Tech., Hoboken, N. J., since 1939; pioneer in radiophotography; transmitted first photograph by wire in 1904, by radio across the Atlantic in 1922; author of handbook on phototelegraphy, in German, and other scientific works; awarded Grand Prix of Internat'l Exhibition in Turin, Italy, 1911; d. Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 21, 1945.
- KORNGOLD, JULIUS, music critic; b. Bruenn, Austria, 1860; came to U. S. 1938; music critic Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* 1902-38; author of several volumes of essays on contemporary opera; d. Hollywood, Calif., Sept. 25, 1945.
- KREPLAK, JACOB, Yiddish novelist, editor; b. Zabłudowo, near Bialystok, Poland, 1885; came to U. S., from Belgium, 1915; contributor to many periodicals, New York; managing ed. *Zukunft* for 23 yrs; author of novels *Youth, War and Days in Barracks*, stories and plays for children; d. New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1945.
- KUGEL, MAURICE A., physician; educ. Yale U., Vienna, and Prague; on staffs Mt. Sinai and Beth Israel hosps., New York, and St. Francis Hosp., Miami Beach, Fla., since 1937; heart specialist; author of several books on heart diseases; veteran World War I; past pres. Miami Heart Assn; aged 46; d. Miami Beach, Fla., Mar. 9, 1946.
- LARKEY, CHARLES J., physician; b. Newark, N. J., ca. 1883; in medical practice Bayonne since 1906; deputy health officer 1911; apptd. chief med. inspector to Bayonne Bd of Education 1916; asst instructor roentgenology 1933, instructor radiology 1936-38, Columbia U., active in political circles; founder Civic League of Bayonne, 1926; mem. bd of dir's Bayonne Hosp.; d. Bayonne, N. J., Feb. 18, 1946.
- LATTMAN, JACOB, physician, tuberculosis specialist; b. Megibosh, Russia, Oct. 21, 1889; came to U. S. 1903; physician since 1918, chief tuberculosis clinic 1929-34, Bellevue Hosp., New York; attending physician tuberculosis service Willard Parker Hosp. since 1934 (retired); instructor medicine Columbia U. Coll. of Phys. and Surg. 1929-34; author of *Lectures on Tuberculosis* and of article on Hassidism; d. New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1945.
- LEHMAN, IRVING, judge; b. New York, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1876; elected to N. Y. State Supreme Court for term 1909-22, re-elected for 1923-36; associate justice 1923-38, chief judge since 1939, N. Y. State Court of Appeals; author of important opinions in social and economic legislation of the

- state; a founder, pres. 1921-40, hon. pres. since 1940, Jewish Welfare Board; hon. v.-pres. Am. Jewish Com., hon. sec'y Jewish Theological Seminary of Am.; pres. Temple Emanu El, Y. M. H. A.; v.-pres., Good Will Union; awarded honorary degrees, Doctor of Laws by Columbia U. 1927, St. Lawrence U. 1936, Syracuse U. 1943, and Doctor of Hebrew Letters by Jewish Theological Seminary of Am.; d. Port Chester, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1945.
- LEHRMAN, ABRAHAM, rabbi; served cong. Glory of Israel, New York, for over 40 yrs.; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1945.
- LEVIN, ISAAC, physician, cancer and radiology specialist; b. Sagor, Russia, Nov. 1, 1866; came to U. S. 1891; educ. Russia, Germany, France, Switzerland; asso. in pathology and cancer research Columbia U. 1900-15; chief cancer div. Montefiore Hosp. 1912-25; clinical prof. cancer research N. Y. U. Coll. of Med. 1915-35; consultant radiology Lebanon Hosp. since 1915; chief radiologist St. Bartholomew Hosp. 1917-22; dir. N. Y. City Cancer Institute 1923-30; ed. *Archives of Clinical Cancer Research* 1925-30; d. New York, N. Y., June 19, 1945.
- LEVINE, ISRAEL ISER, rabbi; b. Lithuania, ca. 1886; came to U. S. 1930; rabbi St. Joseph, Mo., since 1930; talmudic scholar; mem. Mizrahi orgn, Union of Orthodox Rabbis of Am., and other orthodox and communal orgns; d. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 12, 1945.
- LEVY, ROBERT, physician; b. Hamilton, Ontario, 1864; settled in Denver, Colo., 1879; ear, nose and throat specialist; prof. emeritus Colorado U. School of Med.; a founder Nat'l Jewish Hosp. Denver; an organizer Gross Med. Coll. 1887, Denver Clinical and Pathological Assn 1892; Major during World War I; d. Denver, Colo., July 1, 1945.
- LIBERMAN, SIMON, Russian Social Democratic leader; b. Kiev, ca. 1882; in western Europe 1923-38; came to U. S. 1938; business adviser to Soviet leaders in lumber production; active in philanthropic orgns in France and U. S.; d. New York, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1946.
- LIEBLING, LEONARD, editor, pianist; b. New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1874; educ. U. S. and Germany; music teacher, pianist, in Europe and U. S.; member of staff since 1903, ed.-in-chief since 1912, *The Musical Courier*; music critic *The New York American* 1923-36; music ed. *Radio Guide* 1937-40; composer of librettos for comic operas, an orchestral overture, piano pieces; d. New York, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1945.
- LILIENTHAL, HOWARD, surgeon; b. Albany, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1861; educ. Harvard U.; surgeon since 1892, consulting surgeon since 1924, Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York; surgeon since 1909, later consultant surgeon, Bellevue Hosp.; lecturer surgery N. Y. polyclinic Med. Sch. and Hosp. 1888; prof. clinical surgery Cornell U. Med. Coll. 1917-19; Lieut. Col. med. corps U. S. army during World War I; dir., chief surgeon, Base Hosp. A. E. F.; pres. Am. Assn for Thoracic Surgery, and mem. various medical groups; home, New York, N. Y.; d. Jersey City, N. J., Apr. 30, 1946.
- LINDER, WILLIAM, physician; b. Beregsaz, Hungary, July 4, 1873; came to U. S. 1886; asso'd with Jewish Hosp. of Brooklyn since 1906, elected dean of surgery 1935; surgeon-in-chief Israel Zion Hosp. since 1927; prof. clinical surgery Long Island Coll. Hosp. 1930-36; pres. Kings County Medical Society 1932; home, Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. Olive Bridge, Ulster Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1945.

- LYON, SIMON, lawyer, communal worker; b. Washington, D. C., May 5, 1870; admitted to D. C. bar 1891, to U. S. Supreme Court practice 1896; active in communal orgns; mem. bd of dir's Jewish Community Center, Nat'l Jew. Hosp. for Consumptives, Menorah Assn of N. Y., Hebrew Orphans Home of Atlanta; former head budget com. local Community Chest; former pres. Jewish Foster Home; mem. Am. Jewish Com.; d. Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1946.
- MAIZLISH, ISRAEL PAUL, university professor; b. 1898; instructor Mass. Inst. of Tech., U. of Ia., Reed Coll., U. of Minn., Lehigh U.; prof. physics and mathematics, head physics dept., Centenary Coll. of La., 1925-35; prof. Los Angeles City Coll., Coll. of the Pacific, and prof. physics Eastern Ky. State Teachers Coll. since 1943; d. Richmond, Ky., Sept. 4, 1945.
- MARTIN, FRANK, merchant, civic leader; pres. Bd of Education and Chamber of Commerce, Stamford; active in civic affairs; aged 79; d. Stamford, Conn., Dec. 11, 1945.
- MEDALIE, GEORGE ZERDIN, lawyer, judge; b. New York, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1883; in law practice since 1907; special asst att'y gen. N. Y. State in charge election fraud prosecution 1926-28; U. S. att'y for Southern Dist. of N. Y. 1931-33; asso. judge Court of Appeals, N. Y., since Sept. 1945; pres. Assn Bar of City of N. Y. 1941-43; pres. 1938-40, chmn com. on nat'l defense since 1941, N. Y. County Lawyers' Assn; mem. advisory com. of U. S. Supreme Court to codify and draft rules for criminal procedure; pres. Fed. of Jewish Philanthropies of New York 1941-45; former pres. Jewish Bd of Guardians; dir. Welfare Council New York; mem. Mayor's Com. on Unity; hon. v.-chmn, chmn Foreign Affairs Com., Am. Jewish Com.; d. Albany, N. Y., Mar. 5, 1946.
- MERKLIN, HARRY, rabbi; settled Akron, O., 1924; rabbi Anshe Sfard Cong.; aged 72; d. Akron, O., July 4, 1945.
- MEYERS, BEATRICE DE LIMA (MRS. WALTER S.), educator, civic worker; b. New York, N. Y., ca. 1887; authority on children's books; founder Children's Book Shop, Rochester; chmn com. Central Lib., Rochester; mem. bd dir's Family Soc.; pres. Women's City Club for two terms; d. Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1945.
- MILCH, JACOB, author; b. Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 20, 1866; came to U. S. 1891; ed. *Zukunft* 1907, *Die Neue Welt* 1909; author in Yiddish of *Jewish Problems*, *Philosophic Chats*, essays, pamphlets; translator into Yiddish of several of Plato's *Dialogues* and other classics; sec'y gen. United Hebrew Trades since 1893; mem. Yiddish Scientific Inst., Yiddish Culture Soc.; d. New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1945.
- MILLER, SIMON, manufacturer, communal worker; b. Harrisburg, Pa., 1862; trustee since 1898, second v.-pres. since 1908, pres. 1913-33, Jewish Publication Society of Am.; d. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1945.
- MILLHAUSER, DE WITT, investment banker; b. New York, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1884; partner, Speyer & Co., investment bankers, 1920-37; dir. since 1929, chmn finance com., Radio Corporation of Am.; dir. National Broadcasting Co., RCA Communications; former dir. Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Am. Bemberg Corp.; mem. Provident Loan Soc. of N. Y., Internat'l Com. of Bankers on Mexico, Bibliophile Soc.; v.-pres., trustee, Mt. Sinai Hosp.; d. New York, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1946.
- MOLDAWSKI, BEN ZION, rabbi, cantor; b. Russia, ca. 1877; came to U. S.

- ca. 1926; rabbi Cong. Shaarey Hashomayim, Detroit; composer of religious music; d. Detroit, Mich., Sept. 29, 1945.
- NATHAN, SAMUEL, veteran Spanish-American War; aged 71; d. Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 29, 1946.
- NAZIMOVA, ALLA, actress; b. Yalta, Crimea, June 4, 1879; came to U. S. 1905; educ. Switzerland, Odessa, Moscow, in music and dramatic art; on stage in Russia and U. S., also in motion pictures; noted particularly for performances in Ibsen's plays; d. Hollywood, Calif., July 13, 1945.
- OLANOFF, JACOB A., lawyer, communal worker; first dir. Community Center for the Deaf; a leader in welfare work for Jewish deaf in Phila.; aged 49; d. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1945.
- OPPENHEIMER, EDGAR DAVIDSON, physician; b. New York, N. Y., ca. 1884; chief orthopedic surg. Beth Israel Hosp., New York, since 1934; chmn med. bd of consultants for Jewish Child Care Assn; awarded medal by Am. Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons 1932; battalion med. officer with Mt. Sinai base hosp. during World War I; d. New York, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1946.
- PACK, CARL, legislator; b. Worcester, Mass., Jan. 25, 1899; member N. Y. State Assembly 1931-38, State Senate since 1938; introduced unemployment insurance bills; advocated better housing conditions; active in religious and philanthropic orgns; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1945.
- PHILLIPS, ROSALIE S. (MRS. N. TAYLOR), Democratic leader, communal worker; b. Washington, D. C., ca. 1867; active in county, state, and national democratic politics; leader in patriotic and civic orgns; v.-chmn Women's Div. N. Y. Democratic Com. 1928-43; delegate democratic nat'l conventions from 1920 to 1936; mem. Daughters of Am. Revolution, Am. Flag Assn, and other patriotic orgns; charter mem., first chmn, Hadassah; former pres. Columbia Religious and Industrial School for Jewish Girls; hon. pres. Young Judaea; d. New York, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1946.
- PLACZEK, SIEGFRIED, neurologist; b. Schwersenz, Germany, ca. 1867; came to U. S. 1939; authority on hypnotism and occultism; pioneer in study of psychological effects of air travel and high altitudes; medical expert in criminal trials, Germany; author of *The Sex Life of Man*, *Medical Science in the United States*, studies on accident neurosis, and other works; d. New York, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1946.
- PODOLSKY, DAVID, realtor, Zionist leader; b. Wilno, Russia, Apr. 14, 1872; came to U. S. 1896; pioneer Zionist worker in Russia 1890; in U. S. an organizer, chmn., dir., Keren Hayesod; dir. Jewish Nat'l Fund, Order Sons of Zion; delegate to World Zionist congresses; d. New York, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1945.
- POLIAKOFF-LITOVITZ, S., journalist; b. Russia, ca. 1875; came to U. S. 1941; educ. Paris, France; correspondent for Russian newspapers in capitals of Europe; member editorial staff *The Day*, New York, since 1941; author of *Labyrinth*, prize play in Moscow, and novel *Messiah Without Following*; d. New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1945.
- POLLOCK, ISRAEL, Hebrew scholar; b. Russia, ca. 1885; came to U. S. 1910; a founder, member of faculty for 24 yrs, Hebrew Teachers College, Boston; author of Hebrew textbooks; d. Boston, Mass., July 23, 1945.
- POST (POHOTSKY), WILLIAM, journalist; b. Russia, ca. 1881; came to U. S. 1905; labor ed. *Jewish Morning Journal*, New York, since 1915; former

- labor organizer; charter mem., former v.-pres., Jewish Writers Union; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1945.
- RAISIN, JACOB SALMON, rabbi, author; b. Nieswicz, Russia, Oct. 19, 1878; came to U. S. 1892; educ. Coll. of City of N. Y., U. of Cincinnati, U. of Denver, Hebrew Union Coll., and Albany Law School; rabbi Cong. Beth Elohim, Charleston, S. C., 1915-44; rabbi emeritus since 1944; formerly served congs. in Butte, Mont., Las Vegas, N. M., and Troy, N. Y.; lecturer on Jewish and literary topics; author of biographies, in Hebrew, of several prominent English writers, and books on Jewish subjects; contributor to Hebrew and English periodicals and to *Jewish Encyclopedia*; mem. advisory com. local Nat'l Recovery Adminstrn, Federal Housing Com.; pres. Charleston Community Chest; Dir. Salvation Army; mem. of several nat'l Jewish orgns; d. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 11, 1946.
- RAIZISS, GEORGE W., research chemist; b. Odessa, Russia, Aug. 28, 1884; came to U. S. 1912; educ. U's Odessa, Leipzig, Berlin, Bern, Freiburg; co-founder Dermatological Research and Lab. Co., Phila., 1918; dir. dermatological research and lab. div. Abbott Laboratories since 1922; asso. prof. physiol. chemistry Phila. Polyclinic Hosp. and School of Med. 1912; member faculty since 1918, prof. chemotherapy since 1928, Graduate School of Med. U. of Pa.; among first to do research in laboratory development of sulfa drugs; author of scientific books and articles; home, Philadelphia, Pa.; d. Atlantic City, N. J., July 16, 1945.
- RANEN, ELLIS, labor leader; b. Ukraine, Russia, ca. 1894; came to U. S. 1913; staff member, later dir. staff relations, city Welfare Dept., New York, 1931-42; internat'l representative Am. Fed. of State, County and Municipal Employes, AFL, since 1942; author of guidebook for emigrants, sonnets in Yiddish; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1946.
- RAPEE, ERNO, conductor; b. Budapest, Hungary, June 4, 1891; came to U. S. 1912; educ. Budapest, Vienna; musical director Rialto, Rivoli, Capitol, Roxy Theatres, New York; general musical director Warner Bros. 1930, Nat'l Broadcasting Co. 1931-32; chief musical director Radio City Music Hall, New York, since 1932; conductor General Motors Symphony Orchestra radio programs 1935-37; guest conductor orchestras capital cities Europe 1925; composer of songs for motion pictures; d. New York, N. Y. June 26, 1945.
- REIZENSTEIN, FREDA (MRS. CHARLES L.), communal worker; b. Pittsburgh, Pa., ca. 1887; former pres. Pittsburgh Conf. of Jewish Womens Orgns, active in other orgns for welfare of women and children; d. Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 26, 1946.
- REVUSKY, ABRAHAM, journalist; b. Smiela, Kiev, Russia, Feb. 12, 1889; lived in Palestine as child and 1919-22; came to U. S. 1924; educ. Palestine, Vienna, Austria, and Odessa, Russia; contributor to newspapers and periodicals, in Russian, Yiddish, and French; Austrian corresp. *Woschod*, Russia, and *Moment*, Warsaw, Poland, 1912-14; deputy Ukrainian Central Rada 1917; dir. dept. of nat'l self-govt. Jewish Ministry of Ukraine 1917-18; appointed minister Jewish affairs by Ukrainian Directorium January 1919 (resigned); in U. S., member editorial staff *Jewish Morning Journal*, New York, since 1924; contributor to other publications; authority on Palestine; author of *Reminiscences of a Jewish Minister*, *Jews in Palestine*; d. Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1946.
- RIESS, BENJAMIN, veteran Spanish-American War; aged 68; d. Hollis, Queens, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1946.

- RIVKIN, BARUCH, author; b. Jakobstadt, Latvia, 1883; in Western Europe 1905-11; came to U. S. 1911; contributor to literary and news periodicals, in Russian and Yiddish, on literary and sociological subjects and religious philosophy; on staff *The Day*, New York, since 1943; d. New York, N. Y., June 9, 1945.
- ROME, MORRIS ALBERT, lawyer; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22, 1885; in law practice, Baltimore, since 1906; dir. Amusement Corp. of Am., controlling chain of motion picture theatres; active in communal orgns; mem. State Bd of Aids and Charities; chmn Relief Com. State of Md.; dir. Asso. Jewish Charities; v.-pres. Balto. Bar Assn; home, Baltimore, Md.; d. Miami, Fla., Mar. 9, 1946.
- ROSE, JUDAH L., rabbi; b. Poland, ca. 1868; came to U. S. 1909; rabbi Cong. Anshei Brzezan, New York; v.-pres. Vaad Harabonim; d. New York, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1946.
- ROSE, MAURICE, Maj. Gen., U. S. Army; b. Middletown, Conn., Nov. 26, 1899; educ. Colorado Univ.; enlisted as pvt. Natl. Gd., 1916; wounded at St. Mihiel in World War I; re-enlisted as 2nd Lt. in 1920; named Chief of Staff, 2nd Armored Division, 1942; participated in campaigns in North Africa, France, Belgium and Germany; awarded Silver Star, Oak Leaf Cluster, Distinguished Service Medal; killed Mar. 30, 1945, while leading 3rd Armored Division near Paderborn, Ger.
- ROSE, SAMUEL, rabbi; b. Warsaw, Poland, ca. 1855; came to U. S. 1885; rabbi Beth Joseph Syn., Denver, till 1942 (retired); d. Denver, Colo., July 10, 1945.
- ROSENAU, MILTON JOSEPH, sanitarian, authority on public health and preventive medicine; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1869; educ. U. of Pa., Berlin, Paris, Vienna; surgeon 1890-1909, dir. Hygienic Lab. 1899-1909, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hosp. Service; founder at Harvard U. 1909, dir. till 1935, first School of Public Health; dir. Div. Public Health U. of N. C. since 1936; prof. preventive medicine and hygiene 1922-35, emeritus since 1935, Harvard U. Med. Sch.; mem. advisory bd Nat'l Inst. of Health of U. S. Public Health Service since 1929, science advisory bd. Nat'l Research Council since 1934, med. advisory bd of Am. Red Cross; pres. Am. Public Health Assn 1944; delegate to 10th Internat'l Congress of Hygiene and Demography, 13th Internat'l Congress of Medicine and Surgery, Paris, 1900; sanitary expert to 2nd Pan-Am. Conf., Mexico, 1901; awarded gold medal of Am. medicine for service to humanity 1912-13, Sedgwick Memorial medal for achievement in public health 1935; Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. Reserve Corps during World War I; author of many books, including *Preventive Medicine and Hygiene*; d. Chapel Hill, N. C., Apr. 9, 1946.
- ROSENBERG, SIMON, rabbi; a founder, teacher for 30 yrs, Hebrew Institute, Pittsburgh; aged 72; d. Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 9, 1946.
- ROSENSTEIN, ALFRED B., communal worker; an organizer, pres., Jewish Home for Aged of Greater Miami; veteran Spanish-American War; aged 64; d. Miami, Fla., May 30, 1945.
- ROSSMAN, SIDNEY, lawyer, communal worker; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., June 14, 1884; in law practice since 1906; trustee 1922-44, pres. since 1944, Lexington School for Deaf, New York; trustee Fed. of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, govt. appeal agent during World War I, chmn local Selective Service Bd in World War II; mem., sec'y 1924-28, Harmonie Club; d. New York, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1946.

- RUBE, SOLOMON, rabbi; b. Czechoslovakia, *ca.* 1881; came to U. S. *ca.* 1924; rabbi congs. Sheboygan, Wis., for 7 yrs, Milwaukee since 1931; d. Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 5, 1945.
- RUBINSTEIN, ISAAC, rabbi, statesman; b. Dutnovo, Lithuania, 1880; came to U. S. 1941; educ. yeshivahs Lithuania, Poland, Russia, and Moscow U. law school; apptd chief rabbi Vilno 1928; Minister Jewish Affairs in Lithuanian plenipotentiary govt in Vilno 1920; member Polish Senate 1922-39; mem. Internat'l Conf. for Peace through Religion 1929-33, Advisory Council Refugee Affairs of League of Nations 1934; pres. Mizrachi; a founder Tahkemoni school system in Vilno; in U. S., lecturer Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theol. Seminary 1943; d. New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1945.
- RUTSTEIN, JACOB, merchant, communal worker; b. Tolachin, Russia, Apr. 15, 1880; came to U. S. 1904; v.-pres. Brooklyn Talmudical Academy since 1921; a founder 1911, treas. for many yrs, Beth El Hosp.; dir. home for aged, orphan home, and actively associated with other local Jewish institutions; home, Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. Miami, Fla., Feb. 27, 1946.
- SALUS, SAMUEL W., lawyer; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 30, 1872; member Pa. State Senate, 1911-35; State Representative, since 1944; d. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29, 1945.
- SCHAPIRO, JOSEPH, physician; b. Strussow, Austria, June 29, 1880; came to U. S. 1890; in medical practice, New York, 1905-17, Union City, N. J., since 1919; med. dir. Union City public schools for a number of years from 1919; pediatrician hosps. in N. J., Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York, since 1932; dir. Bureau of Child Guidance since 1933; in army med. corps. during World War I; d. Union City, N. J., Nov. 13, 1945.
- SELIGSBURG, WALTER NATHAN, lawyer; b. New York, N. Y., June 15, 1882; in law practice since 1904; active in philanthropic work; counsel since 1917, sec'y, asst. treas. since 1936, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Soc.; counsel Jewish Children's Clearing Bur.; v.-pres., trustee, Jewish Child Care Assn. of N. Y.; att'y for local draft bd during World War I; d. New York, N. Y., June 5, 1945.
- SHAPIRO, MAURICE, physician, dermatologist; b. New York, N. Y., *ca.* 1889; in medical practice Bayonne, N. J., since 1911; city physician 1919-23, school physician 1932-41, Bayonne; asst. attending dermatologist Bellevue Hosp., New York; consulting dermatologist Margaret Hague Maternity Hosp., Jersey City, N. J.; chief of clinics Bayonne Hosp.; sec'y Medical Bd-Bayonne; d. Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 30, 1945.
- SHAPO, JULIAN, rabbi; came to U. S. 1902; rabbi congs. Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Florida, and Brooklyn, N. Y., for 43 yrs; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1945.
- SHERMAN, ELIEZER L., author, Hebrew scholar; b. Ukraine, *ca.* 1885; came to U. S. 1908; author of books in Hebrew and Yiddish; veteran World War I; d. Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 7, 1946.
- SHETZER, ISAAC, merchant; b. Wisheij, Russia, Nov. 15, 1878; came to U. S. 1892; settled in Detroit; active in Jewish communal affairs; pres. Hebrew Free Loan Society; dir., treas., Jewish Social Service Bureau; mem. bd of dir's Jewish Welfare Fed., United Hebrew Schools; mem. Detroit Bd of Commerce; d. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 3, 1945.
- SHOHL, ALFRED T., pediatrician; b. Cincinnati, O., Dec. 29, 1889; asst pediatrician 1915-17, urologist 1917-20, asso. prof. chem. hygiene 1920-21, John Hopkins U. Sch. of Med.; asso. prof. pediatrics Yale U. Sch. of

- Med. 1921-28, Western Reserve U. Sch. of Med. 1928-34; research asso. pediatrics Harvard U. Med. School since 1934; author of articles on acidity and mineral metabolism; capt. army med. corps during World War I; d. Boston, Mass., Mar. 24, 1946.
- SHUCHATOWITZ, MORDECAI, rabbi; b. Tauragin, Lithuania, May 12, 1903; came to U. S. 1921; educ. Yeshiva Coll. and Columbia U.; rabbi congs. New York 1926-33, Edgemere, L. I., since 1933; instr. Bible and religion Teachers Training School 1930-33, Bible Yeshiva Coll. since 1933; mem. state advisory bd for control of Kashruth; exec. mem. Mizrahi orgn of Am; d. New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1946.
- SHULMAN, HERMAN, lawyer, Zionist leader; b. Rumania, *ca.* 1897; came to U. S. 1903; in law practice New York since 1920; chmn admin. com., Am. Zionist Emergency Council; d. Stamford, Conn., July 23, 1945.
- SILVERBERG, NAFTULA HIRSCH, rabbi; b. Poland, *ca.* 1869; came to U. S. *ca.* 1923; leader local Jewish community; d. Rochester, N. Y., July 18, 1945.
- SPERRY, EUGENE EDWARD, lawyer; b. New York, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1876; in law practice, New York, since 1900; Mayor, Deal, N. J., since 1936; former pres. Hebrew Technical Inst., New York; d. Deal, N. J., Aug. 3, 1945.
- STEINER-PRAG, HUGO, book designer and illustrator; b. Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1880; came to U. S. 1941; educ. Prague and Munich; prof. State Academy of Graphic Arts, Leipzig, 1907-33; founder, dir., school for book design and graphic arts, Prague, 1933-38; dir. School for Book and Advertising Arts, Stockholm, 1938-41; prof. graphic arts N. Y. U. 1941; pres. Internat'l Exhibition of Book Art in Leipzig 1927-28; pres. Assn German Book Illustrators; designer settings, costumes, for plays and operas, Leipzig, Prague, etc.; in U. S., consultant on book design for Nebraska U. Press and Book-of-the-Month Club; d. New York, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1945.
- STERN, MAXIMILIAN, physician, urologist; b. Newark, N. J., Oct. 20, 1877; attending urol. surgeon, med. dir., Broad St. Hosp., New York, 1916-26; consulting urol. surgeon Harbor Hosp. 1918-26; attending urol. surgeon, Manhattan State Hosp., Hosp. for Joint Diseases, New York; Halifax Dist. Hosp., Daytona Beach, Fla., since 1933; devised instruments and originated special surgical operations; d. Daytona Beach, Fla., Jan. 19, 1946.
- STRAUS, ISAAC LOBE, lawyer, legislator; b. Baltimore, Md., 1871; elected Member General Assembly of Maryland 1902, attorney general 1907-11; d. Baltimore, Md., Feb. 4, 1946.
- STRAUS, SARAH LAVANBURG (MRS. OSCAR S.), philanthropist, explorer; b. New York, N. Y., 1861; founder Hannah Lavanburg Home for Girls and Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls, New York; pres. Clara de Hirsch Residence for Working Girls; financed and headed expedition into Africa for zoological research for Am. Museum of Natural History in 1929, for Field Museum of Chicago in 1934; d. New York, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1945.
- STRAUSS, ABRAHAM, physician, specialist in surgery and radiology; b. Pawtucket, R. I., *ca.* 1893; member staff since 1916, chief surgery since 1940, Mt. Sinai Hosp., Cleveland; trustee Cleveland Health Museum, Medical Library; mem. Radiological Soc. of No. America, Am. Coll. of Radiology, Am. Bd of Surgery, etc.; Capt. army med. corps during World War I; d. Cleveland Heights, O., Jan. 30, 1946.

- STRAUSS, LILLIAN L. (MRS. BERTHOLD), social worker; b. Little Rock, Ark., 1889; pioneer in field of public health work for children in Pa.; originated community health centers; conducted milk survey for nursing assn Phila.; mem. Child Health Com. of State Med. Soc.; authority on law of adoption of children in the state; lecturer med. jurisprudence Women's Med. Coll.; co-author of *The Child and the Law in Pennsylvania*; d. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1945.
- STROOCK, HILDA W. (MRS. SOL M.), welfare worker; b. New York, N. Y., ca. 1876; trustee Montefiore Hosp.; formerly v.-pres. Westchester Co. Children's Assn; v.-chmn City Work and Relief Admn. 1933; mem. bd of dir's State Conf. of Social Work; d. New York, N. Y., July 29, 1945.
- STRUNSKY, MANYA GORDON (MRS. SIMEON), author; b. Kiev, Russia, ca. 1882; came to U. S. ca. 1896; active member Am. branch of Socialist Revolutionist party in Czarist Russia; aided refugee democratic leaders and other Russian refugees after the revolution; author of *Workers Before And After Lenin, How To Tell Progress From Reaction* and articles on Russian politics, economics, and literature; home: New York, N. Y.; d. New Canaan, Conn., Dec. 27, 1945.
- SUGAR, ABRAHAM J., communal worker; b. Europe, ca. 1859; came to U. S. ca. 1880; active in philanthropic orgns, Baltimore, for over 50 yrs; founder Hebrew Home for Aged (now Levindale Home); nat'l dir. Jewish Consumptives' Relief Soc.; d. Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30, 1945.
- TAUB, HARRY, pharmacologist; b. Riga, Latvia, Mar. 15, 1899; came to U. S. 1900; instructor pharmacology since 1922, asst. prof. since 1925, Columbia U. Coll. of Pharmacy; head chemical labs. Bureau of Food and Drugs N. Y. Dept. of Health since 1940; former pres. N. Y. Microscopic Soc.; mem. Am. Public Health Assn; former pres. Bayside Jew. Center; d. New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1945.
- TRAININ, BORUCH SHOLOM, rabbi; b. Latvia, ca. 1883; rabbi Cong. Tifereth Jerusalem, New York; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1946.
- ULLSTEIN, FRANZ, German publisher; b. Berlin, Germany, 1868; came to U. S. 1941; publisher, ed. dir., since 1894, Ullstein Co., a leading newspaper and book publishing firm in Germany before 1933; d. New York, N. Y., (in accident), Nov. 12, 1945.
- VON TILZER, HARRY, popular song writer; b. Detroit, Mich., July 8, 1872; educ. public schools Indianapolis, Ind.; settled in New York 1892; composed some 8,000 songs for music halls and vaudeville, of which about 2,000 were published; formed own music publishing firm 1901; d. New York, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1946.
- WACHSMANN, SIEGFRIED, physician; b. Gleiwitz, Germany, Dec. 24, 1864; came to U. S. 1901; educ. Berlin; on resident staff, later dir., Montefiore Home, New York, 1902-21; prof. clinical med. Columbia U. Coll. Phys. and Surg. 1914-38; med. dir. Sydenham Hosp. 1927-33; former prof. clinical med. Fordham U. Med. Sch.; mem. governing com. Gorgas Memorial Inst. of Tropical and Preventive Med., Washington; d. Middletown, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1946.
- WARBURG, NINA LOEB (MRS. PAUL M.), b. New York, N. Y., May 19, 1870; active in philanthropic orgns; mem. bd of dir's Henry Street Settlement; d. New York, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1946.
- WATERS, JAMES R. (JULIUS ROSENWASSER), comedian; b. Hungary; came to U. S. at age of 15; actor in vaudeville, Yiddish theatre, Broadway theatres, New York; toured England, Australia, etc. in "Potash and

- Perlmutter;" starred in radio program "The Goldbergs" for 15 yrs; d. New York, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1945.
- WEBER, ABRAHAM S., state official; b. New York, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1889; attached to State Architect's Office 1914-27; asst dir. since 1927, dir. 1933-41, State Budget (retired); d. New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1946.
- WEINBERG, JONATHAN, rabbi; b. Russia; came to U. S. ca. 1905; served cong. in Austria; in U. S., congs. McKeesport for 27 yrs.; d. McKeesport, Pa., Nov. 18, 1945.
- WEINSTEIN, BERNARD, journalist, labor leader; b. Odessa, Russia, July 10, 1866; came to U. S. 1882; a founder 1888, sec'y 1888-93, United Hebrew Trades, New York; member ed. staff *Jewish Daily Forward* since 1922 (retired); author of books on Jewish labor movement in America; d. New York, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1946.
- WERFEL, FRANZ, poet, novelist, playwright; b. Prague, Austria-Hungary, Sept. 10, 1890; came to U. S. 1940; author of *Forty Days of Musa Dagh*, *The Eternal Road*, *Song of Bernadette*, among others; awarded Schiller Prize in 1927; hon. member Nat'l Institute of Arts and Letters, 1943; d. Hollywood, Calif., Aug. 26, 1945.
- WOLF, ALEXANDER S., dermatologist; b. Stokovo, Austria, Aug. 13, 1870; came to U. S. 1901; educ. Vienna; prof. dermatology and syphilology St. Louis U. School of Med. 1901-03; member staff City Hosp., dept. of skin diseases City Sanitarium; Zionist leader; d. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1945.
- WOLF, LOUIS, banker, philanthropist; b. Philadelphia, Pa., ca. 1864; active in community life of Phila. for over 50 yrs; a founder 1901, dir. since 1902, pres. 1912-24, hon. pres. since 1924, Federation of Jewish Charities; a founder, mem. bd mngrs, Mt. Sinai Hosp.; contributor to Temple U. and Eagleville Sanatorium; d. Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1945.
- WURTZEL, GEORGE L., physician; prof. traumatic surgery Post Graduate Hosp., New York; on staff Reconstruction and Park East hosps.; Capt. army med. corps during World War I; aged 55; d. New York, N. Y., June 28, 1945.
- YOELSON, MOSES REUBEN, rabbi, cantor; b. Kovno, Lithuania, ca. 1857; came to U. S. 1883; rabbi congs. Washington for 58 yrs; active in religious, cultural, local orgns; a founder Hebrew Relief Society; d. Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1945.
- ZACKHEIM, JOSEPH B., Hebrew scholar; b. Lithuania, ca. 1875; came to U. S. ca. 1895; former teacher Hebrew, London U., England; d. Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1945.
- ZAKUTO, GABRIEL, rabbi; b. Lithuania, ca. 1875; rabbi cong. Mt. Pleasant Pa.; d. Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 19, 1946.

OTHER COUNTRIES

- ABRAHAM, DAVID EZEKIEL JOSHUA, importer, communal worker; b. Bombay, India, Aug. 13, 1863; leader Jewish community Shanghai; d. Shanghai, China (in concentration camp), May 26, 1945.
- ABRAHAMSON, ISAAC, teacher, editor; b. London, ca. 1865; went to Union of So. Africa 1904; Hebrew school teacher; a founder, first v.-principal, Commerical High Sch. Johannesburg; sec'y S. A. Zionist Fed. since 1908;

- first ed. *Zionist Record* (retired); d. Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, June 21, 1945.
- ALESHKOVSKY, JACOB, rabbi; b. Russia, *ca.* 1873; former chief rabbi Kiev; a founder Mizrachi in Russia; active in Palestine Mizrachi; principal Talpioth School, Tel Aviv; d. Tel Aviv, Palestine, Jan. 13, 1946.
- ALEXANDER, AARON (ALEC), lawyer, b. Pretoria, Union of So. Africa, *ca.* 1888; educ. Cambridge U., England; in law practice Cairo, Egypt; lectured in England on Egypt and Middle East; exec. mem. Palestine Com., Anglo-Jewish Assn, London; d. Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 13, 1945.
- ALEXANDER, MAURICE, Lt. Col., lawyer; b. Dec. 24, 1889; educ. McGill U., Montreal, Canada; in law practice Montreal and London; Deputy Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate General, in Canadian army, World War I; Overseas Dept. Foreign Office 1918; Sec'y British Embassy Washington 1919-20; Member British Parliament 1922-23; d. London, England, July 16, 1945.
- ALEXANDER, MORRIS, lawyer, legislator; b. Znin, Poland, Dec. 4, 1877; went to Union of So. Africa as a child; educ. So. Africa and Cambridge U., England; in law practice since 1900; member City Council, Capetown, 1905-13; Member Parliament (Cape and Union) 1908-29; apptd King's Counsel 1919; active in Jewish educat'l and philanthropic orgns; v.-pres. So. African Bd of Jewish Deputies; d. Capetown, Union of So. Africa, Jan. 23, 1946.
- ALTMANN, ADOLF, rabbi; b. Hunsdorf, Hungary; rabbi Trier, Germany; ed. *Zionist* paper; writer of *Zionist* pamphlets; author of books on Jewish history, philosophy, sermons, poems; executed by Nazis, Oswiecim, Poland, 1944.
- ARIAS, BEHOR COHEN, rabbi; b. Turkey, *ca.* 1872; dayan rabbinical court Alexandria; d. Alexandria, Egypt, restd Nov. 9, 1945.
- ASTRINSKY, J. L., rabbi; b. Poland; went to England 1911; rabbi congs. Leeds for 33 yrs; leader Jewish community; home, Leeds; d. Liverpool, England, April, 1946.
- BALKIND, BORUCH, rabbi; served New Central Syn. Glasgow, England, for 20 yrs; mem. Glasgow Beth Din; aged 82; d. Glasgow, England, November, 1945.
- BETTELHEIM, ERNST, jurist; b. Budapest, Hungary, 1873; educ. Vienna; judge 1900; pres. Austrian Court of Appeal 1918-38; prof. law U. of Vienna; author of books on patent and internat'l law; officer in Austrian army in World War I; persecuted by Nazis since 1938; d. Vienna, Austria, 1944.
- BLOOMBERG, PHIL, journalist, London; reporter for Press Assn on many important communal events; on staffs of *Jewish Express* and *Jewish Guardian*; aged 46; d. London, England, restd Dec. 28, 1945.
- BRACHYAHU, AARON MICHAEL, educator; b. Russia, *ca.* 1870; went to Palestine 1912; communal worker, Odessa, 1905-10; instructor Hebrew Teachers Coll. Jerusalem; chmn Jewish Palestine's Teachers Assn; d. Jerusalem, Palestine, restd Feb. 17, 1946.
- BRAUNSCHWEIG, SALLY, communal worker; b. Zurich, Switzerland, *ca.* 1891; pres. Israel Cultusgemeinde Zurich since 1931, Schweiz. Israel. Gemeindebund (fed. of Jewish communities of Switzerland) since 1943; non-Zionist mem. Council of Jewish Agency for Palestine; d. Zurich, Switzerland, Mar. 10, 1946.
- CHAIKIN, BATHSHEBA, civic worker, Palestine; member Presidium Assefat

- Hanivharim (elected assembly) and Histadruth (labor orgn) Exec. Council; a leader Kibbutz Meuchad, movement for labor unity; aged 51; d. Jerusalem, Palestine, Apr. 22, 1946.
- DANIN, YEHEZKEL, pioneer Palestine; b. Bialystok, Russia, 1867; went to Palestine as a child; a founder of Tel Aviv; a founder of first Jewish kindergarten in Jaffa; d. Tel Aviv, Palestine, restd Feb. 28, 1946.
- DASBERG, SIMON, rabbi, Netherlands; chief rabbi Amsterdam since 1942; formerly rabbi Groningen; d. Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, 1945.
- EPSTEIN, SHACHNO, pioneer communist, editor; b. Russia, ca. 1881; in U. S. 1907-17, 1921-27; active in revolutionary movement in Russia; exec. sec'y Jewish anti-Fascist Com. U. S. S. R.; communist writer, editor, for 40 yrs; a founder, ed., *Freiheit*, New York communist Yiddish newspaper; d. Moscow, U. S. S. R., July 21, 1945.
- FINBURGH, CLARA (MRS. SAMUEL), communal and civic worker, England; Mayoress of Salford 1929-30; mem. Manchester Jew. Bd of Guardians; aged 71; d. Manchester, England, Oct. 6, 1945.
- FRANK, JACOB, lawyer, civic worker; b. Cardiff, Wales, 1886; went to Union of So. Africa 1889; settled in Capetown 1916; mem. Capetown City Council 1928-34; in mining industry, Rand since 1937; actively associated with Jewish communal orgns and institutions; d. Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, Aug. 23, 1945.
- FRIEDE, SOLOMON BENSON, manufacturer; b. Lithuania, 1874; went to Union of So. Africa 1892; mem. Exec. Transvaal and So. African Federated Chambers of Industries; treas. 1933-37, chmn gov. body, Chevra Kadisha, Johannesburg; d. Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, December, 1945.
- FRIEDMAN, NAHUM MORDECAI, Hassidic rabbi of Czortkov, Poland; went to Palestine ca. 1940; aged 69; d. Tel Aviv, Palestine, Mar. 21, 1946.
- FRIEDMANN, FRANTISEK, communal leader, Czechoslovakia; former v.-chmn Jewish Nat'l Party; rep. party on Prague Municipal Council; d. Prague, Czechoslovakia, May 28, 1945.
- GELEHRTER, LEON, physician, socialist leader; a founder, mem. central com., Rumanian Social Democratic Party; founder, ed., *Der Wecker*, socialist weekly; established Jewish hosps. in Jassy and Bucharest; aged 72; d. Bucharest, Rumania, July 30, 1945.
- GOLOMB, ELIAHU, Palestine labor leader; b. Wolkowisk, Poland, ca. 1893; went to Palestine 1910; leader Histadruth (Jewish Palestine's Fed. of Labor); chief of Hagana (Jewish Palestine's self-defense); active in construction efforts and development of Palestine; a founder, first volunteer, Palestine section of Jewish Battalion; d. Tel Aviv, Palestine, June 11, 1945.
- GUDANSKY, ABRAHAM B., rabbi; b. Vilno, Lithuania, 1873; educ. Vilno and Berlin; rabbi Hebrew Cong. Dublin 1901-39, minister emeritus since 1939; chaplain British Forces 1914-18; d. Dublin, Eire, Aug. 3, 1945.
- GUT, ELIAS, Hebrew scholar, educator; b. Gailingen, Baden, Germany, 1869; principal Jewish Teachers Seminary Cologne; a founder, lecturer, Jewish Teachers Seminary Basle; author of articles on Jewish education; d. Basle, Switzerland, Oct. 6, 1945.
- HANKIN, JOSHUA, pioneer Zionist; b. Kremenzug, Russia, 1865; went to Palestine 1882; a founder of Rishon l'Zion, first Jewish settlement in Palestine; dir. Palestine Land Development Co. since 1910; d. Tel Aviv, Palestine, Nov. 11, 1945.
- HARRIS, JOHN SOLOMON, rabbi; b. London, England, Nov. 25, 1866; min-

- ister congs. Liverpool 1894-1916, London 1916-25; welfare minister United Synagogue 1925-32 (retired); author of *Lex Talionis*; d. Cambridge, England, July 8, 1945.
- HERTZ, JOSEPH HERMAN, rabbi, scholar; b. Rebrin, Slovakia, Sept. 25, 1872; in U. S. 1884-98; Union of So. Africa 1898-1912; went to England 1913; educ. New York; rabbi congs. Syracuse, N. Y., 1894-98; Johannesburg 1898-1911; chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congs. of British Empire since 1913; prof. philosophy Transvaal U. Coll. 1906-08; pres. Jews' College, London, since 1913; mem. bd of governors, chmn governing body, Inst. of Jewish Studies, Hebrew U.; pres. Jewish Hist. Soc. London, Jewish Peace Soc., v.-pres. League of Nations Union; officer of all nat'l Jewish orgns; author of many books, including *Sermons, Addresses and Studies* (3 vols.), prayer book; mem. original Bd of Translators of Am. Jewish Bible Version 1896-1903; Commander of the Order of Leopold II; d. London, England, Jan. 14, 1946.
- HERZOG, DAVID, rabbi, university professor; b. Trnava, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 7, 1869; went to England 1940; chief rabbi Gratz, Austria; prof. Semitic languages U. of Gratz; mem. High Bd of Educ. Styria and Bd of Educ. City of Gratz; author of books on Semitic philology and Judaeo-Arabic lit., also historical monographs; d. Oxford, England, Mar. 6, 1946.
- HOFFMAN, CAMILL, poet, statesman; b. Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1878; on staff Vienna *Zeit*, *Dresdner Neueste Nachrichten*, 1902-19; press dir. Prague ministerial cabinet, 1919-21; councillor, chief of press, Czechoslovak Embassy Berlin, 1920-39; author of several vols. of lyric poetry; translator into German of works of Balzac and other French writers; executed by Nazis, Oswiecim, Poland, 1944.
- HOROWITZ, Phineas, Zionist leader; b. ca. 1886; educ. England in science under Weizmann; mem. Council, former v.-pres., Zionist Fed. of Great Britain and Ireland; gen. sec'y Jewish National Fund; founder, v.-chmn, Anglo-Palestine Club; mem. Bd of Deputies; author of *The Jewish Question and Zionism*; d. London, England, Mar. 26, 1946.
- HYAM, HANNAH, social worker, England; active, for 60 yrs, in educational and philanthropic work East End London, particularly among women; mem. Exec's Assn of Care Committees and Educational Council, Stepney; mem. Council of Union of Jewish Women, Jewish Bd of Guardians; aged 85; d. London, England, Aug. 17, 1945.
- JOSEPH, EDWARD ARON, communal worker; b. London, England, 1867; pres. Jewish Aged Needy Pension Soc. since 1890; v.-pres. Jewish Blind Soc.; Treas. Soup Kitchen for Jewish Poor, etc.; d. London, England, Mar. 23, 1946.
- KAHANOVITCH, ISRAEL I., rabbi; b. Russia, ca. 1873; went to Canada 1906; rabbi congs. Winnipeg for 39 yrs; a founder local Talmud Torah; d. Winnipeg, Canada, June 22, 1945.
- KARNEVSKA, VERA, Yiddish actress; b. Ukraine; went to Union of So. Africa 1934; actress, singer folk songs, Yiddish light operetta; toured many countries; formerly leading lady of Warsaw Jewish theatre; d. Capetown, Union of So. Africa, July 3, 1945.
- KATZENELNBOKEN, S., prof. Hebrew Language and Literature, Brussels U.; d. Brussels, Belgium; reprinted Dec. 28, 1945.
- KROYANKER, GUSTAV, author; Zionist leader in pre-Hitler Germany; went to Palestine 1932; ed. *Amudim*, Palestine newspaper; aged 54; d. Jerusalem, Palestine, June 11, 1945.

- LAZARUS, ESRAEL, farmer; b. near Kovno, Lithuania, 1878; went to Union of So. Africa 1896; leading farmer in country; introduced new methods in So. African farming; mem. Bd ORT-OZE; d. Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, Jan. 12, 1946.
- LEVINSON, JOSEPH, merchant, communal worker; b. Mariampol, Lithuania, 1863; went to Canada 1882; active in philanthropic and religious orgns, Montreal; treas. Jew. General Hosp.; an incorporator and officer, Fed. of Jewish Philanthropies; first pres. local B'nai B'rith lodge; contributor to charities, Jewish and general; d. Montreal, Canada, Feb. 2, 1946.
- LEVY, RUDOLF, painter; b. Stettin, Germany, July 15, 1875; educ. Munich and Paris; leader of German impressionist movement; specialized in still lifes and portraits; works on exhibition in museums Hamburg, Duesseldorf, Ulm, and Pittsburgh; d. Florence, Italy (killed by Nazis), repta Feb. 15, 1946.
- MAKOWER, WALTER, physicist; b. London, England, Dec. 6, 1879; lecturer physics, asst. dir. physical labs., U. of Manchester, 1908-20; prof. science Royal Military Academy, 1925-38; mem. bd of management Research Assn, British Rubber Industries; author of books on radioactivity; d. London, England, repta July 13, 1945.
- MARKS, RAPHAEL ISAAC, rabbi; b. Russia, ca. 1876; went to Union of So. Africa 1928; rabbi congs. Birk, Russia, So. Africa for 12 yrs; teacher Talmud, Johannesburg, since 1940; d. Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, Nov. 17, 1945.
- MAYEROWITSCH, HERMANN, cantor; b. Derazina, Ukraine, 1882; went to England after 1918; educ. Vienna, Austria; prof. singing Seminary, Vienna; cantor synagogue Vienna for 8 yrs, Great Syn. London since 1921; lecturer chazanuth Jews' Coll.; pres. Chazanim Assn; author of *Oneg Shabbos*, anthology of ancient Hebrew table songs; lecturer on Jewish music; d. London, England, ca. Nov. 29, 1945.
- MENACHEM, SHALOM JACOB, rabbi; chief rabbi of Aden; went to Palestine 1945; aged 68; d. Tel Aviv, Palestine, repta Apr. 26, 1946.
- MENDL, SIGISMUND FERDINAND, lawyer; b. Dec. 2, 1866; pres. London Corn Trade Assn 1909-12, 1915-19; mem. War Office Advisory Com. on Army Contracts 1915-18, Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies till 1920; Member of Parliament, Plymouth, 1898-1900; knighted; d. London, England, August, 1945.
- NACAMULI, ISAAC E., Cairo, communal leader; v.-pres. Jewish Community of Cairo 1925-43; former pres. Schools Com.; delegate Cairo community at Sefard Congress, London, 1935; d. Cairo, Egypt, February (?), 1946.
- NATHAN, ARTURO, artist, Italy; works exhibited art galleries Italy, Moscow, Tel-Aviv; d. as result of tortures in Belsen concentration camp; repta August, 1945.
- NATHAN, MANFRED, lawyer, communal and civic worker; b. Hanover, Cape, Union of So. Africa, 1875; in law practice since 1897; acting judge Supreme Court Natal 1928; Eastern Province 1930; pres. Special Court for Income Tax Appeals 1931-44; mem. Johannesburg City Council, Transvaal Provincial Council 1917-20, Council of Union of So. Africa 1924-30; former chmn Witwatersrand Central School Bd; former pres. Transvaal Jewish Bd of Deputies, v.-pres. So. Afr. Zionist Fed.; author of numerous works on law and history; d. Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, July, 1945.

- NEURATH, OTTO, sociologist; b. Vienna, Austria, 1882; exiled from Austria for political reasons; went to Netherlands 1934; in England since 1940; prof. Oxford U.; formerly taught Heidelberg, Vienna; developed statistica symbols known as isotypes, 1923; sec'y, dir. studies, Isotype Inst., Oxford; founder, dir., Social and Economic Museum, Vienna; dir. Internat'l Inst. for Visual Educ., The Hague; author of *Modern Man in the Making* and other books; ed.-in-chief *International Encyclopedia of Unified Science*; d. Oxford, England, Dec. 22, 1945.
- ORSHANSKY, BER, author; b. Horodok, Russia, 1883; on staff of Yiddish newspapers and periodicals in Vilno, Vitebsk; ed. *Oktiabr*, Minsk Jewish daily; author of novels, plays, literary essays; active in Jewish communist movement; d. Moscow, U. S. S. R., ca. Dec. 3, 1945.
- PASTERNAK, LEONID O., painter, etcher; b. Odessa, Russia, 1862; went to Berlin, Germany, 1921, to England 1938; educ. Moscow (law) and Germany; prof. Moscow School of Art 1894-1921; illustrator of Tolstoy's works; painter of works on Jewish subjects and of portraits; works on exhibition in Moscow Museum, Luxembourg Museum Paris, Leningrad Museum, and Hebrew U. Jerusalem; author of book on Rembrandt and the Jews, also biographical sketches; d. Oxford, England, July, 1945.
- PEARLMAN, BENNO, civic official; sheriff of Hull for three terms; Lord Mayor of Hull 1928-29; active in communal work; governor Hull Incorporation of the Poor 1923-24; pres. Yorkshire Conf. of Friendly Soc's. Council 1914-24; d. Hull, England, July 22, 1945.
- RABIN, GEORGE, communal worker, Belgium; pres. Zionist Orgn Belgium and Keren Kayemeth; pres. Council of Jewish Orgns; aged 73; d. Brussels, Belgium, restd Nov. 30, 1945.
- RABINOWITZ, ALEXANDER SISKIND, author; b. Liady, Russia, 1854; went to Palestine 1905; Hebrew teacher Poltava, Russia, 1888-1905, Jaffa and Tel Aviv, in Palestine; writer, in Hebrew and Russian, of essays, sketches depicting Jewish life; author of history of Jews in 10 vols., a history of Jews in Palestine, history of Hebrew literature; active in Jewish labor movement in Palestine; d. Tel Aviv, Palestine, Sept. 10, 1945.
- RABINOWITZ, MOSES L., rabbi; served Beth Hamedrosh, Sunderland, England, for many yrs; home, Sunderland; d. Manchester, England, March, 1946.
- RODRIGUE, EZRA, communal worker, Egypt; pres. B'nai B'rith grand lodge of the Sudan and Egypt; former pres. Cairo lodge; pres. Jewish Hosp. Cairo; mem. Jew. Community Council; aged 55; d. Cairo, Egypt, restd Mar. 8, 1946.
- ROSENBLATT, URI, legislator, Zionist leader; b. Poland, ca. 1873; went to Palestine during World War II; Sejm Deputy, Poland, for many yrs; d. Tel Aviv, Palestine, restd Dec. 19, 1945.
- ROSENTHAL, HARRY LOUIS, Hebrew scholar; b. Poland, ca. 1860; went to England 1869; author of *Sod Kedoshim*, commentary on prophecies of Daniel; d. Manchester, England, restd Nov. 23, 1945.
- SALTEN, FELIX, author; b. Budapest, Hungary, 1869; went to Austria as a boy; in Switzerland since 1938; author of dramas, novels, short stories, essays; in 1920 started writing animal stories, one of which, *Bambi* (1923), was made into a motion picture by Walt Disney; formerly theatre

- critic *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung, Neue Freie Presse* Vienna, ed. *Morgenpost*, Berlin; d. Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 8, 1945.
- SCHONFIELD, WILLIAM, war veteran, communal worker; England; served with Jewish Battalions in World War I; Major in charge of admn; mem. Jewish War Services Com.; treas. hosp. for children, life governor Home for Aged Jews, Middlesex Hosp.; aged 76; d. London, England, Jan. 30, 1946.
- SCHWARTZMAN, MOSES, physician, radiologist; b. Balta, Russia, Dec. 16, 1880; went to England 1920; educ. Odessa; sr. radiologist London Jewish Hosp. for 15 yrs; formerly radiologist Imperial Med. Academy St. Petersburg; founder Jewish health orgn Great Britain; active in communal affairs; chmn exec. Odessa Jewish Community 1918-20; mem. Action Com. Zionist Orgn 1920-24; d. London, England, Apr. 5, 1946.
- SERENI, HAIM ENZO, soldier; b. Italy, ca. 1904; went to Palestine 1926; a founder Givat Brenner, Palestine; volunteered for military duty World War II; member of Allied intelligence units; helped organize resistance movement in Northern Italy; ed. Italian anti-Fascist newspaper published in Cairo for Italian soldiers and prisoners of war; arrested; d. at Dachau concentration camp, Nov. 18, 1944.
- SHAPIRO, ABRAHAM DOV, rabbi, Kovno, Lithuania; author of Halachic and Agadic works, incl. some in manuscript; aged 70; killed by Nazis, Kovno, Lithuania; repta January, 1945.
- SOLOMON, JAMES HENRY, communal worker; b. London, England, 1862; deputy chmn Foundling Hosp.; mngr Finnart House School for Jewish Boys; chmn Almhouses Com. Jewish Bd of Guardians; formerly treas. Jews' Coll. for 20 yrs; d. London, England, Apr. 6, 1946.
- SOUTHWOOD, VISCOUNT JULIUS SALTER ELIAS, newspaper proprietor, publisher; b. Birmingham, England, 1873; chmn, mng. dir., Odhams Press, publishers of large no. of newspapers and periodicals; chmn Illustrated Newspapers Ltd., and other publishing houses; former pres. British Advertising Assn; pres. Assn of Teachers of Printing and Allied Subjects; trustee Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corp.; pres. Lloyd Memorial Caxton Seaside Home, Hosp. for Sick Children, Middlesex Voluntary Hosps. Assn, and many other institutions and orgns; Whip of Labor Party in House of Lords; Baron 1937; Viscount January 1946; d. London, England, Apr. 10, 1946.
- STEINBERG, SIMCHAH, cantor, b. Srednik (Kovno), Lithuania, 1886; went to Union of So. Africa 1912; educ. Kiev, Berditchev, Odessa Royal Coll. of Music; served as cantor Telsh, Pavlograd, Alexandria, Liverpool, Dublin, and Johannesburg; author of *Sacred Compositions*; d. Johannesburg, Union of So. Africa, October 1945.
- STRICKER, ROBERT, Zionist leader, statesman; b. Bruenn Moravia, 1879; leader of movement fighting for recognition of Jewish minority rights; pres. Jewish Nat'l Council of Austria, 1918; Jewish rep. at Austrian constitutional convention, 1919-1920; v.-pres. Zionist Actions Com.; publisher *Juedische Zeitung*, Vienna; d. in Nazi concentration camp, September, 1944.
- TCHMERINSKI, BARUCH, actor; dir. Habimah Theatre; aged 67; d. Jerusalem, Palestine, Apr. 11, 1946.
- TRAUB, MICHAEL, Zionist leader; b. Libau, Latvia, 1891; educ. Heidelberg U.; v.-pres. Keren Hayesod; mem. presidium of Exec. Com. Zionist Fed.

Germany; mem. Admn Com. Jewish Agency for Palestine, Zionist Actions Com., since 1935; in Palestine since 1938; traveled Africa, Europe, and America, on behalf of Zionism; authority on Jewish migration problems; d. New York, N. Y., during trip to U. S. as delegate of Palestine Keren Hayesod, Apr. 24, 1946.

TWERSKI, ABRAM Dov, Hassidic rabbi, Poland; aged 82; d. Jerusalem, Palestine, restd Aug. 10, 1945.

YELLIN, ELIEZER, architect, engineer; b. Jerusalem, Palestine; educ. Palestine and Darmstadt, Germany; developed new suburbs in Jerusalem and other rural settlements; pres. Society of Palestine Architects and Engineers; engineer-officer in Turkish Army during World War I; d. Jerusalem, Palestine, restd June 29, 1945.

AMERICAN JEWISH BIBLIOGRAPHY

July 1945 — May 1946

Books of Jewish Interest in English Published in the United States

COMPILED BY IVA COHEN¹

Contemporary Problems

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE. Toward peace and equity; recommendations of the American Jewish Committee. New York, The Committee, 1946. xiii, 151 p.

Brings up to date the recommendations to the United Nations Conference on International Organization embodied in *To the counsellors of peace* (New York, 1945).

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE. The Jewish position at the United Nations Conference on International Organization; a report to the delegates of the American Jewish Conference. New York, The Conference, 1945. 122, [5] p.

———Proceedings of the second session, December 3-5, 1944, Pittsburgh, Pa., ed. by Alexander S. Kohanski. New York, The Conference, 1945. 390 p.

ASCH, SHOLEM. One destiny; an epistle to the Christians. Tr. by Milton Hindus. New York, Putnam, 1945. 88 p.

An indictment of that part of the Christian world which is anti-Semitic and therefore anti-Christian, and a statement of the author's belief that only by recognizing their common heritage can Christian and Jew achieve salvation.

COHEN, ARMOND E. All God's children; a Jew speaks. New York, Macmillan, 1945. vii, 104 p.

Presents in letter form "descriptive sketches of Jewish history, religion, customs and ceremony, and internal social organization" intended to explain the Jew to the Christian.

¹ Assistant Librarian, American Jewish Committee.

FOX, G. GEORGE. *An American Jew speaks*. Chicago, Falcon Press, 1946. xi, 190 p.

Attempts to provide non-Jews with the answers to the accusations and slanders of anti-Semites.

JUNG, LEO, ed. *Israel of tomorrow*. New York, Herald Square Press, 1946. x, 501 p. (Jewish library, v. 5)

A symposium by twenty-one scholars grouped under such headings as: Religion. — Anti-Semitism. — Law. — The arts. — Science. — Palestine. — Poland. — America.

PARKES, JAMES. *An enemy of the people: antisemitism*. New York, Penguin Books, 1946. v, 153 p. (Pelican books)

A discussion of its effect on non-Jews and Jews.

ROBINSON, JACOB. *Human rights and fundamental freedoms in the charter of the United Nations; a commentary*. New York, Institute of Jewish Affairs of the American Jewish Congress and World Jewish Congress, 1946. iv, 166 p. (From war to peace, no. 4)

STEINBERG, MILTON. *A partisan guide to the Jewish problem*. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1945. 308 p.

Studies the problem of the Jew with relation to his status in the community, his relation to himself and his fellow Jews, and with relation to Palestine.

VISHNIAK, MARK. *An international convention against anti-Semitism*. New York, Research Institute of the Jewish Labor Committee, 1946. 135 p.

A documented account.

History and Archaeology

ADDLESON, A. *The epic of a people; the story of the Jews*. 2d rev. ed. New York, Bloch, 1946. xvi, 363 p.

The revised edition briefly considers events to 1942.

COHN, EMIL BERNHARD. *This immortal people; one hour of Jewish history*. Tr. from the German by H. Goren Perelmuter. New York, Behrman, 1945. 118 p.

FINEGAN, JACK. Light from the ancient past; the archeological background of the Hebrew-Christian religion. Princeton, Princeton Univ. Press, 1946. xxxiv, 500 p.

A continuous account extending from 5000 B. C. to A. D. 500.

GLUECK, NELSON. The river Jordan; being an illustrated account of earth's most storied river. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America; Westminster Press, 1946. xvi, 268 p.

A survey of its influence over more than fifty thousand years of human history, by the Director of the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem.

NUNBERG, RALPH. The fighting Jew; with an introduction by Curt Riess. New York, Creative Age Press, 1945. xvi, 295 p.

Traces incidents of individual and collective Jewish heroism from the days of Moses to the battle of the Warsaw Ghetto.

Jews in Europe

The black book; the Nazi crime against the Jewish people. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce; Jewish Black Book Committee, 1946. 560 p.

The most complete account of the German efforts to exterminate the Jews of Europe.

FOLKMAN, ADOLF. The promise Hitler kept [as told to Stefan Szende]. New York, Roy, 1945. 281 p.

A recital of the fate meted out to the Jews in Poland.

ODIC, CHARLES. "Stepchildren" of France; tr. from the French by Henry Noble Hall. New York, Roy, 1945. 181 p.

A distinguished French physician relates his reactions to the treatment of French Jews during the German occupation of the country.

SZALET, LEON. Experiment "E"; a report from an extermination laboratory. Tr. by Catharine Bland Williams. New York, Didier, 1945. iii, 284 p.

An account of the sufferings endured by a block of Polish-Jewish internees in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, told by one of the survivors.

WARFIELD, HANIA and WARFIELD, GAITHER. Call us to witness; a Polish chronicle. New York, Ziff-Davis, 1945. 434 p.

The experiences of an American-born clergyman and his Polish wife who risked their lives to save Jews and non-Jews during the German occupation.

WEINREICH, MAX. Hitler's professors; the part of scholarship in Germany's crimes against the Jewish people. New York, Yiddish Scientific Institute, 1946. 291 p. (Yivo English translation series)

Considers the individuals whose publications were of the greatest influence in shaping the thinking of the German people, as well as the institutes that were established to study the "Jewish question."

Jews in the United States

COHEN, SIMON. Shaaray Tefila; a history of its hundred years, 1845-1945. New York, Greenberg, 1945. ix, 86 p.

An account of the "West End Synagogue," New York city.

FONER, PHILIP S. The Jews in American history, 1654-1865. New York, International Publishers, 1945. 96 p.

GRINSTEIN, HYMAN B. The rise of the Jewish community of New York, 1654-1860. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1945. xiii, 645 p.

A study of the community life, society and culture, and religious activities of the Jews of New York.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD. Fighting for America; a record of the participation of Jewish men and women in the armed forces during 1944 [ed. by L. Roy Blumenthal]. New York, The Board, 1945. x, 290 p.

WISE, JAMES WATERMAN. The Jew in American life. Sponsored by the Council Against Intolerance in America; with a preface by Eleanor Roosevelt. New York, J. Messner, 1946. 61 p.

A pictorial publication based on the exhibit presented by the Council against Intolerance in America.

Zionism and Palestine

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL. Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry; Balfour declaration, Palestine mandate, American British Palestine mandate convention, resolutions of Congress, British white papers, and other relevant documents relating to the establishment of the National home for the Jewish people, 1917-1945. New York, The Council, 1946. iv, 224 p.

BERGER, ELMER. The Jewish dilemma. New York, Devin-Adair, 1945. vii, 257 p.

The case against Zionism, presented by the director of the American Council for Judaism.

GERVASI, FRANK. To whom Palestine? New York, Appleton-Century, 1946. ix, 213 p.

A newspaper correspondent considers the arguments for Jews, Arabs, and the British, and decides "for a Jewish Palestine."

HERZL, THEODOR. The Jewish state; an attempt at a modern solution of the Jewish question [tr. from the German]. Biography, based on the work of Alex Bein; introduction by Louis Lipsky. New York, American Zionist Emergency Council, 1946. 160 p.

Published on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of *Der Judenstaat* (Vienna, February 14, 1896).

JABOTINSKY, VLADIMIR. The story of the Jewish legion; tr. by Samuel Katz. With a foreword by Col. John Henry Patterson. New York, B. Ackerman, 1945. 191 p.

An account of the organization and accomplishments of this group of Palestinian soldiers who saw action in World War I.

JOHNSEN, JULIA E., comp. Palestine: Jewish homeland? New York, H. W. Wilson, 1946. 342 p. (Reference shelf, v. 18, no. 6)

A handbook for debaters.

MACLEAN, NORMAN. His terrible swift sword. New York, Christian Council on Palestine, 1945. 126 p.

A criticism of the British treatment of Jewish refugees seeking to enter Palestine, by the Chaplain-in-Ordinary to King George VI.

MOSENSEN, MOSHE. Letters from the desert; tr. from the Hebrew by Hilda Auerbach. Ed. with an introduction by Shlomo Grodzensky. New York, Sharon Books, 1945. xviii, 222 p.

The letters of a Palestinian Jewish soldier to his family and friends written during the first three years of the war.

NARDI, NOAH. Education in Palestine, 1920-1945. Washington, Zionist Organization of America, 1945. xv, 255 p.

A comprehensive treatment.

NATHAN, ROBERT R. and others. Palestine: problem and promise; an economic study. Washington, American Council on Public Affairs, 1946. x, 675 p.

Prepared under the auspices of the American Palestine Institute.

REVUSKY, ABRAHAM. *Jews in Palestine*. [New and rev. ed.] New York, Bloch; Vanguard Press, 1945. xix, 363 p.

A thorough revision of this important text on Palestine.

ROSENBERG, J. MITCHELL. *The story of Zionism; a bird's-eye view*. Preface by Ludwig Lewisohn. New York, Bloch, 1946. xiv, 272 p.

Intended for youth groups:

Religion and Philosophy

BAHYA ben JOSEPH. *Duties of the heart*; tr. from the Arabic into Hebrew by Jehuda ibn Tibbon. With English translation by Moses Hyamson. New York, Bloch, 1945. 110; 110 p.

Comprises the sixth treatise on humility, the seventh on repentance and the eighth on spiritual accounting. Text in Hebrew and English on opposite pages.

BEN ZION, RAPHAEL, ed. *The way of the faithful; an anthology of Jewish mysticism*. Tr. from the Hebrew. Los Angeles [J. Cahn] 1945. xiii, 233 p.

BERGER, MAXWELL. *Beneath the surface*. New York, Bloch, 1946. 182 p.

The biblical era comprised in the Pentateuch explained for students and laymen from the standpoints of history, science, and theology.

BOWEN, BARBARA M. *Strange scriptures that perplex the Western mind, clarified in the light of customs and conditions in Bible lands*. 3d ed. Grand Rapids, Mich., Wm. Eerdmans, 1945. 121 p.

Explains a large number of somewhat obscure phrases in the Old Testament, and expounds them against the background of Palestine then and now.

GORDIS, ROBERT. *Conservative Judaism; an American philosophy, with a special guide for study and discussion by Josiah Derby*. Pub. for the National Academy of Adult Jewish Studies of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. New York, Behrman, 1945. xi, 116 p.

——— *The wisdom of Ecclesiastes*. New York, Behrman, 1945. vii, 82 p.

A new interpretation in the idiom of today.

The Haggadah service for the first two nights of Passover; with a new translation by Rabbi Aaron Dym. Illustrations in color. New York, Ziegelheim, 1945. 63 p.

KAHAN, AARON. *Oaks and acorns; addresses to youth and their elders based on Pentateuchal portions*. New York, Bloch, 1945. xvii, 197 p.

Addresses directed toward Bar Mitzvah youth.

KELLNER, ABRAHAM A. A rabbi's faith; sermons of hope and courage. Albany, N. Y., Earle Printing Corp., 1945. xiv, 225 p.

By the Rabbi of the Congregation Sons of Abraham, Albany, N. Y.

LEVI ben GERSHON (Gersonides) The commentary of Levi ben Gerson (Gersonides) on the Book of Job; tr. from the Hebrew by Abraham L. Lassen. New York, Bloch, 1946. 287 p.

The first English translation of the work of a Jewish philosopher of the Middle Ages.

LEWITTES, MENDELL and HOLLANDER, DAVID B., eds. The 1945 manual of holiday and occasional sermons. Pub. under the auspices of the Rabbinical Council of America. New York, Rabbinical Council Press, 1945. 111 p.

Third annual.

LONGACRE, LINDSAY BARTHOLOMEW. The Old Testament; its form and purpose. Nashville, Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1945. 264 p. (Southwestern University. Annual lecture, no. 2, 1944)

Stresses the unity of Old Testament literature based upon the results of modern research.

MAIMONIDES, MOSES. The guide for the perplexed; tr. from the original Arabic text. New York, Pardes, 1946. lix, 414 p.

A new edition of the noted work of the great medieval philosopher.

MERCER, SAMUEL ALFRED BROWNE. The supremacy of Israel. Boston, Christopher Pub. House, 1945. ix, 11-187 p. (Bohlen lecture, 1943)

Discusses the debt, spiritual, cultural, and literary, that modern culture owes to the Hebrews.

MISHNAH. ABOTH. Pirke aboth. The tractate "Fathers," from the Midrash, commonly called "Sayings of the Fathers"; ed. with introduction, translation, and commentary, by R. Travers Herford. New York, Jewish Institute of Religion, 1945. vii, 176 p.

——— Sayings of the fathers; or, Pirke aboth, the Hebrew text, with a new English translation and a commentary by the Very Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, with a new collection of favourite moral sayings of the Jewish fathers, and a foreword to this edition by Moses Schonfeld. Pub. under the auspices of the American chapter, the Religious Emergency Council of the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, in the year 5705. New York, Behrman, 1945. 128 p.

MORGENSTERN, JULIAN. The ark, the ephod, and the "tent of meeting." Cincinnati, Hebrew Union College Press, 1945. 166 p. (Henry and Ida Krolik memorial publication, v. 2)

Originally appeared in vols. 17 and 18 of the *Hebrew Union College Annual*

NEWMAN, LOUIS I. Biting on granite; selected sermons and addresses. New York, Bloch, 1946. xi, 436 p.

The fifth volume of the author's sermons and addresses.

NEWMAN, LOUIS I. and SPITZ, SAMUEL, eds. The Talmudic anthology: tales and teachings of the rabbis; a collection of parables, folktales, fables, aphorisms, epigrams, sayings, anecdotes, proverbs and exegetical interpretations. New York, Behrman, 1945. xxxiv, 570 p.

RUBENOVITZ, MIGNON L. Winecup and book; the story of the Darmstädter Haggadah. Boston, Jewish Museum, Temple Mishkan Tefila, 1946. 20 p.

An illustrated sketch of the history and character of one of the prized possessions of the museum.

SCHERER, PAUL EHRLMAN. Event in eternity. New York, Harper, 1945. x, 234 p.

A book of lectures based on the prophet Isaiah.

SCHWARTZ, CHARLES and SCHWARTZ, BERTIE G. Faith through reason. New York, Macmillan, 1946. 189 p.

A modern interpretation of Judaism by laymen.

STARR, HYMAN (C. A. Ben Mordecai, pseud.) A layman looks at the Bible; with an introduction by Abraham I. Katsh and a memoir by Solomon E. Starrels. New York, Hobson Book Press, 1946. ix, 141 p.

A posthumous publication by a lay scholar.

TORREY, CHARLES CUTLER. The Apocryphal literature; a brief introduction. New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, 1945. x, 151 p.

"The present volume is intended to give an account of all of the Old Testament literature lying outside the canon." — *Pref.*

ZEITLIN, JOSEPH. Disciples of the wise; the religious and social opinions of American rabbis. New York, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1945. xiii, 233 p. (Contributions to education, no. 908)

Compares and analyzes the beliefs and pronouncements of Conservative, Orthodox, and Reform rabbis in nine major areas of thought.

Literature

BARNOUW, ERIK, ed. Radio drama in action; twenty-five plays of a changing world. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, 1945. xii, 397 p.

Partial contents: The battle of the Warsaw ghetto, by Morton Wishengrad. — Open letter on race hatred, by W. N. Robson.

CHILD, PHILIP. Day of wrath. Boston, Bruce Humphries, 1945. 274 p.

The story of the persecution of a young Jewish couple by the Gestapo in Nazi Germany.

COHEN, MORRIS RAPHAEL. The faith of a liberal; selected essays. New York, Holt, 1946. ix, 497 p.

Includes essays on such personalities as Spinoza, Brandeis, Cardozo, Einstein and Heine, and on such subjects as Zionism.

ELDRIDGE, PAUL. I bring a sword. New York, Fine Editions Press [Distributed by Answer Pub. Co.] 1945. 40 p.

Poems addressed to the persecutors of the Jews.

FEUCHTWANGER, LION. Stories from far and near. New York, Viking, 1945. 179 p.

European short stories most of which deal with fascism and/or dictatorship.

FIELD, BEN. Piper Tompkins. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, 1946. 259 p.

A novel dealing with intergroup relations in a Ford factory in Hartford, Conn.

GOLDING, LOUIS. The glory of Elsie Silver. New York, Dial Press, 1945. 390 p.

An English ex-cabaret singer, for a time married to a Nazi general, redeems herself by active participation in the fight in the Warsaw Ghetto.

GOODMAN, PAUL. The facts of life. New York, Vanguard Press, 1945. 261 p.

Psychological, impressionistic stories and a play based on the biblical story of Jonah.

GOODMAN, PHILIP, ed. About Jewish books. New York, Jewish Book Council of America, 1945. 126 p.

Text in English, Hebrew, and Yiddish.

GROSS, MILT. Dear dollink; momma writes to her Frankie at the front. New York, Putnam, 1945. 160 p.

Momma's letters, written in Bronx English, to her son.

JABOTINSKY, VLADIMIR. Prelude to Delilah. New York, B. Ackerman, 1945. 348 p.

A novel dealing with the life of Samson. Pub. originally under the title *Judge and fool* (New York, Liveright, 1930)

KENT, MADELEINE. Island of the innocent. New York, Harper, 1945. 302 p.

A picture of a group of English intellectuals in pre-war England. The unhappily married heroine is strengthened by her friendship with a fine German Jewish violinist.

LEWISOHN, LUDWIG, ed. Jewish short stories. New York, Behrman, 1945. 160 p.

A compilation of ten "stories written by Jews out of a Jewish consciousness concerning the character and destiny of Jews." — *Pref.*

MILLER, ARTHUR. Focus. New York, Reynal, 1945. 217 p.

A novel dealing with anti-Semitism.

MOLNAR, FERENC. Farewell my heart; tr. by Elinor Rice. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1945. 211 p.

A story of the romance between a middle-aged Hungarian Jewish journalist and a young dancer whom he meets while journeying to the United States.

MORGENSTERN, SOMA. The son of the lost son; tr. by Joseph Leftwich and Peter Gross. New York, Rinehart; Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1946. 269 p.

The story of the search, in Vienna, by a rich Jewish landowner for the son of his brother, an apostate, in order to fulfill his craving for an heir. First appeared in German, in 1935.

ROSENFELD, ISAAC. Passage from home. New York, Dial Press, 1946. 280 p.

A novel centering around a young Jewish adolescent and his unhealthy emotional attachment to an aunt.

SCHMITT, GLADYS (MRS. SIMON GOLDFIELD). David the king; illus. by Cathal O'Toole. New York, Dial Press, 1946. 631 p.

A colorful narrative of the Hebrew king.

SEID, RUTH (JO SINCLAIR, pseud.) *Wasteland*; a novel. New York, Harper, 1946. 321 p.

A psychological character study of a Jewish newspaperman whose denial of his heritage finally leads to a need of psychiatric care.

SHNEOUR, ZALMAN. *Song of the Dnieper*; tr. by Joseph Leftwich. New York, Roy, 1945. 376 p.

The first complete edition in English of this novel which portrays a small Russo-Jewish river town and its people.

VAN PAASSEN, PIERRE. *Earth could be fair*; a chronicle. New York, Dial Press, 1946. 509 p.

A tale of Gorcum, a small Dutch town, and of a group of schoolmates, one of whom, a Jew, is eventually caught up in the net of the Nazi occupation of the country.

WERFEL, FRANZ. *Star of the unborn*. New York, Viking, 1946. 645 p.

A novel set in the Eleventh cosmic year of Virgo (spiritual time) 100,000 years from now in which only two of our human systems have survived, the Catholic Church and the Jews as a special, isolated entity.

Biography

DAVIDSON, CARRIE. *Out of endless yearnings*; a memoir of Israel Davidson. New York, Bloch, 1946. xvi, 198 p.

By the wife of the late Professor of Medieval Hebrew Literature at the Jewish Theological Seminary.

KADER, BORIS. *Life, I salute you!* An old world crumbling — a new world forming; with a foreword by Reinhold Niebuhr. Cambridge, Mass., Sci-Art Publishers, 1945. 368 p.

The author's experiences in, and reactions to, the Russian Revolution, his life in Nazi Germany, and his subsequent adjustment in the United States.

LOMBROSO, SYLVIA. *No time for silence*; introduction by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Tr. by Adrienne W. Foulke. New York, Roy, 1945. xv, 165 p.

The diary of the wife of an Italian Jewish scientist, covering twenty years of life under fascism.

LOTZ, PHILIP HENRY, ed. *Distinguished American Jews*. New York, Association Press, 1945. viii, 107 p. (Creative personalities, v. 6)

Sketches of twelve eminent Jewish men and women.

MAHLER, ALMA MARIE (WERFEL) Gustav Mahler; memories and letters. Tr. by Basil Creighton. New York, Viking, 1946. 277 p.

By the former wife of the famous composer-conductor.

NAIDITCH, ISAAC. Edmond de Rothschild; tr. by M. Z. Frank. Washington, Zionist Organization of America, 1945. 114 p.

Lays particular stress on the Zionist activities of the French banker.

SAMUEL, HERBERT LOUIS, 1st viscount. Grooves of change; a book of memoirs. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1946. 378 p.

Recollections of the political life of an English liberal statesman. Pub. in England under title: *Memoirs* (London, Cresset Press, 1945)

SLOBODKIN, LOUIS. Fo'castle waltz; illus. by the author. New York, Vanguard, 1945. 352 p.

Reminiscences of the noted sculptor's experiences on a tramp steamer as a young man.

WILLIBRAND, WILLIAM ANTHONY. Ernst Toller and his ideology. Iowa City, Univ. of Iowa Press, 1945. 123 p. (Iowa. University. Humanistic studies, v. 7)

On the late German Jewish author.

Art and Music

EISENSTEIN, IRA. Our Bialik; a cantata for unison chorus and piano; words by Ira Eisenstein; music by Judith Kaplan Eisenstein. New York, Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation, 1945. 38 p.

LANDSBERGER, FRANZ. A history of Jewish art. Cincinnati, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1946. ix, 369 p. (Commission on Jewish education of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Union adult series, ed. by Emanuel Gamoran)

In two parts: Part 1 describes Jewish life and art. — Part 2 presents a historical treatment of Jewish art from its beginnings to the present.

—— Rembrandt, the Jews and the Bible; tr. [from the German] by Felix N. Gerson. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1946. xviii, 189 p.

Confined to "that phase of his life and work which has bearing upon his relation to the Jews and to their Holy Scriptures." — *Foreword*.

LICHTENSTEIN, ISAAC. Spinoza. New York, Machmadim Art Editions, 1946. 8 plates (portfolio)

MILLIER, ARTHUR. The art of Max Band. Los Angeles, Borden Pub. Co., 1945. 12 p., 32 plates.

Examples of the work of the noted painter.

MILLNER, SIMON L. The face of Benedictus Spinoza. New York, Machmadim Art Editions, 1946. 51 p., 42 plates.

Portraits dating from the seventeenth century to the present, with a monograph on the philosophy and character of Spinoza.

RABINOWITZ, GEDALIAH. The eternal prophet; an oratorio in three parts for soprano, alto and baritone soli, with chorus of mixed voices. Based on the biblical book of Amos; music by Gedaliah Rabinowitz; English adaptation by Mortimer J. Cohen. New York, Bloch, 1945. 79 p.

SWEENEY, JAMES JOHNSON. Marc Chagall. New York, Museum of Modern Art, 1946. 102 p.

A catalogue of the current exhibition of the artist's work.

VENTURI, LIONELLO. Marc Chagall. Ltd. ed. New York, Pierre Matisse Editions, 1945. 47 p., 64 plates.

Illustrations of the work of one of the most famous artists of modern times.

[WEBER, MAX] Max Weber. New York, American Artists Group, 1945. [64] p. (American Artists Group. Monographs, no. 4)

An essay by the artist on the purpose of art, and reproductions of many of his paintings, as well as some sculpture.

ZORACH, WILLIAM] William Zorach. New York, American Artists Group, 1945. [64] p. (American Artists Group. Monographs, no. 15)

A brief autobiographical sketch, together with reproductions of sculpture and drawings.

Juvenile

ALOFSIN, MRS. DOROTHY. The nightingale's song. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1945. 306 p.

A novel for young adults about an American Jewish girl and her struggle to become an author.

BEN-ISRAEL, SHELOMO. The strange adventures of Danny Noor; tr. from the Hebrew by Dov Ben-Abba. Illus. by Julian Brazelton. New York, Behrman, 1945. 142 p.

The story of a thirteen-year-old boy who runs away from his home in Tel-Aviv in order to see the world.

The Bible picture book; illus. by Florian. Garden City, N. Y., Garden City Pub. Co., 1945. [46] p.

The stories, in verse, of Noah, Abraham and Isaac, Joseph, Ruth and Naomi, Moses and the Commandments, Joshua, and David; excerpted from the King James version.

The children's Passover Haggadah; tr. freely by Ben-Ami Scharfstein and illus. by Siegmund Forst. New York, Shilo Pub. House, 1945. ix, 41; 41 p.

HARTMAN, EMERSON. Daniel the Hebrew boy. Columbus, Ohio, Wartburg Press, 1945. 160 p.

A story for young people of the boy who rose to favor with Nebuchadnezzar and saved his fellow-Jews in Babylon through his ability to interpret a dream of the emperor's.

LEVINGER, ELMA C. (EHRlich) (Mrs. LEE LEVINGER) The beautiful garden and other Bible tales; illus. by Jessie B. Robinson. New York, Bloch, 1946. x, 174 p.

A retelling, for young children, of several Old Testament stories.

LEVY, SARA G. Mother Goose rhymes for Jewish children. New York, Bloch, 1945. 61 p.

Many of the jingles contain Hebrew terms.

PESSIN, DEBORAH. The Aleph-bet story book; drawings by Howard Simon. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1946. 176 p.

Stories for young children based upon the letters of the Hebrew alphabet.

SIMON, SOLOMON. The wise men of Helm and their merry tales; tr. into English by Ben Bengal and David Simon. Illus. by Lillian Fischel. New York, Behrman, 1945. 135 p.

About the inhabitants of a mythical Jewish town who became famous throughout Poland for their folly and gullibility.

SUSSMAN, SAMUEL and SEGAL, ABRAHAM. A guide for Jewish youth; for pupils of Bar Mitzvah age. Philadelphia, Board of Jewish Education of the United Synagogue of America, 1946. 158 p.

Intended as "a course in Jewish civics or citizenship." — *Pref.*

Reference and Annuals

The American Jewish year book; v. 47, 5706: 1945-46. Prepared by the staff of the American Jewish Committee under the direction of Harry Schneiderman and Julius B. Maller, editors. Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1945. xxx, 760 p.

Besides the usual reference features and the Review of the year 5705 (1944-45) the following special articles are included: Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Jewish crisis, by E. N. Saveth. — Henrietta Szold, 1860-1945, by Lotta Levensohn. — French Jewry under Nazi occupation, by Jacob Kaplan. — Jewish community life in Latin America, by L. H. Sobel. — The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations in American universities, by A. L. Sachar. — Jewish war records of World War II, by S. C. Kohs. — Jewish chaplains in World War II, by P. S. Bernstein. — Simon Miller, by E. H. Schloss.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS. Yearbook; v. 55, 1945. Fifty-sixth annual convention, June 25-June 27, 1945, Atlantic City, N. J. Ed. by Isaac E. Marcuson. [Cincinnati, 1946] 293 p.

In addition to proceedings, reports, memorial addresses, membership lists, etc., includes: The spiritual reconstruction of European Jewry, by S. W. Baron.

Jewish book annual; v. 4, 5706: 1945-46. New York, Jewish Book Council of America, 1945. vi, 116, 150 p.

Text in English, Hebrew and Yiddish. Besides bibliographies, book reviews, etc., the English section includes: The book — God's blueprint, by Bernard Heller. — The heroic element in Jewish life and literature, by Trude Weiss-Rosmarin. — Jewish homiletics, by I. H. Weisfeld. — The Hebrew University Press, by Edward Posnanski. — I. L. Peretz: poet of the Jewish soul, by J. S. Minkin.

The Jewish people; past and present; v. 1. New York, Jewish Encyclopedic Handbooks, Central Yiddish Culture Organization, 1946. 430 p.

The first of a projected series of three volumes.

The Palestine year book, 5706; review of events July, 1944 to July, 1945; ed. by Sophie A. Udin. [v. 1] Washington, Zionist Organization of America, 1945. xvii, 531 p.

In addition to a survey of the Palestinian scene, contains information on Zionism in the United States, as well as directories of Zionist organizations, and publications on Zionism.

Technion yearbook, 1945. New York, American Society for the Advancement of the Hebrew Institute of Technology in Haifa, Palestine, 1945. 144 p. (Technion Journal, v. 4, June, 1945)

Contains articles on American Jewish technological achievements as well as Palestinian.

Miscellaneous

KLEIMAN, MAX, comp. Franklin Delano Roosevelt; the tribute of the synagogue. With a foreword by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise. New York, Bloch, 1946. xvi, 256 p.

Includes tributes and eulogies, by lay leaders and rabbis, memorial prayers and poems, editorials on Roosevelt from American periodicals, and a section containing some of the late President's communications on special occasions of Jewish interest.

NEMOY, LEON, comp. A catalogue of Hebrew and Yiddish manuscripts and books from the library of Sholem Asch. New Haven, Yale Univ. Library, 1946. 69 p.

A catalogue of the manuscripts and books from the library of Sholem Asch which were recently presented to the Library of Yale University by Mr. Louis M. Rabinowitz.

NEWMAN, LOUIS ISRAEL. A "chief rabbi" of Rome becomes a Catholic; a study in fright and spite. New York, Renascence Press, 1945. xii, 233 p.

Portrays the conversion of Israel Zolli, Rabbino Capo of Rome, against the background of his relations with the Jewish community and the Catholic Church.

PERSOFF, ALBERT MORTON. Sabbatical years with pay; a plan to create and maintain full employment. Los Angeles, Charter Pub. Co., 1945. 144 p.

Applies the Old Testament principle of the Sabbatical year to the modern world.

DIRECTORIES AND LISTS

EDITORIAL NOTE

The directories of Jewish National Organizations and Jewish Periodicals in the United States and Canada, which have appeared regularly in this section, are omitted from the present volume. In their place is published the 1946-47 Directory of Jewish Federations, Welfare Funds, Community Councils and Local Affiliated Agencies.

Also omitted from this section is the list of Jews in American Public Service. This list and the directories of national organizations and periodicals, which last appeared in Volume 47 (pages 557-632), will again be published, in revised form, in Volume 49.

1946-47 DIRECTORY OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS, WELFARE FUNDS, COMMUNITY COUNCILS AND LOCAL AFFILIATED AGENCIES

Compiled by

COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

The present Directory is one of a series compiled annually by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

It includes 607 communities, 266 of which are part of metropolitan or regional organizations. This compares with 247 communities in the 1939 Directory and 305 in the 1943 Directory, and reflects the development of Jewish communal organization in America.

The 607 communities comprise at least 95% of the Jewish population of the United States and about 90% of the Jewish population of Canada.

Listed for each community is the local central agency—federation, welfare fund or community council—with its address and the names of the president and executive director.

Listed also are the local community service agencies, most of them beneficiaries of, or affiliated with, the central communal organization, with their addresses and with the names of their executives.

The titles federation, welfare fund and Jewish community council are not definitive and their structures and functions vary from city to city. What is called a federation in one city, for example, may have the title of a community council in another.

In the main, these central agencies have responsibility for some or all of the following functions:

- a) raising funds for local, national and overseas services;
- b) allocation and distribution of funds for these purposes;

- c) coordination and central planning of local services, such as family welfare, child care, health, recreation, community relations within the Jewish community and with the general community, Jewish education, and care of the aged, eliminating duplication and filling in gaps in service;
- d) in small and some intermediate cities direct administration of local social services.

The following symbols are used:

- * — Member agency of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.
- # — Receives support from Community Chest.
- ∅ — Denotes that no information was received from the agency for the 1946 Directory, and the information listed was taken from the most recent files of the CJFWF. In all other cases, the information listed was supplied directly by the community for this Directory.

1946-47 DIRECTORY OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS,
WELFARE FUNDS, COMMUNITY COUNCILS AND
LOCAL AFFILIATED AGENCIES

ALABAMA

ALABAMA CITY (*see* Gadsden, Ala.)

ATTALLA (*see* Gadsden, Ala.)

BIRMINGHAM

***United Jewish Fund** (includes Ensley, Fairfield, Tarrant City), org. 1937, 700 N. 18th St. J. Smolian, Pres.; Mrs. B. A. Roth, Ex. Sec.

BIRMINGHAM HEBREW SCHOOL, 1700 N. Seventh Ave. David T. Feidelson, Pres.

#FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES, 700 N. 18th St.

BETH EL HEBREW SCHOOL, 2179 Highland Ave. Felix Shevinsky, Pres.

SEWELOWITZ HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 700 N. 18th St. Max Hurvich, Pres.; Mrs. B. A. Roth, Sec.-Treas.

#YMHA, 700 N. 18th St. William P. Engel, Pres.; Benjamin A. Roth, Ex. Dir.

DOTHAN

***Jewish Welfare Fund Committee** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1942 P. O. Box 742. Meyer Blumberg, Pres.; Herman I. Blitz, Sec.

ENSLEY (*see* Birmingham, Ala.)

FAIRFIELD (*see* Birmingham, Ala.)

FLORENCE (*see* Muscle Shoals Area, Ala.)

GADSDEN

Federated Jewish Charities (includes Alabama City, Attalla), org. 1937, P. O. Box 244. Merlin Hagedorn, Pres.; Hugo H. Hecht, Sec.

MOBILE

ø***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1914, Paul May, Pres.; Nell R. Hess, Sec., 6 N. Pine St.

LADIES HEBREW BENEVOLENT, Mrs. R. Bowman, 467 Michigan Ave.

ORTHODOX FEDERATION OF CHARITIES, I. Prince, Government and Royal Sts.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES, I. Prince, Government and Royal Sts.

MONTGOMERY

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1930, 120 Clayton St. Simon Wampold, Pres.; Mrs. Regina Rosenfeld, Ex. Sec.

MUSCLE SHOALS AREA

***Jewish Federated Charities** (includes Florence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia), org. 1933, Philip Olin, Chmn.; Louis Rosenbaum, Co-Chmn.; Morris Shipper, Treas., c/o Shipper Cotton Co., Florence, Ala.

SELMA

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1936, Arthur Lewis, Chmn.; Seymour Palmer, Sec., c/o Kayser's.

SHEFFIELD (*see* Muscle Shoals Area, Ala.)

TARRANT CITY (*see* Birmingham, Ala.)

TUSCALOOSA

***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1939, Mose Temerson, Pres.; Mrs. S. Wiesel, Sec.-Treas., 1610 Alaca Place.

TUSCUMBIA (*see* Muscle Shoals Area, Ala.)

ARIZONA**PHOENIX**

***Jewish Community Council** (includes 33 surrounding communities) org. 1940, 128 N. First Ave. Harry Rosenzweig, Pres.; Julius A. Graber, Ex. Sec.
JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, Rabbi A. L. Krohn, Chmn.

TUCSON

ø***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1942, 33 West Congress St. Robert Kissel, Pres.; Albert Wagner, Ex. Dir.
TUCSON CHAPTER OF NATIONAL WELFARE BOARD, Mrs. L. Levy, Sec., 2702 E. Fourth St.
#TUCSON JEWISH WELFARE, P. O. Box 2015. Mrs. L. Levy, Sec.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION. Jack Rappaport, Sec.

ARKANSAS

ENGLAND (*see* Little Rock, Ark.)

FORT SMITH

ø**Jewish Charity Fund**, org. 1921, 20 S. Sixth St. Louis Cohen, Pres.

HELENA

Federated Jewish Charities (includes Holly Grove, Marvell), org. 1934, P. O. Box 162, David L. Meyers, Sec.-Treas.

HOLLY GROVE (*see* Helena, Ark.)

LEVY (*see* Little Rock, Ark.)

LITTLE ROCK

#Federation of Jewish Charities (includes North Little Rock and Levy), org. 1912, 710 Pyramid Bldg. Henry E. Spitzberg, Pres.; Mrs. Louise S. Thalheimer, Ex. Dir.

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes England, North Little Rock, etc.) org. 1930, 710 Pyramid Bldg. Henry E. Spitzberg, Pres.; Mrs. Louise S. Thalheimer, Ex. Dir.

MARVELL (*see* Helena, Ark.)

NORTH LITTLE ROCK (*see* Little Rock, Ark.)

PINE BLUFF

Jewish Federated Charities, org. 1941, Maurice Cohen, Pres.; Rabbi M. Clark, Sec., Temple Anshe Emeth, 121 S. Popular.

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA (*see* Oakland, Calif.)

ARVIN (*see* Bakersfield, Calif.)

BAKERSFIELD

***United Jewish Welfare Fund of Kern County** (includes Arvin, Delano, Shafter, Taft, Wasco), org. 1937, 1600 H St. Oscar Rudnick, Pres.; Rabbi J. A. Levy, Ex. Sec.
JEWISH CHARITIES, P. O. Box 1046. Rabbi J. A. Levy, Ex. Sec.

BERKELEY (*see* Oakland, Calif.)

CHICO (*see* Sacramento, Calif.)

COLTON (*see* San Bernardino, Calif.)

DELANO (*see* Bakersfield, Calif.)

EMERYVILLE (*see* Oakland, Calif.)

FRESNO

Jewish Welfare Federation, sponsors ***United Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Fresno, Kings, Madera and Tulare Counties), Temple Beth Israel, Calaveras and N Sts. Dr. H. M. Ginsburg, Pres.; Rabbi David L. Greenberg, Ex. Sec., P. O. Box 1328. (Free Loan Committee, Jewish Benevolent Society, Jewish Coordinating Committee)

HAYWARD (*see* Oakland, Calif.)

HEALDSBURG (*see* Petaluma, Calif.)

LODI (*see* Stockton, Calif.)

LONG BEACH

Jewish Community Council, org. 1945; sponsors ***United Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1934, 255 Pine Ave. Irving Schneider, Pres.; Hirsch Kaplan, Ex. Dir.

LOS ANGELES

*#**Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations**, org. 1911, 610 Temple St., Leonard Chudacoff, Pres.; Dr. Maurice J. Karpf, Ex. Dir.

#CEDARS OF LEBANON HOSPITAL, 4833 Fountain Ave. E. Weisberger, Supt.

#HAMBURGER HOME, 1225 S. Union Ave. Rose Moss, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH BIG BROTHERS ASSOCIATION, 610 Temple St. Milton Goldberg, Ex. Dir.
Camp Max Strauss.

JEWISH CENTERS ASSOCIATION, 8008 Beverly Blvd. Meyer E. Fichman, Ex. Dir.

BEVERLY-FAIRFAX CENTER, 8008 Beverly Blvd. Milton Malkin, Ex. Dir.

MENORAH CENTER, 961 North Alma. M. Tolchinsky, Ex. Dir.

#SOTO-MICHIGAN CENTER, 2317 Michigan Ave. Philip Rabin, Ex. Dir.

WEST ADAMS CENTER, 2612 Hillcrest Dr. Louis Israel, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE, 610 Temple St. Louis Ziskind, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH LOAN FUND, 610 Temple St. Max Goldman, Pres.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 610 Temple St. Freda Mohr, Ex. Dir.

#JULIA ANN SINGER DAY NURSERY, 244 North Breed. Anna Sheftelman, Ex. Dir.

LEAGUE FOR ASSISTANCE OF JEWISH STUDENTS, 610 Temple St. Rabbi E. F. Magnin,
Chmn.

#VISTA DEL MAR CHILD-CARE SERVICE, 10219 Exposition Blvd., Palms, Calif. Joseph Bonapart, Ex. Dir.

*#**Jewish Community Council**, org. 1934, 939 South Broadway. Charles Brown, Pres.; Leo Gallin, Ex. Sec.; sponsors **United Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Los Angeles and vicinity).

BUREAU OF ARBITRATION, 939 South Broadway. Judge Isaac Pacht, Chmn.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 5322 Wilshire Blvd. Dr. Samuel Dinin, Dir.

BUREAU OF JEWISH ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, 939 South Broadway. I. B. Benjamin,
Chmn.

BUREAU OF PASSOVER RELIEF, 939 South Broadway. Sydney Tannen, Chmn.

HILLEL COUNCIL OF JEWISH STUDENTS, 10845 Le Conte Ave. Rabbi B. Harrison, Dir.

JEWISH EMPLOYMENT AND COUNSELING SERVICE, 112 W. Ninth St. Irwin A. Newman,
Ex. Dir.

JEWISH YOUTH COUNCIL, 2511 Wilshire Blvd. Charles Zibbell, Ex. Dir.

KASHRUTH BUREAU, 939 South Broadway. Rabbi O. Zilberstein, Dir.

LOS ANGELES CONVALESCENT HOME, 610 Temple St. Dr. A. A. Kutzmann, Pres.

LOS ANGELES EMIGRE SERVICE COMMITTEE, 939 South Broadway. Ludwig Schiff,
Chmn.

LOS ANGELES JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE, 727 W. Seventh St.
Mendel B. Silberberg, Chmn.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL AND CLINIC, 416 W. Eighth St. Jacob Meltz, Ex. Dir.

#COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN OF LOS ANGELES, Children's Bureau and Department of
Service to Foreign Born, 214 Loma Drive. Dora Berres, Ex. Dir. (conducts
El Nido Camp Council Lodge, 8745 Apian Way)

#HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 228 W. Fourth St. David Belinkoff, Ex. Sec.

INDUSTRIAL CENTER FOR THE AGED, 228 West Fourth St. Isaac Goldberg, Pres.

#JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE AND EX-PATIENTS RELIEF ASSOCIATION ((National), 208 W.
Eighth St. Samuel H. Golter, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 325 S. Boyle Ave. Max Goldstein, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR WAYFARERS, W. A. Perilmuter, Pres., 646 Rowan Bldg.

MARTINEZ (see Oakland, Calif.)

MARYSVILLE (see Sacramento, Calif.)

MODESTO

Jewish Welfare Fund (includes Newman, Oakdale, Turlock), org. 1942, P. O. Box 825,
Isadore Kurland, Chmn.; Dr. M. Kirschen, Sec.

NEWMAN (*see* Modesto, Calif.)

OAKDALE (*see* Modesto, Calif.)

OAKLAND

***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Alameda, Berkeley, Emeryville, Hayward, Martinez, Piedmont, Pittsburg, Richmond, San Leandro, etc.) org. 1945, 724 14th St.
(includes Family Welfare, Refugee and Free Loan Depts.) Mendel H. Friedman,
Pres.; Harry J. Sapper, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, Isidore Dickman, Dir.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

JEWISH PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNCIL. Louis S. Segal, Pub. Relations Dir.

ONTARIO

øOntario-Pomona United Jewish Appeal (includes Upland), org. 1939, 1960 S. Euclid
Ave. Dr. N. Rightman, Pres.; Dr. I. Langsner, Sec.

OROVILLE (*see* Sacramento, Calif.)

OXNARD (*see* Ventura, Calif.)

PETALUMA

øUnited Jewish Appeal (includes Healdsburg, Santa Rosa and Sonoma County), org.
1939. J. Girshenson, Pres.; S. Jaffe, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 7-9 E. Washington St. M. Fishman, Pres.

PIEDMONT (*see* Oakland, Calif.)

PITTSBURG (*see* Oakland, Calif.)

REDLANDS (*see* San Bernardino, Calif.)

RICHMOND (*see* Oakland, Calif.)

RIVERSIDE

ø*United Jewish Welfare Fund, org. 1936. Laurence Finkel, Pres.; M. H. Lerner, Sec.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 2559 12th St.

SACRAMENTO

***United Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Chico, Marysville, Oroville, Woodland, etc.),
org. 1935. Dr. Seymour Lewis, Pres.; Oscar Blumberg, Ex. Dir., P. O. Box 3.

COMMITTEE FOR SERVICE TO EMIGRES. Oscar A. Mathews, Ex. Dir., P. O. Box 1617.

FREE LOAN SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO. Morris Goldstein, Sec., 2901 26th St.

#JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY, 1611 17th St. Mrs. M. S. Wahrhaftig, Sec.

SAN BERNARDINO

ø*United Jewish Appeal (includes Colton, Redlands), org. 1936, 532 Third St. Jack
Becker, Gen. Chmn.; Hyman Nathan, Ex. Dir.

SAN DIEGO

***United Jewish Fund** (includes San Diego County), org. 1935, 609 First National Bldg.

Nathan F. Baranov, Pres.; Albert Hutler, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 509 First National Bldg.

#JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 609 First National Bldg. Dorothy Rabinowitz, Ex. Sec.

SAN FRANCISCO

***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1910, 1600 Scott St. Sylvain S. Kauffman, Pres.;

Hyman Kaplan, Ex. Dir.

#EMANU-EL RESIDENCE CLUB, 300 Page St. Mrs. M. V. Michels, Ex. Dir.

#HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 701 Grove St. William G. Weiss, Ex. Dir.

#HEBREW HOME FOR AGED DISABLED, 302 Silver Ave. Mrs. F. Switton, Supt.

#JEWISH COMMITTEE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE IN STATE INSTITUTIONS (Regional), 447 Sutter St. Elsie E. Shirpser, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY, 1600 Scott St. Hyman Kaplan, Ex. Officer

#MOUNT ZION HOSPITAL, Post and Scott Sts. Dr. J. A. Katzive, Dir.

#HAROLD BRUNN INSTITUTE FOR CARDIO VASCULAR RESEARCH, Post and Scott Sts. Dr. J. A. Katzive, Dir.

PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC, 1606 Scott St. Dr. J. Kasanin, Dir.

#PACIFIC HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM AND HOME SOCIETY, Homewood Terrace, Ocean and Faxon Aves. Benjamin Bonapart, Supt.

ø***Jewish National Welfare Fund** (includes Marin and San Mateo Counties), org. 1925, 512 Mills Bldg. Walter A. Haas, Pres.; Sanford Treguboff, Actg. Ex. Dir.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, 745 Buchanan. William G. Weiss, Ex. Sec.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMITTEE FOR SERVICE TO EMIGRES, 1600 Scott St. Hyman Kaplan, Gen. Sec.

SAN FRANCISCO JEWISH SURVEY COMMITTEE, 110 Sutter St. Eugene B. Block, Ex. Dir.

BOARD OF RABBIS AND CANTORS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. Cantor R. Rinder, Sec.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 3200 California St. Louis H. Blumenthal, Ex. Dir. (also conducts Camp Tawonga, Lake Tahoe, Cal.)

#SAN BRUNO COMMUNITY CENTER, 2574 San Bruno Ave. Grace B. Wiener, Dir.

SAN JOSE

ø***Jewish Federation and Community Council** (includes Santa Clara County), org. 1936, Room 29, Grant Bldg. Edward Sommer, Pres.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY. Rabbi I. L. Freund, Chmn.

SAN LEANDRO (*see* Oakland, Calif.)**SANTA ANA**

***United Welfare Fund of Orange County**, org. 1939, 110 E. Fourth St. Ivie Stein, Pres.; Sam Hurwitz, Sec.

SANTA PAULA (*see* Ventura, Calif.)**SANTA ROSA** (*see* Petaluma, Calif.)**SHAFTER** (*see* Bakersfield, Calif.)**SONORA** (*see* Stockton, Calif.)

STOCKTON

- ø***National Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Lodi, Tracy, Sonora), org. 1936, Willow and Madison. David Levinson, Chmn.; Mrs. Clara Steinhart, Sec.
 JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 6 W. Adams St. Mrs. P. Levy, Ex. Dir.
 #JEWISH WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 1705 N. San Joaquin. Mrs. S. Frankheimer, Sec.

TAFT (*see* Bakersfield, Calif.)

TRACY (*see* Stockton, Calif.)

TURLOCK (*see* Modesto, Calif.)

UPLAND (*see* Ontario, Calif.)

VALLEJO

- ø**Jewish Welfare Board**, org. 1938, 300 Georgia St. Dr. M. Zlot, Pres.; Dr. Seymour Marcuse, Sec.

VENTURA

- ø***Ventura County Jewish Council** (includes Oxnard, Santa Paula, etc.), org. 1939, P. O. Box 908. Mrs. Edward Kraus, Pres.; Florence Levie, Fin. Sec.

WASCO (*see* Bakersfield, Calif.)

WOODLAND (*see* Sacramento, Calif.)

COLORADO**DENVER**

- ***Allied Jewish Council**, org. 1936; sponsors **Allied Jewish Council Campaign**, 226 Empire Bldg. Charles Rosenbaum, Pres.; Israel Friedman, Ex. Dir.
 #**BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL AND OLD FOLKS' HOME**, W. 16th Ave. and Lowell Blvd. Dr. S. S. Golden, Supt. and Med. Dir.
 #**CENTRAL JEWISH AID SOCIETY**, Community Chest Bldg., 314 14th St. Mrs. Sara Dunievitz, Ex. Sec.
 EX-PATIENTS' TUBERCULAR HOME (National), 8000 E. Montview Blvd. Samuel J. Frazin, Ex. Sec.
 GENERAL ROSE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, 700 Broadway. Ben M. Blumberg, Sec.
 #**GOLDMAN COMMUNITY CENTER**, 1601 Irving St. Ben Tamler, Ex. Sec.
 JEWISH CONSUMPTIVES' RELIEF SOCIETY (National), Spivak, Colo. Dr. L. I. Miller, Sec.
 NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER (National), 3800 E. Colfax Ave. Samuel H. Schaefer, Ex. Sec.
 #**NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWISH CHILDREN** (National), 3447 W. 19th Ave. Irving S. Birnbaum, Supt.

CONNECTICUT**ANSONIA**

- Jewish Community Center of Associated Towns** (includes Derby, Seymour, Shelton) Factory St. Frank Silverstein, Ex. Dir.

BRIDGEPORT

ø **Jewish Community Council** (includes Fairfield, Stratford), org. 1936, 360 State St. Bernard H. Trager, Pres.; Mrs. C. M. Stern, Ex. Sec.; sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**. Isaac Schine, Gen. Chmn.; A. O. Samuels, Ex. Chmn.

BRIDGEPORT REFUGEE COMMITTEE, 1188 Main St. Fred Stern, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 360 State St. Howard Adelstein, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH EDUCATORS COMMITTEE, 360 State St. Fred Stern, Chmn.

AHAVATH ACHIM TALMUD TORAH, 725 Hancock Ave. Rabbi Felman, Prin.

HEBREW SHELTERING SOCIETY, 504 E. Main St. Simon Seltzer, Sec.

*#JEWISH WELFARE BUREAU AND CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION, 1188 Main St. Samuel N. Rosoff, Pres.; Fred Stern, Ex. Sec.

MACHZIKAH TALMUD TORAH, 308 Kossuth St. Abraham Pollock, Prin.

NORTH END TALMUD TORAH, 224 Charles St. I. Bowman, Prin.

PARK AVENUE TEMPLE SUNDAY SCHOOL, 1100 Park Ave. Rabbi A. A. Martin, Prin.

RODOPH SHOLOM TALMUD TORAH, 541 Irinstan Ave. Rabbi Chertoff, Prin.

WORKMAN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL, Charles St. A. Gelinsky, Prin.

BRISTOL

ø **Jewish Community Center**, 120 Laurel St. Irving Joseph, Pres.

DANBURY

ø **Jewish Federation**, org. 1945, 30 West St. Samuel Feinson, Pres.; Leo Allen, Sec.

DARIEN (see Stamford, Conn.)

DERBY (see Ansonia, Conn.)

ELLINGTON (see Hartford, Conn.)

FAIRFIELD (see Bridgeport, Conn.)

HARTFORD

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1945; sponsors **United Jewish Appeal** (includes Ellington, Rockville), 983 Main St. Edward A. Suisman, Pres.; Bernard L. Gottlieb, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW HOME FOR AGED, 276 Washington St. David H. Silver, Dir.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, 119 Capital Ave. Dr. I. S. Geeter, Dir.

REFUGEE SERVICE OF HARTFORD, 93 Vine St. Jacob H. Little, Sec.

HEBREW LADIES' SHELTERING HOME ASSOCIATION, 148 Wooster St. Samuel Sind, Supt.

#HEBREW WOMEN'S HOME FOR CHILDREN, 185 Westbourne Parkway. Mrs. Evelyn Survol, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH CENTER ASSOCIATION, 91 Vine St. Milton Lincoln, Sec.

#UNITED JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 93 Vine St. Jacob H. Little, Ex. Sec.

MERIDEN

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1944, 38 Cedar St. Harold Perry, Pres.; Dorothy Risen, Sec.

NEW BRITAIN

United Jewish Appeal, org. 1936, 81 W. Main St. Sidney LeWitt, Chmn.; Lester Uditsky, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, Martin H. Horwitz, Pres.; Abe H. Levine, Sec., 91 Vance St.

NEW CANAAN (see Stamford, Conn.)

NEW HAVEN

***Jewish Community Council** (includes West Haven), org. 1927; sponsors **Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1939, 70 College St. Louis Sachs, Pres., JCC; Samuel Botwinik, Pres., JWF; Norman B. Dockman, Ex. Dir.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 70 College St. Joseph Sachs, Chmn.; Samuel H. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH CENTER OF NEW HAVEN, INC., 7 Dwight St. Dr. A. Lewis Shure, Pres.; Louis Shanok, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE, 152 Temple St. Mrs. Nathan Podoloff, Pres.; Isidore E. Offenhach, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 169 Davenport Ave. Abraham Molstein, Pres.; Jacob Abrams, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR CHILDREN, Sherman Parkway. Dr. Maxwell Lear, Pres.; Hyman Hess, Ex. Dir.

NEW LONDON

Jewish Welfare Fund, (includes surrounding communities), org. 1938, 60 Blackhall St. Samuel Zabarsky, Pres.; Moses A. Savin, Sec.; Max M. Sokarl, Ex. Sec., 76 State St.

#NEW LONDON HEBREW LADIES AID AND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, 60 Blackhall St. Mrs. George Sadinsky, Pres.

NORWALK

ø**Jewish Community Council**, org. 1945, 17 West Ave. Casper Lowenstein, Pres.; Herbert Edison, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 17 West Ave. Herbert Edison, Ex. Dir.

OLD SAYBROOK

ø**Jewish Community Center of Lower Middlesex County**. Dr. Aaron Greenberg, Pres.

ROCKVILLE (*see* Hartford, Conn.)SEYMOUR (*see* Ansonia, Conn.)SHELTON (*see* Ansonia, Conn.)

STAMFORD

Jewish Community Council of Stamford, Inc. Sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, (includes Darien, New Canaan), 132 Prospect St. Michael Wofsey, Pres.; Morris Kronenfeld, Ex. Dir.; Rabbi D. W. Pearlman, Chmn., **United Jewish Appeal**.

#JEWISH CENTER, 132 Prospect St. Morris D. Kronenfeld, Ex. Dir.

STRATFORD (*see* Bridgeport, Conn.)

WATERBURY

ø**Jewish Federated Appeal**, org. 1938, Joseph Gaber, Pres.; Yale Matzkin, Sec., 36 N. Main St.

WEST HAVEN

ø**United Jewish Appeal** (included in **New Haven Jewish Welfare Fund**). Jewish Community Center, 12 New St. Henry Drier, Pres.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

***Jewish Federation of Delaware** (State-wide), org. 1935, 100 E. Seventh St. Milton Kutz, Pres.; Ben V. Codor, Ex. Dir.

ASSOCIATED HEBREW SCHOOL, 515 French St. Louis Schwartzman, Dir.

BICHR CHOLEM SOCIETY (HOME FOR THE AGED), 209 Washington St. Henry Bye, Supt.

JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 100 E. Seventh St. Ben V. Codor, Dir.

YM & YWHA, 515 French St. Harry Bluestone, Ex. Dir.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1939, 1131 Spring Road, N. W. Hymen Goldman, Pres.; Jacob M. Kammen, Ex. Sec.

United Jewish Appeal, org. 1935, 1529 16th St. N.W. Rabbi Isadore Breslau and Milton King, Co-Chmn.; Louis E. Spiegler, Dir.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 4015 Georgia Ave. N.W. Leo Braver, Sec.

#HEBREW HOME FOR THE AGED, 1125 Spring Rd. N.W. Maurice Maser, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW TRAVELERS SHELTERING SOCIETY, 407 Massachusetts Ave. N. W. A. L. Schiller, Pres.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1529 16th & Que Sts. N. W. Edward Rosenbloom, Ex. Dir.

*#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 1131 Spring Road, N. W.

#JUANITA K. NYE COUNCIL HOUSE, 609 6th St. S. W. Leona Hollander, Dir.

FLORIDA

COCONUT GROVE (*see* Miami, Fla.)

CORAL GABLES (*see* Miami, Fla.)

FERNANDINA (*see* Jacksonville, Fla.)

FORT LAUDERDALE

♠**Broward County United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1941, Charles Reiss, Pres.; Rabbi S. H. Baron, Sec., c/o Temple Emanu-El.

HIALEAH (*see* Miami, Fla.)

HOLLYWOOD

♠**Jewish Welfare Fund**, A. J. Dimond, Chmn.; S. J. Beckerman, Sec.

JACKSONVILLE

***Jewish Community Council** (includes Fernandina, Jacksonville Beach, Starke), org. 1935, 7F Atlantic National Bank Annex. David Harris, Pres.; Wm. I. Boxerman, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 29 Mutual Life Bldg. Mrs. E. G. Stern, Sec.

YMHA, 219 W. Third St

JACKSONVILLE BEACH (*see* Jacksonville, Fla.)

JASPER (*see* Valdosta, Ga.)

MADISON (*see* Valdosta, Ga.)

MIAMI

***Greater Miami Jewish Federation** (includes Coconut Grove, Coral Gables, Hialeah, Miami Beach), org. 1938, 1002 Congress Bldg. Max Orovitz, Pres.; Morris Klass, Ex. Dir.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, Congress Bldg. Abraham P. Gannes, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED, 335 S. W. 12th Ave. Jacques S. Beers, Supt.

MIAMI SECTION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Congress Bldg. Mrs. Florence Finkelstein, Ex. Sec.

YMHA, 1567 S. W. Fifth St. Maurice Grossman, Ex. Dir.

YM & YWHA of Miami Beach, Collins Ave. and Lincoln Rd. Jack Marash, Ex. Dir.

GREATER MIAMI JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE LEAGUE SOCIETY, org. 1945. Rose Levy, Pres., 1835 Jefferson Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 127 N. W. Second St. Charles R. Cohen, Ex. Dir.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Baron de Hirsch Meyer, Pres., 401 Lincoln Rd., Miami Beach, Fla.

MIAMI BEACH (*see* Miami, Fla.)

PENSACOLA

ø***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1942, P. O. Box 602. Dr. M. A. Lischkoff, Chmn.; Rabbi Jerome L. Holzman, Sec., 400 No. Barcelona St.

ST. AUGUSTINE

ø**Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1938, 165 Cordova St. L. Bernstein, Pres.; H. J. Eff, Sec.

HEBREW SCHOOL OF THE CONGREGATION SONS OF ISRAEL. M. Wexler, Pres.; M. I. Pincus, Rec. Sec., 68 Weeden St.

ST. PETERSBURG

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1938. I. E. Bermant, Chmn.; Harry Magil, Sec., 872 Central Ave.

STARKE (*see* Jacksonville, Fla.)

TALLAHASSEE

***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1943. Hyman Myers, Chmn., P. O. Box 346.

TAMPA

***Jewish Welfare Organization of Tampa**, org. 1941, P. O. Box 281. Louis Wellhouse, Jr., Pres.; David Weinstein, Sec.

UNITED JEWISH CHARITIES, Mrs. Isaac Levy, Pres., 1804 Richardson Pl.

YMHA. A. A. Finkelstein, Sec., 404 Franklin St.

WEST PALM BEACH

ø**Federated Jewish Charities of Palm Beach County**, org. 1938, 506 Malverne Rd. Jack Kapner, Chmn.; Sam A. Schutzer, Ex. Sec.

GEORGIA

ADEL (*see* Valdosta, Ga.)

ATLANTA

***Federation for Jewish Social Service** (includes DeKalb and Fulton Counties), org. 1905, 318 Capitol Ave. S. E. A. L. Feldman, Pres.; Edward M. Kahn, Ex. Dir. (includes Montefiore Family Service Bureau, Morris Hirsch Clinic, Jewish Educational Alliance, and Morris Lichtenstein Free Loan Fund).

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes DeKalb and Fulton Counties), org. 1936, 1220 First National Bank Bldg., P. O. Box 855. I. M. Weinstein, Pres.; Edward M. Kahn, Ex. Sec.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON JEWISH EDUCATION.

#**CHILDREN'S SERVICE BUREAU OF THE HEBREW ORPHANS' HOME** (Regional), 78 Marietta St. N. W. Mrs. Ethel Copelan, Ex. Dir.

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS.

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, P. O. Box 855. Edward M. Kahn, Ex. Sec.

AUGUSTA

ø***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1943, 1001 Southern Finance Bldg. A. J. Fogel, Pres.; Michael Marcus, Ex. Dir.

COLUMBUS

ø***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1941, P. O. Box 883. James H. Rothschild, Pres.; Mrs. B. Rothstein, Sec.

HOMERVILLE (*see* Valdosta, Ga.)

MACON

ø***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1942, Milford Putzel, Pres.; Morris Michael, Jr., Sec., P. O. Box 237.

MOULTRIE (*see* Valdosta, Ga.)

NASHVILLE (*see* Valdosta, Ga.)

QUITMAN (*see* Valdosta, Ga.)

SAVANNAH

Savannah Jewish Council, org. 1943, 328 Barnard St. Morris Slotin, Pres.; Paul Kulick, Ex. Sec.; sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**.

***United Jewish Appeal and Federation**, org. 1934, 328 Barnard St. Paul Kulick, Ex. Dir.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Savannah Section

HEBRAH GEMILUTH HESED, 328 Barnard St.

HEBREW WOMEN'S AID SOCIETY

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 328 Barnard St. Paul Kulick, Ex. Dir.

TIPTON (*see* Valdosta, Ga.)

VALDOSTA

***Jewish Joint Communities Charity Fund of the Georgia-Florida Border Region** (includes Adel, Homerville, Moultrie, Nashville, Quitman, Tipton, Ga.; Jasper, Madison, Fla.) 111 Wells St. Abe Golivesky, Chmn.; Rabbi Joseph S. Gallinger, Dir.

ILLINOIS

ALTAMONT (*see* Centralia, Ill.)

ALTON

♂**Jewish Community Council**, includes East Alton, Grafton, Woodriver (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois); Louis Victor, Pres.; Isadore Wienshienk, Sec., 931 Main St.

ANNA (*see* Cairo, Ill.)

ASHLAND (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

ATHENS (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

ATLANTA (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

AURORA

♂**Jewish Community Drive**, org. 1935, 20 N. Lincoln Ave. Irwin Lisberg, Pres.; Rabbi A. N. Troy, Sec.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. J. Alschuler, Chmn.

SCHOLARSHIP AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE OF THE TEMPLE SISTERHOOD, Mrs. C. Willner, Chmn.

#WELFARE FUND, Morris Weisman, Chmn.

YMHA TEMPLE, 20 N. Lincoln Ave. Ruth Maltz, Ex. Sec.

BELLEVILLE

♂**Jewish Community Council**, includes Freeburg, Marissa, O'Fallon (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois); Nathan Hiken, Pres.; Mrs. P. Peskind, Sec., 308 Abend.

BENTON

♂**Benton Area Jewish Community Council**, includes Christopher, Duquoin, Eldorado, Fairfield, Harrisburg, Herrin, Johnson City, Marion, McLeansboro, Mt. Vernon, Sessor, Wayne City, West Frankfort (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois); Harold Kaiser, Pres.

CAIRO

♂**Jewish Community Council**, includes Anna, Metropolis, Mounds, Vienna (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois); Herschel Eichorn, Pres.; Hyman Edelstein, Sec.

CANTON (*see* Peoria, Ill.)

CARBONDALE

♂**Twin-Cities Jewish Community Council**, includes Murphysboro (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), Sidney Schoen, Pres.

CARLINVILLE (*see* Staunton, Ill.)

CENTRALIA

Centralia Area Jewish Community Council, includes Altamont, Dietrich, Effingham, Flora, Greenville, St. Elmo, Salem, Vandalia (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois). Ben Topper, Pres.

CHAMPAIGN

***#Champaign-Urbana Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1934. Dr. Stephen N. Tager, Pres.; Mrs. Charles Loeb, Sec., 510 W. Delaware, Urbana, Ill.

CHESTER

øJewish Community Council (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), Marcus Katz, Pres.

CHICAGO

***#Jewish Charities**, org. 1900, 130 N. Wells St. John M. Frank, Pres.; Samuel A. Goldsmith, Ex. Dir.

AID ASSOCIATION FOR INCURABLE ORTHODOX JEWS, Oak Forest, Ill. Samuel H. Palmer, Sec.

BOARD OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 72 E. 11th St. Frank G. Marshall, Pres.

COUNCIL ON CARE OF THE AGED AND CHRONIC SICK, 130 N. Wells St. Esther Beckenstein, Sec.

HOME FOR AGED JEWS, 6140 Drexel Ave. Ben L. Grossman, Supt.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 130 N. Wells St. Jacob Kepecs, Ex. Dir. Home: Marks Nathan Hall, 1500 S. Albany Ave. Henry Selver, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTERS OF CHICAGO, Samuel Gershovitz, Gen. Dir. Operates Jewish People's Institute, 3500 Douglas Blvd.; Max Straus Center; Hyde Park Club; Camp Chi.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 130 N. Wells St. Virginia C. Frank, Ex. Dir. Administers Joseph M. Weil Loan Fund, Victor Weil Loan Fund, Woman's Loan Association.

JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE AND EMPLOYMENT CENTER, 130 N. Wells St. Ely M. Aaron, Pres.

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, Ellis Ave. and 29th St. Dr. H. Smith, Supt. (conducts Mandel Clinic).

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, California Ave and 15th Place. Dr. S. Manheimer, Ex. Dir. (conducts Dispensary).

ORTHODOX JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 1648 S. Albany Ave. Mrs. Julius Savit, Ex. Dir.

WINFIELD TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE, Mrs. M. L. Novak, Ex. Dir. Office: 29th St. and Ellis Ave.; Sanatorium: Winfield, Ill.

***#Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1936, 128 N. Wells St. Judge U. S. Schwartz, Pres.; Samuel A. Goldsmith, Ex. Dir.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN, 130 N. Wells St. Harriet Aries (also conducts Camp Council, Wauconda, Ill.)

BUREAU ON JEWISH EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS, 130 N. Wells St. Albert J. Weiss, Ex. Dir. Fox River Sanatorium, Batavia, Ill.

HOME CLUB FOR WORKING MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN, 6617 S. Racine. Thekla Kaufman, Dir.

SUNSET CAMP SERVICE LEAGUE, 343 S. Dearborn. Mrs. Edwin Fells, Dir. Camp: Bartlett, Ill.

#YOUNG MEN'S JEWISH COUNCIL, 5 N. Wabash Ave. Charles S. Desser, Ex. Dir. Operates Albany Park Boys' Club, American Boys' Commonwealth, Deborah Boys' Club, Humboldt Park Boys' Club; also Camp Henry Horner, Round Lake, Ill.

CHRISTOPHER (see Benton, Ill.)**COAL CITY** (see Joliet, Ill.)

COLLINSVILLE

ø **Jewish Community Council**, includes Edwardsville, Glen Carbon (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois). Jere Glass, Pres.

DECATUR

ø **Jewish Federation**, Emanuel Rosenberg, Chmn.; Jack Melnick, Sec., 142 N. Merchant.

DIETRICH (*see* Centralia, Ill.)

DUQUOIN (*see* Benton, Ill.)

DWIGHT (*see* Joliet, Ill.)

EAST ALTON (*see* Alton, Ill.)

EAST ST. LOUIS

Jewish Community Council (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois), Joseph Goldenhersh, Pres., Spivey Bldg.

EDWARDSVILLE (*see* Collinsville, Ill.)

EFFINGHAM (*see* Centralia, Ill.)

ELDORADO (*see* Benton, Ill.)

ELGIN

ø **Jewish Welfare Chest** (includes St. Charles), org. 1938. Benjamin Yaffee, Chmn.; Ben Rifken, Sec., Tower Bldg.

FAIRFIELD (*see* Benton, Ill.)

FLORA (*see* Centralia, Ill.)

FREEBURG (*see* Belleville, Ill.)

GILLESPIE (*see* Staunton, Ill.)

GLEN CARBON (*see* Collinsville, Ill.)

GRAFTEN (*see* Alton, Ill.)

GRANITE CITY

Tri-Cities Jewish Community Council, (includes Madison, Venice) (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois). Adolph Schermer, Pres., 1311 19th St.

GREENVILLE (*see* Centralia, Ill.)

HARRISBURG (*see* Benton, Ill.)

HERRIN (*see* Benton, Ill.)

HILLSBORO (*see* Staunton, Ill.)

JACKSONVILLE (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

JOHNSON CITY (*see* Benton, Ill.)

JOLIET

***Jewish Welfare Chest** (includes Coal City, Dwight, Lockport, Morris, Wilmington) org. 1938, 148 E. Clinton. Joseph Rubnitz, Pres.; Rabbi M. M. Hershman, Sec.

LINCOLN (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

LITCHFIELD (*see* Staunton, Ill.)

LOCKPORT (*see* Joliet, Ill.)

MADISON (*see* Granite City, Ill.)

MARION (*see* Benton, Ill.)

MARISSA (*see* Belleville, Ill.)

McLEANSBORO (*see* Benton, Ill.)

METROPOLIS (*see* Cairo, Ill.)

MOLINE (*see* Rock Island, Ill.)

MORRIS (*see* Joliet, Ill.)

MOUNDS (*see* Cairo, Ill.)

MT. OLIVE (*see* Staunton, Ill.)

MOUNT VERNON (*see* Benton, Ill.)

MURPHYSBORO (*see* Carbondale, Ill.)

O'FALLON (*see* Belleville, Ill.)

PANA (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

PEKIN (*see* Peoria, Ill.)

PEORIA

Jewish Community Council (includes Canton, Pekin), org. 1933; sponsors ***Jewish Welfare Fund**, 521 Main St. Max J. Lipkin, Pres.; Michael Saltzman, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH TRANSIENT SHELTER, Office: 318 Third Ave.

JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 318 Third Ave.

SUMMER HOME CAMP.

PETERSBURG (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

PITTSFIELD (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

QUINCY

United Jewish Appeal, Rabbi L. Kuppin and Irving Rosen, Co-Chmn

ROCK ISLAND

***United Jewish Charities** (Includes Moline) org. 1938, 1804 Seventh Ave. Max Slovisky, Pres.; Rabbi Philip L. Garelick, Ex. Sec.

TRI-CITY JEWISH CENTER, 1804 Seventh Ave., Rabbi Philip L. Garelick, Ex. Dir.

ROCKFORD

***Jewish Community Board**, org. 1937, Philip Behr, Pres., c/o Joseph Behr & Sons, Inc.

ST. CHARLES (*see* Elgin, Ill.)

ST. ELMO (*see* Centralia, Ill.)

SALEM (*see* Centralia, Ill.)

SESSOR (*see* Benton, Ill.)

SHELBYVILLE (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

***Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois** (includes all of Illinois south of Carlinville), 507 Metropolitan Building, East St. Louis, Ill. Jere Glass, Pres.; Morris Appel-
man, Ex. Dir.

SPRINGFIELD

***Jewish Federation** (includes Ashland, Athens, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Lincoln, Pana, Petersburg, Pittsfield, Shelbyville, Taylorville, Winchester), org. 1941, 407 Security Bldg., 516 E. Monroe St. Morris R. Myers, Pres.; Dorothy Wolfson, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD (Army and Navy Committee). Mrs. C. Meiers, 845 S. Fourth St.

STAUNTON

ø**Staunton Area Jewish Community Council**, includes Carlinville, Gillespie, Hillsboro, Litchfield, Mt. Olive, Worden (affiliated with Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois). Sol Novik, Pres., Hillsboro, Ill.

TAYLORVILLE (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

URBANA (*see* Champaign, Ill.)

VANDALIA (*see* Centralia, Ill.)

VENICE (*see* Granite City, Ill.)

VIENNA (*see* Cairo, Ill.)

WAYNE CITY (*see* Benton, Ill.)

WEST FRANKFORT (*see* Benton, Ill. and Southern Illinois)

WILMINGTON (*see* Joliet, Ill.)

WINCHESTER (*see* Springfield, Ill.)

WOODRIVER (*see* Alton, Ill.)

WORDEN (*see* Staunton, Ill.)

INDIANA

ATTICA (*see* Lafayette, Ind.)

CROWN POINT (*see* Gary, Ind.)

EAST CHICAGO

ø***East Chicago and Indiana Harbor Jewish Welfare Committee.** Harold Weinstein, Sec.

Jewish Welfare Fund, Harry Tarler, Chmn.; Simon Miller, Sec., 3721 Main St.

EVANSVILLE

***Jewish Community Council,** org. 1936, 100 Washington Ave. Hubert De Jong, Pres.; Rabbi M. Greenwald, Sec.

JEWISH WELFARE COMMITTEE, 100 Washington Ave. Mrs. Emil Weil, Chmn.

FORT WAYNE

***Jewish Federation** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1922, 301 Cal-Wayne Bldg. Byron Novitsky, Pres.; Jacob L. Risk, Ex. Dir. (Committees on Army and Navy, Family Service, Public Relations, Youth and Education, Cultural Activities, Welfare Fund)

FRANKFORT (*see* Lafayette, Ind.)

GARY

***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Crown Point), org. 1940, 504 Broadway. Cyrus Wechsler, Pres.; Herbert Rosenbloom, Sec.

HEBREW EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 804 Connecticut St., M. D. Lieberman, Treas.

#**JEWISH LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,** Edna Braman, Sec.-Treas., 619 Grant St.

HAMMOND

***United Jewish Appeal of Hammond, Inc.,** org. 1939, 531 State St. Sam Seifer, Pres.; Leo Pottlitzer, Ex. Sec.

RITA CHAYKEN GORDON FUND OF THE JEWISH WOMEN'S CLUB, c/o Rose Ein, May St.
DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL, c/o Reta Gabovitz, 823 Sibley.

HARTFORD CITY (*see* Muncie, Ind.)

INDIANAPOLIS

***Jewish Federation,** org. 1905, 401 Pennway Bldg. J. A. Goodman, Pres.; Sidney Cahn, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION, 2314 N. Meridian. Irvin Lerner, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE SOCIETY, 412 Pennway Bldg. Nathan Berman, Ex. Dir.

JOSEPH AND ANNA BORINSTEIN HOME FOR THE AGED, 412 Pennway Bldg. Nathan Berman, Ex. Dir.

***Jewish Welfare Fund,** org. 1926, 401 Pennway Bldg. Samuel Mueller, Pres.; Sidney Cahn, Ex. Dir.

INDIANAPOLIS COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES, 412 Pennway Bldg. Nathan Berman, Ex. Sec.

INDIANA REFUGEE SERVICE, 401 Pennway Bldg., Sidney Cahn, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 3456 Central. Meyer Gallin, Supt.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNCIL, 975 N. Delaware. Rabbi M. Goldblatt, Ex. Dir.

BIG EAGLE CAMP, 2314 N. Meridian. Irvin Lerner, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION. Jerome J. Wachter, Mgr.

JEFFERSONVILLE (*see* Louisville, Ky.)

LAFAYETTE

***Federated Jewish Charities** (includes Attica, Frankfort), org. 1924, Jacob Singer, Pres.; Mrs. B. A. Stein, Sec., Fowler Hotel.

MARION

Federation of Jewish Charities (includes Grant County), org. 1933, Webster Block, Samuel Fleck, Pres.; Reuben H. Berman, Sec.-Treas.

MARSHALL (*see* Terre Haute, Ind.)

MICHIGAN CITY

ø**United Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1937; Maury Rubin, Pres.; Alan Joseph, Sec., 115 York St.

MUNCIE

ø**Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Hartford City, Portland, Winchester), org. 1938, 405 S. Walnut St. Sam Gold, Pres.; Bernard W. Freund, Sec.

NEW ALBANY (*see* Louisville, Ky.)

PARIS (*see* Terre Haute, Ind.)

PORTLAND (*see* Muncie, Ind.)

SOUTH BEND

***Jewish Welfare Fund of St. Joseph Valley**, org. 1936, 304 Platt Bldg. Arthur S. Simon, Pres.; Norman Edell, Ex. Dir.

B'NAI B'RITH LADIES AUXILIARY.

HACHNOSIS ORCHIM.

HEBREW INSTITUTE.

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

MAMRE BOYS CAMP.

TERRE HAUTE

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Marshall, Paris), org. 1922, 540 South Sixth St. Morris B. Blumberg, Pres.; Mrs. Leon Blum, Sec.

WINCHESTER (*see* Muncie, Ind.)

IOWA

CEDAR RAPIDS

***Associated Jewish Charities**, org. 1941, 215 Second St. S. E. O. L. Becker, Chmn. Rabbi H. E. Schaalman, Sec.

COUNCIL BLUFFS

ø**Associated Jewish Charities** (includes Southwest Iowa), org. 1941; Samuel Meyerson; Chmn.; B. I. Seldin, Sec.

AGUDAS ACHIM.

TALMUD TORAH, Sam Sacks, Sec.

DAVENPORT

***Jewish Charities**, org. 1921, 333 Union Bank Bldg. Ben Comenitz, Pres.; Betty Klein, Ex. Sec.

DES MOINES

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1914, 615 Empire Bldg. Joseph Rosenfield, Pres.; Sidney Speiglmán, Ex. Dir.

DES MOINES TALMUD TORAH, 801 Forest Ave.

IOWA JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 1620 Pleasant St. Evelyn Cohen, Supt.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 801 Forest Ave. Mrs. M. Mayer, Dir.

UNITED HEBREW ORTHODOX ASSOCIATION, 1120 Fifth.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE, 615 Empire Bldg. Sidney Speiglmán, Ex. Dir.

MASON CITY

ø**Jewish Council of Mason City**, org. 1937, 620 N. Adams. N. Levinson, Pres.; H. M. Richer, Sec.

SIOUX CITY

***#Jewish Federation**, org. 1943, 215 11th St. Adolph M. Davis, Pres.; Mrs. Rose Karl, Ex. Dir.

BUILDING FUND.

EMERGENCY LOAN FUND. A. M. Davis, Chmn.

#FAMILY CARE AGENCY. Mrs. A. M. Davis, Chmn.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER. Mrs. Rose Karl, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES. L. J. Kaplan, Chmn.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE. E. E. Baron, Chmn.

TALMUD TORAH, 16th and Douglas. Max Friedman, Pres.

WATERLOO

ø***Jewish Federation**, org. 1941; David Bernstein, Pres.; Herman Unger, Sec., 729 Sycamore.

KANSAS

AUGUSTA (*see* Wichita, Kansas)

DODGE CITY (*see* Wichita, Kansas)

EL DORADO (*see* Wichita, Kansas)

EMPORIA (*see* Topeka, Kansas)

EUREKA (*see* Wichita, Kansas)

GREAT BEND (*see* Wichita, Kansas)

HOSINGTON (*see* Wichita, Kansas)

HUTCHINSON (*see* Wichita, Kansas)

KANSAS CITY (*see* Kansas City, Mo.)

LAWRENCE (*see* Topeka, Kansas)

McPHERSON (*see* Wichita, Kansas)

ST. MARYS (*see* Topeka, Kansas)

TOPEKA

ø**United Jewish Appeal** (includes Emporia, Lawrence, St. Marys), org. 1939, 822 Topeka Blvd. Harry R. Nightingale, Pres.; Rabbi B. Bernfield, Sec.

WICHITA

ø***Mid-Kansas Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Augusta, El Dorado, Eureka, Dodge City, Great Bend, Hosington, Hutchinson, McPherson), org. 1935; 1104 Union National Bank Bldg. Max M. Levand, Pres.; Leonard A. Levand, Sec.

KENTUCKY

ASHLAND

ø**Federated Jewish Charities** (includes Ironton, O.), org. 1937, P. O. Box 184. Max Steckler, Pres.; S. Kaplan, Treas.

LEXINGTON

ø**Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1917, 319 Dudley Road, I. Allen Paritz, Pres.

LOUISVILLE

***Conference of Jewish Organizations** (includes Jeffersonville, New Albany, Ind.), org. 1934, 622 Marion E. Taylor Bldg. Charles W. Morris, Pres.; Clarence F. Judah, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW SCHOOL, 208 E. Walnut St. Leon Sherman, Pres.

JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, Fincastle Bldg. Edgar Bottigheimer, Pres.

KENTUCKY REFUGEE COMMITTEE (State Committee), 101 Realty Bldg. Charles Strull, Ex. Chmn.

#Jewish Welfare Federation (includes New Albany, Jeffersonville, Ind.), org. 1908, 215 E. Walnut St. Marshall Bensinger, Pres.; Alexander W. Erlen, Ex. Sec.

#JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 1135 S. First St. Alexander W. Erlen, Ex. Sec.

NURSERY SCHOOL, 1135 S. First St. Alexander W. Erlen, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH HOSPITAL, Floyd and Kentucky. E. D. Witham, Supt.

LOUISVILLE HEBREW HOME, Carl Helman, Pres., 622 Marion E. Taylor Bldg.

#YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION, 729 S. Second St. Lawrence Koch, Gen. Sec. (Camp Tall Trees-outdoor camp, Maurice Richlin, Dir.; Camp Riccaree-day camp, Robert Weiner, Dir.)

LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA

***Jewish Welfare Federation of Central Louisiana**, org. 1938, P. O. Box 612. Milton Oppenheimer, Pres.; Jacob Lieberman, Ex. Sec.

BATON ROUGE

ø***Jewish War Relief and Welfare Fund** (includes surrounding territory), org. 1937, 234 Main St. Herbert S. Benjamin, Chmn.

MCNROE

***United Jewish Charities of North East Louisiana**, org. 1938, P. O. Box 1211. C. M. Strauss, Pres.; David M. Kaplan, Sec.

NEW ORLEANS

- *#Jewish Federation**, org. 1913, 211 Camp St. Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger, Pres.; David Fichman, Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME (Regional), 5342 St. Charles Ave. Harry L. Ginsburg; Supt.
- #TOURO INFIRMARY, 3500 Prytania St. Dr. Lewis Jarret, Supt.
- #YM & YWHA, 1634 Clio St. Harry Norr, Ex. Dir.
- *#Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1933, 211 Camp St. Joseph H. Epstein, Pres.; David Fichman, Ex. Sec.
- #COMMUNAL HEBREW SCHOOL,
NEW ORLEANS COMM. FOR REFUGEES.
- #NEW ORLEANS SECTION COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.
- INDEPENDENT HEBREW ASSN, 1501 Orleans St. Philip Friedman, Pres.
- MENORAH INSTITUTE, 1631 Euterpe St. Aaron Lubritz, Pres.

SHREVEPORT

- *Jewish Federation**, org. 1941, 802 Cotton St. Joseph J. Levy, Pres.; Mrs. N. Pfeifer, Ex. Sec.
- COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL, org. 1945. Sidney L. Herold, Chmn.

MAINE

- Maine Jewish Council**, org. 1938, 129 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Maine. Philip W. Lown, Pres.; Dr. Alexander S. Kohanski, Ex. Dir.

AUBURN (*see* Lewiston, Maine)

BANGOR

- Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Old Town, Orono and outlying towns). Moses Byer, Pres.; Joseph Perlberg, Ex. Dir.
- #HEBREW COMMUNITY CENTER, 28 Somerset St. Joseph Emple, Pres.; Josef Perlberg, Ex. Dir.

LEWISTON

- Lewiston-Auburn Jewish Federation**, org. 1942. Philip W. Lown, Chmn.; William Cohen, Sec., P. O. Box 37, Auburn, Maine.

OLD TOWN (*see* Bangor, Maine)

ORONO (*see* Bangor, Maine)

PORTLAND

- *Jewish Federation**, org. 1942, 341 Cumberland Ave. Saul G. Chason, Pres.; Norman I. Godfrey, Ex. Sec.; sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, Louis Bernstein, Chmn.
- ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE. Israel Bernstein, Chmn., 119 Exchange St.
- COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. C. Sutton, Pres.
- #JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 341 Cumberland Ave. Norman I. Godfrey, Ex. Dir.
- PORTLAND HEBREW SCHOOL. Charles Cohen, Pres.
- UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES, Irving Rothstein, Pres.
- JEWISH HOME FOR AGED, 158 North St. Joseph Larkin, Pres.
- VAAD HOIR. Abraham S. Levey, Pres.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

***Associated Jewish Charities**, org. 1920, 319 W. Monument St. Dr. Alvin Thalheimer, Pres.; Harry Greenstein, Ex. Dir.

ASSOCIATED PLACEMENT AND GUIDANCE BUREAU, 319 W. Monument St. Philip M. Hyman, Ex. Dir.

BOARD OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 1201 Eutaw Place. Dr. L. L. Kaplan, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW FREE BURIAL SOCIETY. S. H. Rauneker, Pres., 32 S. Paca St.

HEBREW FREE LOAN, 1004 W. North Ave.

JEWISH BIG BROTHER LEAGUE, 319 W. Monument St. Meyer D. Levin, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH COURT OF ARBITRATION, 319 W. Monument St. S. Richard Nathanson, Sec.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 1216 E. Baltimore St. Isadore I. Sollod, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 319 W. Monument St. Edith Lauer, Ex. Dir.

LEVINDALE HEBREW HOME AND INFIRMARY, Belvedere and Greenspring Aves. Joseph P. Folkoff, Dir.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Reisterstown, Md. Dr. A. F. Shrier, Med. Supt.

SINAI HOSPITAL OF BALTIMORE, INC., Monument St. and Rutland Ave. Harvey H. Weiss, Ex. Dir. (conducts SINAI HOSPITAL HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM).

WOODLANDS COUNTRY HOME, 319 W. Monument St. S. Richard Nathanson, Sec.

YM & YWHA, 305 W. Monument St. Gustave Bisgyer, Ex. Dir.

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1941, 319 W. Monument St. Sidney Lansburgh, Pres.; Harry Greenstein, Ex. Dir.

BALTIMORE JEWISH COUNCIL, 1817 Munsey Bldg. Leon Sachs, Ex. Dir.

REFUGEE ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE, 319 W. Monument St.

CUMBERLAND

ø***Jewish Welfare Fund of Western Maryland** (includes Frostburg, Md. and Keyser, W. Va.), org. 1939, 107 Union Ave. Dr. S. M. Jacobson, Pres.; Robert Gerson, Sec.

#JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, Harvey H. Weiss, Ex.

FROSTBURG (see Cumberland, Md.)

MASSACHUSETTS

ACUSHNET (see New Bedford, Mass.)

BOSTON

***Associated Jewish Philanthropies** (sponsors, jointly with the United Jewish Campaign, the Combined Appeal for the support of local and non-local activities for Boston and surrounding communities), org. 1896, 24 Province St. Hon. J. J. Kaplan Pres.; Sidney S. Cohen, Ex. Dir.

BENOTH ISRAEL SHELTERING HOME, 6 N. Russell St. Morris L. Morrison, Pres.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL, 330 Brookline Ave., Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, Dir.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 24 Province St. Louis Hurwich, Supt.

CAMP CHEBACCO ASSOCIATION, Essex, Mass. Julian Goulston, Dir. Office: 24 Province St., Boston, Mass.

COUNTRY WEEK ASSOCIATION, Foster and Stanley Sts., Beverly, Mass. Mrs. Walter H. Bieringer, Pres. Office: 24 Province St., Boston, Mass.

- HEBREW FREE BURIAL ASSOCIATION, 6 N. Russell St. Simon Rosen, Pres.
 HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY, 532 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass. Harry H. Fein, Managing Dir.
 HEBREW TEACHERS COLLEGE, 14 Crawford St., Roxbury, Mass. Louis Hurwich, Dean.
 HECHT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 160 American Legion Highway, Dorchester, Mass. Edward Sidman, Ex. Dir.
 JEWISH BIG BROTHER ASSOCIATION, 6 N. Russell St. Philip Slepian, Ex. Sec.
 JEWISH CENTERS ASSOCIATION, 333 Washington St. Saul Bernstein, Ex. Dir.
 JEWISH FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICE, 6 N. Russell St. Dora Margolis, Dir.
 JEWISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 45 Townsend St., Roxbury, Mass. Murray Fertel, Ex. Dir.
 JEWISH VOCATIONAL AID SOCIETY, 19 Green St., Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Maxwell A. Cohen, Pres.
 JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 24 Province St. Norman Stack, Actg. Dir.
 LADIES HELPING HAND HOME FOR JEWISH CHILDREN, 35 Chestnut Hill, Brighton, Mass. Nathan Ross, Resident Dir.
 RABBINICAL PENSION FUND, 6 N. Russell St. Rabbi Benjamin L. Grossman, Sec.
 UNITED MOATH CHITIM ASSOCIATION, 120 Lincoln St. Henry Friedman, Pres.
 YMHA OF BOSTON, 108 Seaver St., Roxbury, Mass. Benjamin W. Lambert, Dir.
***United Jewish Campaign** (includes surrounding communities), 24 Province St. Sidney S. Cohen, Ex. Dir.
 BOSTON COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES, 24 Province St. Walter H. Bieringer, Chmn.
Combined Jewish Appeal, 24 Province St.
 JEWISH WELFARE BOARD ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, 7 Water St. Albert Hurwitz, Chmn.
 JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER BOSTON, 44 School St. Robert E. Segal, Ex. Dir.
 #HEBREW LADIES MOSHEV ZEKAINIM ASSOCIATION, 21 Queen St., Dorchester, Mass. Morris Citrin, Supt.

BROCKTON

- ø***Brockton Conference for United Jewish Appeal** (includes Rockland, Stoughton, Whitman), org. 1939, 71 Legion Parkway. Dewey D. Stone, Chmn.; Efraim H. Gale, Ex. Sec.
 #JEWISH FAMILY WELFARE, 66 Green St. Mrs. Edith Kovner, Sec.
 #YM & YWHA, 71 Legion Parkway. Efraim H. Gale, Ex. Sec.

CAMBRIDGE

United Jewish Campaign included in **Boston Combined Appeal**

DALTON (see Pittsfield, Mass.)

DARTMOUTH (see New Bedford, Mass.)

EASTHAMPTON (see Holyoke, Mass.)

FALL RIVER

Jewish Community Council, org. 1938 301 Granite Block. Alfred Sherwin, Pres.; David L. Gourse, Sec.; sponsors ***United Jewish Appeal**, Benjamin Green, Chmn.

HACHNOSAS ORCHIM

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED
 JEWISH SHELTER HOUSE
 TALMUD TORAH INSTITUTE
 UNITED JEWISH CHARITIES
 ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE

FITCHBURG

***Jewish Community Council of Fitchburg-Leominster**, org. 1939, Felix Rosenbaum, Pres.; Mrs. M. Kaufman, Sec., 717 Main St., Fitchburg.
 JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF FITCHBURG, INC., 15 Day St., Morris Falk, Pres.

HOLYOKE

United Jewish Appeal (includes Easthampton) org. 1938, 378 Maple St. Dan R. Wax, Pres.; David Kronetsky, Sec.
 JEWISH CENTER, Rabbi Joseph J. Spevack, Dir.
 YM & YWHA, 378 Maple St. Harry D. Blum, Pres.

LAWRENCE

Jewish Community Council, sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, Abraham Rappaport, Pres.; Aaron Bloom, Sec., 316 Essex St.
 HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY, 48 Concord St. Mrs. C. Simon, Pres.
 HEBREW LADIES FREE LOAN, 48 Concord St. Mrs. H. Simon, Pres.
 HEBREW LADIES SHELTERING HOME. Mrs. J. Spector, Pres.
 LAWRENCE HEBREW SCHOOL, 483 Lowell St. S. M. Glazerman, Pres.
 #YMHA COMMUNITY BUILDING, 48 Concord St. Nathan Rothberg, Ex. Dir.
 YWHA, 48 Concord St.

LEE (see Pittsfield, Mass.)

LEOMINSTER (see Fitchburg, Mass.)

LOWELL

ø**Jewish Community Chest**, org. 1941, 105 Princeton St. Calvin Robinson, Treas.
 ø***United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1940, 105 Princeton St. Dr. Bernard M. Ritter, Pres.; Rabbi J. Warren, Ex. Dir.
 HEBREW COMMUNITY CENTER, 105 Princeton St. Rabbi J. Warren.

LYNN

***United Jewish Appeal** (includes Nahant, Saugus, Swampscott), org. 1938, 45 Market St. Simon Shamroth, Pres.; William M. Pruss, Ex. Sec.
 HEBREW SCHOOL, 46 Blossom St. Dr. J. Loewenbach, Prin.
 #JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 45 Market St., William M. Pruss, Ex. Dir.
 JEWISH CONVALESCENT HOME, 147 Washington St., Samuel Galis, Pres.
 #JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 45 Market St., Sylvia Yoffa, Social Worker.

MALDEN

ø**United Jewish Appeal** included in **Boston Combined Appeal**, Dr. M. O. Berman, Chmn., 320 Ferry St.
 GEMILATH CHESED, 49 Walnut St. Louis Stavis, Pres.
 HEBREW SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY CENTER. Samuel H. Dinsky, Ex. Dir., 2 Hancock St.

NAHANT (see Lynn, Mass.)

NEW BEDFORD

***United Jewish Appeal** (includes Acushnet, Dartmouth), org. 1939, Philip Barnet, Chmn.; David M. Kleinstein, Ex. Dir.

KADIMAH YMHA, 108 Union St. Abraham Shuster, Corr. Sec.

NORTHAMPTON

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1939, Samuel B. August, Chmn.; Herman Wolfe, Sec.

OTIS (*see* Pittsfield, Mass.)**PEABODY**

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, David Kirstein, Chmn.; Samuel Snider, Sec.

HEBREW COMMUNITY CENTER, 42 Washington St. Rabbi I. H. Perlman, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW SCHOOL. Mrs. A. Bender, Sec.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL, 116 Main St. Maurice Hillman, Sec.

QUINCY

Jewish Welfare Fund, 10 Merrymount Rd., David Goldenberg, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 10 Merrymount Rd. David Goldenberg, Ex. Dir.

PITTSFIELD

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Dalton, Lee, Otis), org. 1940, 235 East St. Leon Mohill, Pres.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 235 East St. Herman Fink, Pres.

ROCKLAND (*see* Brockton, Mass.)**SAUGUS** (*see* Lynn, Mass.)**SPRINGFIELD**

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1938; sponsors **United Jewish Welfare Fund**;

Committees on Army and Navy, Public Relations and Jewish Refugees, 130 Maple St. Joseph B. Cowett, Pres.; Sidney Simon, Ex. Dir.

DAUGHTERS OF JACOB FREE LOAN, 1910 Main St. Mrs. S. Block, Sec.

HEBREW INSTITUTE, 61 Massasoit St. Simon Kantarof, Prin.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 130 Maple St. Sidney Simon, Ex. Dir.

MATZOH FUND, 267 Chestnut St. Hyman Freedman, Pres.

UNITED HEBREW SCHOOLS, 29 Oakland St. Abraham Pollack, Ex. Dir.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE YIDDISH SCHOOL, 8 Round Hill, Benjamin Jacobson, Prin.

Y DAY CAMP, North Wilbraham, Mass. Sidney Simon, Ex. Dir.

COMMUNITY VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 130 Maple St. Herman B. Levensohn, Dir.

#JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 44 Copely Terrace. Mrs. Melvina Gardner, Supt.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 145 State St. Jesse Joselowitz, Ex. Dir.

STOUGHTON (*see* Brockton, Mass.)**SWAMPSCOTT** (*see* Lynn, Mass.)**WALTHAM**

ø**United Jewish Appeal** included in **Boston Combined Appeal**.

BETH ISRAEL COMMUNITY CENTER, 25 Harvard St. David Beecher, Pres.

WHITMAN (*see* Brockton, Mass.)

WORCESTER

Jewish Community Council, org. 1936, 10 Waverly St. Joseph Talamo, Pres.; Jacob Gross, Sec.

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1939, 10 Waverly St. Hyman Burwick, Pres.; Jacob Gross, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH YOUTH ACTIVITIES, 10 Waverly St.

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED AND ORPHANS, 1029 Pleasant St. John D. Beller, Supt.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 10 Waverly St., Jacob Gross, Ex. Dir.

#WORCESTER IVRIAH SCHOOL, 12 Waverly St. Hyman Steinberg, Prin.

MICHIGAN

ALPENA (*see* Bay City, Mich.)

BATTLE CREEK

ø ***Jewish Welfare Fund**, Morton Davis, Chmn., 34 W. Michigan Ave.

BAY CITY

ø ***Northeastern Michigan Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Alpena, East Tawas, Midland, West Branch, etc.), org. 1940, 710 Washington Ave. Theodore S. Friedman, Chmn.; Rabbi I. Ganz, Sec.

HEBREW LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

BENTON HARBOR

ø ***Jewish Community Council** (includes Berrien Co.), org. 1942, David J. Ross, Pres.; Max Daken, Sec., 615 McAllister.

DETROIT

Jewish Community Council, org. 1937, 803 Washington Blvd. Bldg. Aaron Droock, Pres.; Isaac Franck, Ex. Dir.

***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1926; sponsors **Allied Jewish Campaign**, 51 W. Warren Ave. Julian H. Krolik, Pres.; Isidore Sobeloff, Ex. Dir.

#DETROIT SERVICE GROUP, 51 W. Warren Ave. Esther R. Prussian, Dir.

#FARBAND SCHOOLS, 1912 Taylor Ave. A. Meyerowitz, Dir.

#FRESH AIR SOCIETY, 51 W. Warren Ave. Irwin Shaw, Dir. Camp: Blaine Lake, near Brighton, Mich.

#HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 9134 Linwood Ave. Mrs. I. B. Colten, Ex. Sec.

#HOUSE OF SHELTER, 1622 Taylor Ave. Sue A. Huffman, Sec.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 8904 Woodward Ave. Herman Jacobs, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, 803 Washington Blvd. Bldg.

#JEWISH HOME FOR AGED, 11501 Petoskey Ave. Dr. O. A. Hirsch, Supt.

JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, 51 W. Warren Ave. Max Osnos, Pres.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 5737 Second Ave. Harold Silver, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 320 W. Lafayette Blvd. Albert Cohen, Dir.

#NORTH END CLINIC, 936 Holbrook Ave. Selma J. Sampliner, Dir.

#RESETTLEMENT SERVICE, 5737 Second Ave. Harold Silver, Dir.

#SHOLEM ALEICHEM FOLK INSTITUTE, 3754 Monterey Ave. Moishe Haar, Dir.

#UNITED HEBREW SCHOOLS, 13226 Lawton Ave. Bernard Isaacs, Supt.

#UNITED JEWISH HIGH SCHOOL, 11529 Linwood. H. Bendore, Sec.

#WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOLS, 11529 Linwood Ave. Samuel Sigal, Dir.

#YESHIVATH BETH YEHUDAH, 12301 Dexter Blvd. Rabbi Simcha Wasserman, Dean.

#USO-JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, 8904 Woodward Ave. Samuel Rubiner, Pres.

EAST TAWAS (*see* Bay City, Mich.)

FLINT

ø***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1936, 716 N. Saginaw St. Max Gealor, Pres.; Hyman Loikrec, Sec., 629 Mott Foundation Bldg.

GRAND RAPIDS

***Jewish Community Fund**, org. 1940, 246 Monroe St. P. E. Newman, Pres.; Abe Drasin, Sec.

JACKSON

Jewish Federation, org. 1937; Louis Glick, Pres.; Sam Meisel, Sec.

LANSING

ø***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1939; Harry Greenberg, Pres.; Morris Goldstein, Sec., 2204 S. Penn.

MIDLAND (*see* Bay City, Mich.)

MUSKEGON

ø***United Jewish Charities**, org. 1941, P. O. Box 306. Paul S. Wiener, Pres.; Morton L. Wolfe, Ex. Sec.

PONTIAC

***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1936, Irving Steinman, Chmn.; M. J. Kaplan, Sec., 146 Chippewa Road.

SAGINAW

ø***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1939, 102 S. Washington. A. S. Levinsohn, Pres.; Dr. H. L. Diamond, Sec.

HACHNOSSOS ORCHIM SOCIETY

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

WEST BRANCH (*see* Bay City, Mich.)

MINNESOTA

DULUTH

***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1937, 403 Bradley Bldg. A. B. Polinsky, Pres.; Anna L. Smith, Ex. Sec.

DULUTH BIKUR CHOLIM. Benjamin Karon, Pres., 2011 E. Second St.

DULUTH COMMITTEE, MINNESOTA JEWISH COUNCIL, 403 Bradley Bldg. Erwin Oreck, Chmn.

DULUTH HEBREW INSTITUTE, 310 E. Third St. Albert Bergstein, Pres.

DULUTH RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE, 210 Moore Welfare Bldg. Nat G. Polinsky, Chmn.

HACHNOSSATH ORCHIM. Mrs. S. Karon, Pres., 20 E. Second St.

TEMPLE EMANUEL SUNDAY SCHOOL, 1902 E. Fourth St. Harry W. Davis, Chmn.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 210 Moore Memorial Bldg. Bessie Arnovich, Ex. Sec.

HIBBING

ø***Federation of Jewish Charities**, M. Sapero, Pres.; S. T. Cohan, Sec.

JASPER (*see* Sioux Falls, S. D.)

LUVERNE (*see* Sioux Falls, S. D.)

MINNEAPOLIS

***Federation for Jewish Service**, org. 1930, 607 Andrus Bldg. I. S. Joseph, Pres.; Charles I. Cooper, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW SHELTERING HOME

MINNEAPOLIS REFUGEE COMMITTEE, 404 S. Eighth St. Callman Rawley, Ex. Sec.

TALMUD TORAH OF MINNEAPOLIS, 725 Fremont Ave., N. L. I. Kaiser, Educ. Dir.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Camp Council, Hinckley, Minn.

EMANUEL COHEN CENTER, 909 Elwood Ave. N. Harold Goldberg, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW CONVALESCENT HOME SOCIETY. Samuel Gross, Pres., 1501 Nicollet.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 816 Girard Ave. N. Jacob Braverman, Pres.

HEBREW PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, 1229 Logan Ave. N. Ben Goldfein, Pres.

HEBREW SHELTERING HOME FOR TRANSIENTS, 1017 Logan Ave. N. Mrs. M. Gelman, Pres.

JEWISH CAMP ASSOCIATION. I. S. Joseph, Pres.; Felix Moses, Sec.

JEWISH FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICE, 404 S. Eighth St. Callman Rawley, Ex. Sec.
(includes Children's Department, Employment Service, Vocational Guidance Department)

MINNESOTA JEWISH COUNCIL, 615 New York Life Bldg. Albert H. Heller, Chmn.; Samuel L. Scheiner, Ex. Dir.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION. Samuel Maslon, Sec., 500 Builders Exchange.

OAK PARK HOME, 1708 Oak Park Ave. N.

PIPESTONE (see Sioux Falls, S. D.)

ST. PAUL

***United Jewish Fund and Council**, org. 1935, 311 Hamm Bldg. A. H. Heller, Jr., Pres.; Dan S. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.

HILLEL FOUNDATION, University of Minnesota, 1507 University Ave., S. E. Rabbi Norman Frimer, Dir.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL CENTER HEBREW SCHOOL, Holly and Grotto Aves. Jesse B. Calmenson, Pres.

JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 311 Hamm Bldg. Solomon Shapiro, Ex. Dir.

PASSOVER RELIEF FUND, Mount Zion Temple, Holly and Avon Sts.

ST. PAUL HEBREW INSTITUTE, 295 Kentucky St. George Kaplan, Pres.

ST. PAUL JEWISH COUNCIL, 311 Hamm Bldg. Dan S. Rosenberg, Dir.

ST. PAUL REFUGEE SERVICE DIVISION, 300 Wilder Bldg. Mrs. Ethel Stein, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH EDUCATIONAL CENTER, 741 Holly Ave. E. Louis Neimand, Dir.

#JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 1554 Midway Pkwy. Samuel Friedman, Supt.

#JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE, 300 Wilder Bldg. Mrs. Ethel Stein, Dir.

VIRGINIA

***Federation for Jewish Service**, org. 1939, P. O. Box 965. D. A. Bourgin, Pres.; Monroe Shanedling, Sec.

MISSISSIPPI

ANGUILLA (see Vicksburg, Mississippi)

CARY (see Vicksburg, Mississippi)

CLEVELAND

***Consolidated Joint Drive** (includes all towns in Bolivar and eastern part of Sunflower Counties), org. 1936. Mose Hyman, Chmn., 706 Fifth Ave.

HATTIESBURG

o**Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1937. Max M. Mabel, Pres.; Simon London, Sec.

JACKSON

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, Rabbi Meyer Lovitt, Sec., Beth Israel Congregation.

NATCHEZ

o**United Jewish Appeal** (includes surrounding communities in Louisiana and Mississippi), org. 1938, Commerce St. Paul Steinberg, Pres.; Abe Millstein, Sec.

VICKSBURG

***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Anguilla and Cary), org. 1937, 1209 Cherry St. Isadore Marcus, Pres.; Rabbi S. R. Brav, Ex. Sec.

LADIES HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 1517 Cherry St. Mrs. R. Weil, Pres.

MISSOURI

INDEPENDENCE (see Kansas City, Mo.)

JOPLIN

***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1938. Alfred Levin, Pres.; Irven P. Epstein, Sec., P. O. Box 241.

KANSAS CITY

Jewish Community Council (includes Independence, Mo., Kansas City, Kan.), org. 1937, 21 W. Tenth St. Ernest Peiser, Pres.; Maurice Bernstein, Ex. Dir.

***Jewish Welfare Federation of Greater Kansas City** (includes Independence, Mo., Kansas City, Kan.), org. 1933, 21 W. Tenth St., Room 1416. Louis S. Myers, Pres.; Maurice Bernstein, Ex. Dir.

BETH HATVILAH, 3336 Paseo. Rabbi Tibor Stern.

HEBREW LADIES' RELIEF LOAN ASSOCIATION. Reuben Peltzman, 1721 Holmes.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1600 Linwood Blvd. Isidore Bierfield, Ex. Dir.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS RELIEF. Mrs. J. H. Rabin, Kansas City, Kan.

MENORAH HOSPITAL, 4949 Rockhill Rd. Dr. David Littauer, Administrator.

MICHAEL APPLEMAN HOME FOR JEWISH AGED, 2850 Troost Ave. Joseph Ross, Supt.

GUARDIAN SOCIETY FOR JEWISH CHILDREN, Lawrence Goldman, Pres., Rialto Bldg.

***UNITED JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICES**, 100 Admiral Blvd. Alfred Benjamin, Pres.; Emelie Levin, Ex. Dir. (Departments: Family and Children's Service, Refugee Services, Alfred Benjamin Dispensary, Kansas City Placement Council and Jewish Child Welfare Association).

ST. JOSEPH

***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1916, J. R. Bushman, Pres.; Mrs. S. L. Goldman, Ex. Sec., 627 S. Ninth St.

TALMUD TORAH, Meyer Aaron, Pres.

AGUDOS ORCHIM. Ben Zurow, Pres., 728 S. Tenth.

AGUDOS ORCHIM AUXILIARY. Mrs. J. Rich, Pres., 627½ S. Ninth.

AMERICAN BESSARABIAN SOCIETY. H. Hochman, 1110 S. 12th.

AMERICAN BESSARABIAN SOCIETY AUXILIARY. Mrs. Joseph Cohen, Pres., 607 N. 25th.

KINISHINER VEREIN AUXILIARY. Mrs. D. Freedman, Pres., 2810 S. 18th.

ST. LOUIS

***Jewish Federation** (includes St. Louis County), org. 1900. sponsors ***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1934, 721 Olive St. Major B. Einstein, Pres.; Samuel Gerson, Ex. Dir.

ASSOCIATED HEBREW SCHOOLS, 6635 Delmar Blvd. Morris Benathan, Ex. Dir.

CAMP HAWTHORN, Kaiser, Mo. Gilbert Harris, Ex. Dir.

COUNCIL HOUSE, 5625 Wells Ave. Jean Altman, Ex. Dir.

GERMAN-JEWISH CHILDREN'S AID, 5654a Easton Ave. Esther Levitt, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH AID ASSOCIATION, 1220 Chemical Bldg.

JEWISH CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, 6630 Oakland Ave. Marcel Kovarsky, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 6630 Oakland Ave. Abe Simon, Supt.

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL, 721 Olive St. Robert Lurie, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 317 Chemical Bldg. Alvin Bronstein, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOSPITAL, 216 S. Kingshighway. Florence King, Adm.

JEWISH MEDICAL SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 4982 Forest Park. Morris Wortman, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH ORTHODOX OLD FOLKS HOME, 1438 E. Grand Ave. Ben Winfield, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH SANATORIUM, Fee Fee Road, Robertson, Mo. Dr. S. Simon, Med. Dir.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 5654a Easton Ave. Frieda C. Romalis, Dir.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU REFUGEE DIVISION, 5654a Easton Ave. Frieda C. Romalis, Dir.

MIRIAM CONVALESCENT HOME, 501 Bacon Ave., Webster Groves, Mo. Mrs. A. P. Gresham, Dir.

SOMMERS CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 5654a Easton Ave. Esther Levitt, Dir.

YMHA-YWHA, 724 N. Union. Gilbert Harris, Ex. Dir.

SEDALIA

Jewish Welfare Fund, org. 1935. R. R. Jiedel, Chmn.; J. L. Rosenthal, Treas.

MONTANA

ANACONDA (*see* Butte, Mont.)

BUTTE

***Jewish Welfare Chest** (includes Anaconda), org. 1939. Sigmund O. Meyer, Chmn.; Phil Judd, Sec., 83 E. Park St.

HELENA

ø**Jewish Community Chest**, org. 1938, 361 North Main St. Norman Winestine and George Grossberg, Co-Chmn.

NEBRASKA

BEATRICE (*see* Lincoln, Neb.)

LINCOLN

ø***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes Beatrice), org. 1931; Louis B. Finkelstein, Pres.; Mrs. Charles Keller, Sec., 2740 R St.

OMAHA

***Federation for Jewish Service**, org. 1903, sponsors **Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1930.
101 N. 20th St. Morris E. Jacobs, Pres.; Paul Veret, Ex. Dir.

CAMP JAY-C-C, 101 N. 20th St.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL, 101 N. 20th St.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 101 N. 20th St. David D. Fishman, Dir. of Activities.

JEWISH EDUCATION BUREAU, 101 N. 20th St. Shlomo Marenof, Dir.

JEWISH FREE LOAN FUND, 101 N. 20th St. Mrs. Morris Fisher, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED, 101 N. 20th St.

JEWISH WELFARE BUREAU, 101 N. 20th St. Mrs. Grace D. Saferstein, Ex. Sec.

VETERANS SERVICE COUNCIL, 101 N. 20th St. David D. Fishman, Sec.

NEVADA**RENO**

ø**United Jewish Appeal** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1936. Bert Goldwater, Chmn.; A. H. Melner, Sec., P. O. Box 2402.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Jewish Committee, Abraham Machinist, State Chmn., Hotel Carpenter, Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER

***United Jewish Appeal**, 275 Hanover St. Louis Miller, Pres.; Reuben R. Goldstein, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW SHELTERING AID SOCIETY, 275 Hanover St. Saul Waisman, Pres.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER HEBREW SCHOOL, 275 Hanover St. Hyman I. Korin, Prin.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF MANCHESTER, N. H., 275 Hanover St. Reuben R. Goldstein, Ex. Dir.

NEW JERSEY**ATLANTIC CITY**

***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1925, 1516 Atlantic Ave. Harry Cassman, Pres.; Irving Spivack, Ex. Dir.

#**HEBREW OLD AGE AND SHELTERING HOME**, 33 S. Vermont Ave. Maurice J. Krasney, Sec.

#**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**, 138 S. Virginia Ave. Harry Segel, Ex. Dir.

B'NAI B'RITH VOCATIONAL COUNSELING SERVICE, 138 S. Virginia Ave. Naomi Weltman, Counselor.

BAYONNE

ø***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1938, sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**, 21 Lincoln Pkwy. Edward Berman, Pres.; Ben A. Siegal, Ex. Dir.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES, 21 Lincoln Pkwy. Ben A. Siegal, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 21 Lincoln Pkwy. Ben A. Siegal, Ex. Dir.

GLUCKMAN HEBREW HOME FOR AGED OF BAYONNE, 735 Ave. C. Mrs. A. Ginsberg, Sec.-Treas.

CAMDEN

***Jewish Federation of Camden County** (includes all of Camden Community), org. 1936, sponsors **Allied Jewish Appeal**, 621 Kaighn Ave. A. David Epstein, Pres.; M. William Weinberg, Ex. Dir.

BETH-EL HEBREW SCHOOL, Park and Bellevue Blvds. Rabbi P. Lipis, Prin.

BETH ISRAEL HEBREW SCHOOL, 28th and High St. Rabbi M. Weine, Prin.

BETH SHOLOM HEBREW SCHOOL, 19 White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights. Rabbi M. Karlinsky, Prin.

CAMDEN JEWISH CENTER, 621 Kaighn Ave. David Zwerling, Dir.

CAMDEN TALMUD TORAH, 621 Kaighn Ave. N. Tabatchnick, Prin.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE, 621 Kaighn Ave. M. William Weinberg, Ex. Dir.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 621 Kaighn Ave. Mrs. A. Melnik, Chmn. Miss S. Kassell, Sec.

JEWISH FREE LOAN FUND, 621 Kaighn Ave. M. William Weinberg, Ex. Dir.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL, 502 Broadway. Joseph Epstein, Pres.

CLIFTON (see Passaic, N. J.)

ELIZABETH

***Jewish Council**, org. 1940, sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 1034 E. Jersey St. B. Peter Gold, Pres.; Harry Lebau, Sec.

CENTRAL TALMUD TORAH, 1034 E. Jersey St. Rabbi Pinchas Teitz.

ELIZABETH REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

#UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES, 1034 E. Jersey St. Frances Seidel, Ex. Sec.

#YM & YWHA, 1034 E. Jersey St. Harry Lebau, Ex. Dir.

ENGLEWOOD

o**United Jewish Appeal**, 107 Elmore Ave. Hyman Greenstein, Chmn.

HEBREW INSTITUTE. Mrs. L. Rogovin, Sec.

GARFIELD (see Passaic, N. J.)

HACKENSACK

***United Jewish Appeal of Hackensack, Inc.**, 211 Essex St. Sidney Goldberg, Pres.; Irving Warshawsky, Camp. Dir.

#BERGEN COUNTY YMHA, 211 Essex St. Irving Warshawsky, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW INSTITUTE, State and Myer Sts.

JERSEY CITY

***United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1939, 604 Bergen Ave. Emanuel Weitz, Chmn.; Samuel Shair, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW HOME FOR ORPHANS AND AGED OF HUDSON COUNTY, 198 Stevens Ave. Harry Yager, Pres.; Isaac Feinstein, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 604 Bergen Ave. Ben Schlossberg, Pres.; Samuel Shair, Ex. Dir.

LODI (see Passaic, N. J.)

LONG BRANCH

United Jewish Appeal, Second and North Bath Aves. Leo Levin, Chmn.; Leopold Hechter, Co-Chmn. S. Edwin Kamy, Camp. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, Second and North Bath Aves. S. Edwin Kamy, Ex. Dir.
GEMILATH CHESED SOCIETY, Mrs. David Dlugo, Pres.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Mrs. Leo Levy, Pres.

HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY, Harry Kaabe, Pres.

HEBREW LADIES AUXILIARY M. M. H., Mrs. Seymour Wein, Pres.

LONG BRANCH HEBREW SCHOOL, S. Edwin Kamy, Prin.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, 5 Elm Rd. Martin E. Danzig, Dir.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 5 Elm Rd. Martin E. Danzig, Dir.

NEWARK

***Jewish Community Council of Essex County**, org. 1922, 30 Clinton St. Daniel Shiman, Pres.; Herman M. Pekarsky, Ex. Dir. Sponsors **United Jewish Appeal of Essex County**, org. 1937 (Jewish Community Relations Committee, org. 1944, Arnold Harris, Ex. Sec.; Jewish Veterans Service Committee, 652 High St., Meyer Fine, Veterans Service Worker)

BUREAU OF SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN (COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN), 682 High St. Rose Reisberg, Ex. Dir.

COMMUNITY VOCATIONAL SERVICE OF ESSEX COUNTY, 682 High St. Milton M. Manshel, Pres.

Jewish Anti-Tuberculosis League. Michael G. Alenick, Sec.-Treas., 11 Commerce St.

JEWISH CHILD GUIDANCE BUREAU, 682 High St. Simon Doniger, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 534 Clinton Ave. Daniel Lichtenberg, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF ESSEX COUNTY, 682 High St. Sylvan H. Kohn, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE, 682 High St. Milton M. Unger, Pres.; Theodore Isenstadt, Ex. Dir.

NEWARK BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL, 201 Lyons Ave. I. E. Behrman, Dir.

PERSONAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, 417 Morris Ave., Summit, N. J. Stella Jacobs, Dir.

THERESA GROTTA HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS, 187 Mountain Ave., North Caldwell, N. J. Joseph Neger, Dir.

YM & YWHA, 652 High St. Harold Herman, Ex. Dir.

DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL HOME FOR AGED, 651 High St. Dr. Joseph Fox, Supt.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION. Ike Lilien, Pres., 127 Howard St.

HEBREW ORPHANAGE AND SHELTERING HOME, 141 Lincoln Ave. Samuel W. Rice, Pres.

HEBREW SHELTERING ASSOCIATION, 64 Morton St. A. Popick, Pres.

HEBREW SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU OF IRVINGTON, 636 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J. Mrs. Joseph Waldman, Pres.

NORTH BERGEN (see Union City, N. J.)

NORTH PLAINFIELD (see Plainfield, N. J.)

PALISADES PARK

ø**United Jewish Appeal**. Benjamin Levy, Chmn., 278 Broad Ave.

PASSAIC

***Jewish Community Council of Passaic and Vicinity** (includes Clifton, Garfield, Lodi, Wallington), org. 1933; sponsors **United Jewish Relief Campaign**, 184 Washington Place. Benedict Krieger, Pres.; Morris Novitsky, Ex. Sec.

PATERSON

- ***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1933, sponsors **United Jewish Appeal Drive**, 45 Church St. George Abrash, Pres.; Dr. S. Geld, Ex. Dir.
BOARD OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 45 Church St. Dr. S. Geld, Ex. Dir.
JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 45 Church St. Mrs. R. Batavia, Ex. Dir.
DAUGHTERS OF MIRIAM HOME FOR AGED AND ORPHANS OF PASSAIC COUNTY, 160 Hazel Road, Clifton, N. J. Mrs. L. N. Geld, Supt.
HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 121 Broadway. Morris Rosenblatt, Sec.
#HEBREW LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 336 17th Ave. Mrs. I. I. Jaffe, Pres.
#N. AND M. BARNERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 680 Broadway. Louis Roth, Supt.
#YM & YWHA, 152 Van Houten St. William Pinsker, Ex. Dir.

PERTH AMBOY

- ***Jewish Community Council** (includes South Amboy, Woodbridge). org. 1938, sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 316 Madison Ave. Nathan Margaretten, Pres.; David Bonder, Ex. Sec.
#YMHA, 316 Madison Ave. David Bonder, Ex. Dir.
BETH MORDECAI TALMUD TORAH AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOL, 214 High St. Rabbi Max D. Davidson, Supvr.
BOARD OF JEWISH EDUCATION.
JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED. Mrs. S. Saltman, Sec., 130 Catalpa Ave.
PERTH AMBOY HEBREW SCHOOL. Mordecai Sochen, Prin., 205 Market St.
SHOLEM ALEICHEM FOLK SHULE. Hertzel Chesen, Prin., 286 Hobart St.
UNITED HEBREW ASSOCIATION. Herman Turtletaub, Pres., 318 Watson Ave.

PLAINFIELD

- ø***Council of Jewish Organizations** (includes North Plainfield), org. 1937; sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 403 W. Seventh St. Henry Rosenbaum, Pres.; Aaron Allen, Ex. Dir.
#COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. W. Goldstein, Pres., 1007 W. Sixth St.
HEBREW INSTITUTE, S. Weinstein, Pres., Salem Rd.
#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 403 W. Seventh St. Aaron Allen, Ex. Dir.

SECAUCUS (see Union City, N. J.)**SOUTH AMBOY** (see Perth Amboy, N. J.)**TEANECK**

- United Jewish Appeal**, 1075 Queen Anne Road. Fred Schneider, Chmn.; Harry Rothchild, Sec.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1075 Queen Anne Road. Rabbi Samuel Geffen, Ex. Dir.

TRENTON

- ***Jewish Federation**, org. 1929, 18 S. Stockton St. Bernard Alexander, Pres.; Paul Goldblatt, Ex. Dir.
DR. HERZL ZION HEBREW SCHOOL, Market and Cooper St. Florence Shrout, Prin.
HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, Market and Cooper St. Leon Kasman, Sec.
HEBREW SHELTERING HOME OF TRENTON, Market and Mill Sts. Leon Kasman, Sec.
#JEWISH WELFARE SERVICE, 18 S. Stockton St. David Tannenbaum, Dir.
TRENTON REFUGEE SERVICE, 18 S. Stockton St. Mrs. Robert Forer, Chmn.
#YMHA, 18 S. Stockton St. Harry Elkin, Ex. Dir.

UNION CITY

ø**United Jewish Appeal** (includes North Bergen, Secaucus, Weehawken, West New York), John Platoff, Chmn.; Arthur Knaster, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF NORTH HUDSON, 3400 New York Ave. Paul Salzman, Ex. Dir.

NORTH HUDSON COUNTY COORDINATING COMMITTEE (includes North Bergen, Secaucus, Weehawken, West New York), c/o Paul Salzman. Ex. Dir., Jewish Community Center, 3400 New York Ave.

WALLINGTON (*see* Passaic, N. J.)

WEEHAWKEN (*see* Union City, N. J.)

WEST NEW YORK (*see* Union City, N. J.)

WESTWOOD

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1926, Washington Ave. Dr. D. Goldberg, Chmn.; Rabbi Samuel Schwartz, Ex. Dir.

WOODBRIIDGE (*see* Perth Amboy, N. J.)

NEW MEXICO**ALBUQUERQUE**

ø***Federation of Jewish Charities** (Albuquerque and vicinity), org. 1938, P. O. Box 564. Leopold Meyer, Pres.; Rabbi S. E. Starrels, Sec.

NEW YORK**ALBANY**

Jewish Community Council, org. 1938, 111 Washington Ave. Hon. Sol Rubenstein, Chmn.

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Rensselaer), 78 State St. Harry Marks, Chmn.; Mrs. C. Michelove, Sec.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE. Dr. M. Aronowitz, Chmn., 143 Washington Ave.

CAPITOL DISTRICT AND DAUGHTERS OF SARAH JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 366 Western Ave. Harry A. Cohen, Pres.

#**HEBREW WELFARE AGENCY**, 62 Franklin St. Mrs. R. Herman, Sec.

#**CLARA DE HIRSCH SOCIETY**

#**HEBREW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE**

#**HEBREW SHELTERING SOCIETY**

#**ISRAEL GUARDIAN SOCIETY**

#**MOAS CHITIM SOCIETY**

#**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**, 111 Washington Ave. Milton Sicherman, Ex. Dir.

#**JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE**, 78 State St. Mrs. R. B. Freund, Ex. Sec.

BEACON

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, Israel Lewittes, Chmn.

BEACON HEBREW ALLIANCE, Main St. Rabbi M. Posnansky, Ex. Dir.

BINGHAMTON

- ø***Jewish Community Council** (includes Endicott), org. 1937, sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**, 155 Front St. Morris Gitlitz, Pres.; Isidore Friedland, Ex. Dir.; Charles R. Rosenthal, Chmn. UJC.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 155 Front St. Isidore Friedland, Ex. Dir.

BUFFALO

- ***Jewish Federation for Social Service**, org. 1903, 588 Monroe St. Edward H. Kavinoky, Pres.; Arthur S. Rosichan, Ex. Dir.
BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 405 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Mark M. Krug, Ex. Dir.
CAMP LAKELAND, Angola, N. Y. Mrs. D. Sloan Hurwitz, Pres. Office: 588 Monroe St., Buffalo, N. Y.
JEWISH CENTER OF BUFFALO, INC., 588 Monroe St. Herman A. Eigen, Ex. Dir.
JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY, 588 Monroe St. Milton Goldman, Ex. Dir.
BUFFALO REFUGEE SERVICE, 588 Monroe St.
GUGGENHEIMER DENTAL CLINIC, 588 Monroe St.
SALVAGE SHOP, 109 Seneca St. Edward White, Mgr.
WARNER NUTRITION CLINIC, 588 Monroe St.
- ***United Jewish Fund** (includes surrounding suburbs), org. 1933, 588 Monroe St. Charles Dautch, Pres.; Arthur S. Rosichan, Ex. Sec.
ROSA COPLON JEWISH OLD FOLKS HOME, 310 North St. Simon Perlman, Supt.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS (see Tuckahoe, N. Y.)**CRESTWOOD** (see Tuckahoe, N. Y.)**EASTCHESTER** (see Tuckahoe, N. Y.)**ELMIRA**

- ø***Jewish Welfare Fund**, Ellery Herman, Sec., 711 E. Market St.

ENDICOTT (see Binghamton, N. Y.)**FLORIDA** (see Middletown, N. Y.)**GLENS FALLS**

- ø**United Jewish Appeal**, William I. Hehlze, Chmn.
GLENS FALLS HEBREW ASSOCIATION, 68 Bay St. Joseph Saidel, Pres.
GLENS FALLS JEWISH BROTHERHOOD, c/o Hebrew Association, 68 Bay St. J. Saidel, Pres.
TALMUD TORAH, c/o Hebrew Association, 68 Bay St. Rabbi J. Handler.

GLOVERSVILLE

- Jewish Community Fund** (includes Johnstown), 28 E. Fulton St. Daniel H. Higier, Chmn.; Rabbi Emanuel Schenk, Sec.
 #**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF FULTON COUNTY**, 28 E. Fulton St. Rabbi Emanuel Schenk, Ex. Dir.
FULTON COUNTY RELIEF SOCIETY, 28 E. Fulton St. Max Nushnoy, Chmn.
HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY, 28 E. Fulton St. Mrs. Max Pozefsky, Chmn.

GOSHEN (see Middletown, N. Y.)**GREEN ISLAND** (see Troy, N. Y.)

HUDSON

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1939, Adolph Lorch, Chmn., 718 State St.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 621 Warren St. Bernard H. Natkow, Ex. Dir.

JOHNSTOWN (*see* Gloversville, N. Y.)**MECHANICVILLE** (*see* Troy, N. Y.)**MIDDLETOWN**

ø**United Jewish Appeal** (includes Florida, Goshen and Warwick), org. 1937, 2 North St.
Charles Geisenheimer, Pres.; Maurice Travers, Sec.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, Rabbi Tobias Rothenberg, Ex. Dir.

MONTICELLO

United Jewish Appeal, org. 1939, 186 Broadway. Dr. J. M. Rosenthal, Chmn.; Bernard Weiss, Sec.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 186 Broadway. Rabbi Abraham D. Barras, Ex. Dir.

MOUNT VERNON

United Jewish Appeal (included in New York City, N. Y.)
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, Julius Klausner, Jr., Pres.; Reuben Subotky, Sec., 10 E. First St.
YM & YWHA, 30 N. Tenth Ave. Simon Slavin, Ex. Dir.

NEW YORK CITY

***Federation of Jewish Philanthropies**, org. 1917, 71 W. 47th St. Norman S. Goetz, Pres.; Dr. Maurice B. Hexter and Joseph Willen, Ex. Vice-Pres.

(MANHATTAN, BRONX AND QUEENS)

- BETH ABRAHAM HOME FOR INCURABLES, 612 Allerton Ave. Meyer J. Gill, Supt.
#BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL, Stuyvesant Park E. Dr. Maxwell S. Frank, Med. Dir.
BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE DEPT., Stuyvesant Park E. Elizabeth Caiger, Ex. Dir.
#BLYTHEDALE, Valhalla, N. Y. Mrs. C. W. Sumergard, Supt.
#BRIGHTSIDE DAY NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN AND CANNON STREET HEALTH CENTER, 89 Cannon St. Margaret Pierce, Dir.
#BRONX HOUSE, 1637 Washington Ave. Graenum Berger, Ex. Dir.
#CAMP EMANUEL, 228 Second Ave. Ida Oppenheimer, N. Y. Rep.
#COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF JEWISH TUBERCULOUS, 71 W. 47th St. Edward Hochausser, Ex. Dir.; Altro Work Shops, 1021 Jennings St. Theodore B. Richter, Sec.
#CONVALESCENT HOME FOR HEBREW CHILDREN, 110-06 Ocean Promenade, Rockaway Park, L. I. Annie Hunter, Supt.
DOWN TOWN TALMUD TORAH, 394-396 E. Houston St. Israel Konovitz, Prin.
EAST SIDE DAY NURSERY, 197 E. Broadway. Mrs. D. Lee, Dir.
#EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 197 E. Broadway. Mordecai Kessler, Ex. Dir. (includes Pre-Kindergarten School).
#EMANU-EL BROTHERHOOD, 309 E. 6th St. James E. Gellert, Treas.
#FAMILY HEALTH SERVICE, Lower East Side, 239 E. Broadway. Anna Harkavy, Ex. Dir.
#FEDERATION EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 67 W. 47th St. Roland Baxt, Dir.
#FREE SYNAGOGUE SOCIAL SERVICE, 40 W. 68th St. Dr. S. E. Goldstein, Ex. Dir.

- #FREE SYNAGOGUE CHILD ADOPTION COMMITTEE, 40 West 68th St. Mrs. R. F. Brenner, Ex. Dir.
- HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY, 108 Second Ave. Abraham Gribetz, Ex. Dir.
- #HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS, 121 W. 105th St. Newman M. Biller, Ex. Dir.
- #HOSPITAL FOR JOINT DISEASES, 1919 Madison Ave. Dr. J. J. Golub, Dir.
- HOSPITAL FOR JOINT DISEASES, WOMEN'S DIVISION, 1919 Madison Ave. Dr. J. J. Golub, Dir.
- #JANE ELKUS CAMP, 40 W. 68th St. Eve Baker, Dir.
- JEWISH ASSOCIATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS, Lexington Ave. and 92nd St. Mrs. Joshua Marcus, Dir.
- #JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS. Office: 228-230 E. 19th St.; Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School, Hawthorne, N. Y.; Lakeview Home, Arrochar, S. I. Herschel Alt, Ex. Dir.
- JEWISH CHILD CARE ASSOCIATION, 71 W. 47th St. Charles I. Schottland, Admin.
- #JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES QUEENS-NASSAU, 89-31 161st St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Herbert Aptekar, Ex. Dir.
- JEWISH EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK, 1776 Broadway. Dr. A. M. Dushkin, Ex. Dir.
- JEWISH SABBATH ALLIANCE OF AMERICA, 302 E. 14th St. William Rosenberg, Ex. Sec.
- #JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE, 113 W. 57th St. Frances Taussig, Ex. Dir.; Gertrude R. Davis, Assoc. Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH VACATION ASSOCIATION, 228 Second Ave. Ida Oppenheimer, Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH WORKING GIRLS VACATION SOCIETY. Ida Oppenheimer, N. Y. Rep. Office: 228 Second Ave.; Bay House, Bellport, L. I.; Lehman House, Big Indian, N. Y.
- #LEBANON HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, Grand Concourse and Mt. Eden Parkway. Dr. Edward Kirsch, Ex. Dir.
- LEBANON HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, Grand Concourse and Mt. Eden Parkway. Sophie Karman, Dir.
- #LEXINGTON SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, 904 Lexington Ave. Clarence D. O'Connor, Supt.
- MACHZIKEI TALMUD TORAH SCHOOL—NATIONAL HEBREW SCHOOL, 225-227 E. Broadway. Solomon Uselaner, Prin.
- #MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC DISEASES. Dr. E. M. Bluestone, Dir. Hospital: Gun Hill Rd. and Bainbridge Ave.; Country Sanatorium: Bedford Hills, N. Y.
- MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, LADIES AUXILIARY, Gun Hill Rd. and Bainbridge Ave. Dr. E. M. Bluestone, Ex. Dir.
- #MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, Fifth Ave. and 100th St. Dr. J. Turner, Dir.
- MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING, Madison Ave. and 101st St. Grace A. Warman, Supt.
- MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, Fifth Ave. and 100th St. Mrs. L. Mendelsohn, Dir.
- #NATIONAL DESERTION BUREAU (National), 71 W. 47th St. Charles Zunsner, Sec.
- #NEW YORK SERVICE FOR ORTHOPEDICALLY HANDICAPPED, 341 E. 25th St. Mrs. S. J. Kinoy, Dir.
- #RECREATION ROOMS AND SETTLEMENT, 86 E. 1st St. Mildred A. Gutwillig, Head-worker.
- SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF THE JEWISH DEAF, 150 W. 85th St. Mrs. T. Nash, Dir.
- #STUYVESANT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 74 St. Marks Place, Lydia Banning, Head-worker.

- #SURPRISE LAKE CAMP, Cold Springs-on-Hudson, N. Y. Max Oppenheimer, Adm.
 TEMPLE ISRAEL SISTERHOOD, 202 W. 91st St. Mrs. M. Goodman, Treas.
 UPTOWN TALMUD TORAH ASSOCIATION, 112-116 W. 89th St. Sadie Friedman, Sec.
 #VOCATIONAL ADVISORY SERVICE, 95 Madison Ave. Helen R. Smith, Dir.
 #YM & YWHA, Lexington Ave. and 92nd St. Jack Nadel, Ex. Dir.
 #YM & YWHA OF THE BRONX, 1511 Fulton Ave. A. Harold Murray, Ex. Sec.
 #YM & YWHA of WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 410 Ft. Washington Ave. Samuel
 Solender, Ex. Dir.

(BROOKLYN)

- #BETH MOSES HOSPITAL, Stuyvesant Ave. and Hart St. J. Goodfriend, Ex. Dir.
 BROOKLYN HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 732 Flushing Ave. Miss M. Freedman,
 Sec.
 CHILDREN'S SERVICE BUREAU, 150 Court St. Aaron L. Jacoby, Consultant.
 EAST NEW YORK DISPENSARY, 131 Watkins St. Bertha Dichter, Registrar.
 #FIRST HEBREW DAY NURSERY, 221 Division Ave. Mrs. L. Lax, Dir.
 GLORY OF ISRAEL INSTITUTE, 363 Pennsylvania Ave. M. D. Cohen, Sec.
 #HEBREW EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, 564 Hopkinson Ave. Rabbi Alter F. Landesman,
 Supt.
 HEBREW FREE SCHOOL, 402 Stone Ave. Harry Handler, Prin.
 HEBREW NATIONAL SCHOOL, 687 Lafayette Ave. Moe Werbelovsky, Sec.
 #JEWISH COMMUNITY HOUSE OF BENSONHURST, 7802 Bay Parkway. Benjamin F.
 Ex. Dir.
 #JEWISH HOSPITAL OF BROOKLYN, 555 Prospect Pl. Dr. M. Hinenburg, Ex. Dir.
 JEWISH HOSPITAL OF BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, 555 Prospect Pl.
 Charles Jaffa, Pres.
 MACHZIKE TALMUD TORAH, 1319 43rd St. Samuel J. Borowsky, Prin.
 NEW HEBREW SCHOOL, 145 Stockton St. Jacob H. Hain, Ex. Dir.
 RHODA SCHAAP COUNCIL HOUSE, 227 Brighton Beach Ave. Miss Feldman.
 #YMHA OF BORO PARK, 14th Ave. and 50th St. William Cohen, Ex. Dir.
 #YM & YWHA OF WILLIAMSBURG, 575 Bedford Ave. Saul Ellenbogen, Ex. Dir.

(MANHATTAN, BRONX, QUEENS AND RICHMOND)

- #BETH DAVID HOSPITAL, 159-163 E. 90th St. H. M. Salkind, Supt.
 BIALYSTOKER HOME FOR THE AGED, 228 E. Broadway. David Sohn, Sec. and Sur.
 #BIKUR CHOLIM CONVALESCENT HOME. Office: 25 W. Burnside Ave. Blanche Bloom,
 Off. Sec.; Home: 107 W. Fourth St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Meyer Levin,
 Ex. Dir.
 #BRONX HOSPITAL, Fulton Ave. and E. 169th St. William B. Seltzer, Supt.
 BRONX MATERNITY AND WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, 1072 Grand Concourse. Hilda J. Wolf,
 Supt.
 #CLAREMONT HOUSE, 3732 Park Ave. Vivian Sampson, Dir.
 COUNCIL HOUSE, 1122 Forest Ave. Lillian J. Strauss, Headworker.
 DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL DAY NURSERY, 220 E. Fifth St. Bess E. Goldberg, Supvr.
 ELDRIDGE STREET DAY NURSERY, 227 Eldridge St. Mrs. M. Silverman, Supt.
 #FEDERATION SETTLEMENT, 115 E. 106th St. Matilda Dreifus, Headworker.
 HARLEM HEBREW DAY AND NIGHT NURSERY, 51 W. 113th St. Esta Sternberg, Sec.
 HARLEM HEBREW INSTITUTE, c/o Federation Settlement, 115 E. 106th St. Jacob Manico,
 Headworker.
 HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF STATEN ISLAND, 1548 Castleton Ave., Port Richmond,
 S. I. Jacques Lang, Sec.

- HEBREW CHILDREN'S HOME, 1682 Monroe Ave. Ruth Oppenheimer, Supvr.
- #HEBREW CONVALESCENT HOME, 3573 Eastern Blvd. Dr. J. L. Gabel, Ex. Dir.
- HEBREW DAY NURSERY OF NEW YORK, 61 E. 107th St. Diane Pertschuk, Dir.
- HEBREW HOME FOR CHRONIC INVALIDS, 1776 Clay Ave. Mrs. Otto Berkowitz, Supt.
- HEBREW HOME FOR THE AGED OF HARLEM, 116 E. 105th St. Isaac Spira, Sec. and Ex. Dir.
- HEBREW KINDERGARTEN AND INFANTS' HOME, 35 Montgomery St. Frances W. Schwartz, Supvr.
- #HEBREW NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME. Office: 152 W. 42nd St. Claire Fiance, Dir. Social Service Dept.; Home: 407 Tuckahoe Rd., Yonkers, N. Y. Reuben Koffoff, Ex. Dir.
- HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY (National), 425 Lafayette St. Isaac L. Asofsky, Dir.
- #HOME AND HOSPITAL OF DAUGHTERS OF JACOB, Teller and Findlay Aves. and 167th St. Herbert A. Seltzer, Supt.
- #HOME AND HOSPITAL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL, 1260 Fifth Ave. Max Braun, Ex. Dir.
- HOME OF OLD ISRAEL, 70 Jefferson St. Saul Liebman, Supt.
- #HOME OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF ISRAEL, 233 E. 12th St. Rabbi B. Bergman, Dir.
- #HUNTS POINT YM & YWHA, 926 Simpson St. Barnett Lambert, Ex. Dir.
- ISAAC GERSON FOUNDATION HEBREW NURSERY, 726 Beck St. Mrs. A. Meisler, Sec.
- ISRAEL ORPHAN ASYLUM, 274-282 E. Second Ave. Mrs. G. Hartman, Pres. and Ex. Dir.
- JACOB H. SCHIFF CENTER, 2510 Valentine Ave. Rabbi A. Abrams, Ex. Dir.
- #JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 475 Victory Blvd., Staten Island, N. Y. Harry Bluestone, Ex. Dir.
- JEWISH HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS. Office: 215 Second Ave. Dorothy Ofsveit, Sec.; Home: Grand-View-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. Morton Berk, Supt.
- JEWISH LADIES' DAY NURSERY OF THE BRONX, 1697 Washington Ave. Pauline Helfand, Ex. Sec.
- #JEWISH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Broadway and 196th St. Louis Miller, Supt.
- #JEWISH SETTLEMENT HOUSE OF THE EAST SIDE, 128 Stanton St. Al Harris, Ex. Dir.
- #JUVENILE HOUSE, 974 E. 156th St. Louise Meyerovitz, Ex. Sec.
- #NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, NEW YORK SECTION, 1819 Broadway. Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir.
- NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE (National), 105 Nassau St. Joseph E. Beck, Ex. Dir.
- NEW YORK GUILD FOR THE JEWISH BLIND, 1880 Broadway. Mrs. S. E. Pollack, Adm. Dir.
- #NEW YORK METROPOLITAN SECTION, JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 55 W. 42nd St. M. H. Chaseman, Field Sec.
- SHIELD OF DAVID, 718 Bryant Ave. Rose Cahan, Ex. Dir.
- SOLOMON AND BETTY LOEB MEMORIAL HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS. Mary A. Creed, Supt. Office: 1041 Madison Ave.; Home: East View, N. Y.
- #SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 565 Manhattan Ave. Emil Greenberg, Ex. Dir.
- #UNITED HOME FOR AGED HEBREWS, 391 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y. Louis B. Bloomstein, Supt.
- #WARSCHAUER HAYM SALOMON HOME FOR THE AGED, 136 Second Ave. Morris Roth, Ex. Dir.

(BROOKLYN)

- AHAVATH CHESSED DAY NURSERY, 394 Hendrix St. Bertha Horowitz, Ex. Sec.
- #BETH-EL HOSPITAL, 9702 Avenue A. Max deKaye, Supt.
- BROOKLYN HEBREW HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED, 813 Howard Ave. Isidore Greenspan, Ex. Dir.

- #**BROOKLYN WOMEN'S HOSPITAL**, 1395 Eastern Parkway. Miriam Watnick, R. N., Supt.
BROOKLYN JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, 16 Court St. Isaac Frank, Ex. Dir.
 #**CAMP SUSSEX**. Mrs. R. H. Schwartz, Sec. Office: 26 Court St.; Camp: Sussex, N. J.
 #**EAST NEW YORK YM & YWHA**, 645 Sheffield Ave. L. Kleinman, Ex. Dir.
FIRST UNITED LEMBURGER HOME FOR AGED, 608 Bedford Ave. Mrs. S. Silber, Supt.
HEBREW LADIES' DAY NURSERY OF BROWNSVILLE, 521 Hopkinson Ave. Edward Todres, Ex. Dir.
INFANTS' HOME OF BROOKLYN, 1358 56th St. Sidney Saperstein, Ex. Dir.
ISRAEL-ZION HOSPITAL, 4802 Tenth Ave. Dr. J. Prager, Supt.
 #**JACOB D. POSNER MEMORIAL—BROOKLYN JEWISH HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS**. Office: 130 Clinton St.; Home: 609 Beach Ninth St., Far Rockaway, L. I. Bella R. Dillon, Ex. Dir.
 #**JEWISH SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC DISEASES**, 86 E. 49th St. Bernard Lebovitz, Ex. Dir.
 #**MENORAH HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM**, 871 Bushwick Ave. Mrs. S. B. Rosenthal, Acting Supt.
MOHILEV ON DNIEPER AND VICINITY MOSHAV ZKEINIM, 5810 Snyder Ave. Barnet Woolf, Supt.
PRIDE OF JUDEA CHILDREN'S HOME, 992 Dumont Ave. J. H. Cohen, Pres.
STOCKTON STREET HEBREW DAY NURSERY, 296 Stockton St. Dora Tooder, Off. Sec.
UNITY HOSPITAL, 1545 St. Johns Place. Peter S. Berlind, Ex. Dir.
 #**WILLIAMSBURG SETTLEMENT**, 316 S. Fifth St. Mary D. Weinberg, Headworker.
 ***United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York** (includes New York City and Metropolitan areas), org. 1939, 250 W. 57th St. Sylvan Gotshal, Pres.; Henry C. Bernstein, and Samuel Blitz, Ex. Vice-Pres.

NEWBURGH

- Jewish Community Council**, org. 1938. Louis Shatz, Pres., 38 Water St.; Jack Haber, Sec.; sponsors ***United Jewish Charities**, org. 1925, 53 Second St. Sol Reiter, Pres.; Wallace Greene, Sec.

NIAGARA FALLS

- ***Jewish Federation**, org. 1935, 685 Chilton Ave. Franklin C. Wisbaum, Pres.; Mrs. J. H. Chinkers, Ex. Sec.

PORT CHESTER

- ***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1941, sponsors **Jewish Welfare Fund**, 258 Willett Ave. Maney M. Bauman, Pres.; Charles Olshansky, Ex. Dir.
HACHNOSAS ORCHIM, 258 Willett Ave. Louis Falk, Chmn.
HEBREW LADIES' AID SOCIETY. Mrs. Max Gordon, Pres.
HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION.
JEWISH CENTER. Herbert Rogowsky, Pres.
MOTHERS' WAR SERVICE CLUB. Mrs. Garson Danglo, Pres.

POUGHKEEPSIE

- ***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1941, 54 N. Hamilton St. Joseph B. Weisman, Chmn.; Mrs. Bessie Rosen, Ex. Sec., 211 Mansion St.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 54 N. Hamilton St.

RENSSELAER (see Albany, N. Y.)

ROCHESTER

***United Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1937, 144 Baden St. Jack H. Rubens, Pres.; Elmer Louis, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, 144 Baden St. Elmer Louis, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, 144 Baden St. Dr. Joseph Diamond, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 27 Gorham St. Jacob S. Hollander, Supt.

#JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, 1162 St. Paul St. Eli H. Rudin, Dir.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 144 Baden St. David Crystal, Ex. Dir. (Child Care, Family Service, Refugee Service)

JEWISH SHELTERING HOME, 99 Kelly St. Mrs. H. Miller, Pres.

#JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Andrews and University Ave. Sam Phillips, Ex. Sec.

SARANAC LAKE

♣**Jewish Community Center**, 13 Church St. Morris Dworski, Pres.

SCARSDALE (*see* White Plains, N. Y.)**SCARSDALE** [southern] (*see* Tuckahoe, N. Y.)**SCHENECTADY**

***Jewish Community Council** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1938, sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 300 Germania Ave. Dr. Walter S. Gross, Pres.; Samuel Weingarten, Ex. Sec.

ARMY-NAVY COMMITTEE, Jacob H. Friedman, Chmn.

JEWISH EDUCATION COMMITTEE, Max H. Hershkowitz, Chmn.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION, Mrs. J. M. Ziffer, Sec.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE, Alex Diamond, Chmn.

REFUGEE COMMITTEE, Lewis Lurie, Chmn.

TRANSIENT AID, Simon Etkin, Chmn.

VETERANS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Arthur D. Mann, Chmn.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 300 Germania Ave. Samuel Weingarten, Ex. Dir.

SYRACUSE

***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1918; sponsors **Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1933, 201 E. Jefferson St. Alexander E. Holstein, Pres.; Milton Fromer, Ex. Dir.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 201 E. Jefferson St. Haim Margalith, Dir.

#FRESH AIR CAMP, 222 Cedar St. (Camp Bradley Brook, West Eaton, N. Y.) Aaron E. Rose, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY, 601 Irving Ave. Sadie Braude, Sec.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 222 Cedar St. Aaron E. Rose, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED OF CENTRAL NEW YORK, 4101 E. Genesee St. Mrs. S. Smith, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH NATIONAL PEOPLES' SCHOOL. Isadore Shapiro, Treas.

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 201 E. Jefferson St. Milton Fromer, Ex. Dir.

SYRACUSE FREE BATH ASSOCIATION. Louis Simon, Pres.

SYRACUSE HEBREW SCHOOL, 601 Irving Ave. Max H. Rudolph, Pres.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL, 512 Harrison St. Samuel Greenberg, Treas.

TROY

Jewish Community Council, org. 1935, 87 First St.; Fred A. Glass, Ex. Sec.

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Green Island, Mechanicville, Waterford, Watervliet), org. 1936, 87 First St. David Lipsky, Pres.; Fred A. Glass, Ex. Sec.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMM. OF TROY, 87 First St. Ben Aronson Chmn.

LADIES HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 87 First St. Mrs. B. Apple, Sec.

TUCKAHOE

Genesis Hebrew Center (includes Crestwood, Colonial Heights, Eastchester and Southern Scarsdale) sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, Lincoln Ave. Morris J. Mayer, Pres.; Ben Joseph, Sec.

UTICA

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1933; sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 110 Foster Bldg., 131 Genesee St. Jacob Horwitz, Pres.; Louis Weintraub, Ex. Dir. (Community Relations, Transient Relief, Refugee Rehabilitation, Home for the Aged, Veterans Service, Vaad Hachohol, USO Armed Forces Committees).

#FEDERATION FOR JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE, 131 Genesee St. Beatrice N. Goldbas, Ex. Sec.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, 131 Genesee St. Beatrice N. Goldbas, Case Worker (sponsors Bertha G. Krohngold Vacation Home, Holland Patent, N. Y.)

YWHA, Irene R. Wulk, Pres., 303 Leah St.

WARWICK (see Middletown, N. Y.)

WATERFORD (see Troy, N. Y.)

WATERTOWN

Jewish Federation of Charities, org. 1930, 142 Court St. Isadore Herr, Chmn.; Edward H. Lebovsky, Sec.-Treas.

United Jewish Appeal (includes Jefferson County), org. 1935, 142 Court St. Joseph Ellis, Pres.; Edward H. Lebovsky, Sec.

WATERVLIET (see Troy, N. Y.)

WHITE PLAINS

Jewish Community Council (includes Scarsdale), org. 1927. Harold M. Miller, Pres.; Mrs. Leonard G. Rhodes, 85 Main St.

HEBREW INSTITUTE

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES, 31 Mamaroneck Ave. Mr. Antman, Ex. Sec.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN (Relief Work). Mrs. Arthur Samuel, Pres.; Cushman Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES, INC., 199 Main St. Mr. Frank, Ex. Sec.

YONKERS

Jewish Federation, org. 1936, 122 S. Broadway. Louis Grand, Pres.; Charles Ansell, Ex. Dir.

B'NAI B'RITH HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM, 3 Lehman Terrace. Irving Newman, Supt.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 122 S. Broadway. Charles Ansell, Ex. Dir.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1935, Max H. Crohn, Pres.; Mrs. David Marder, Sec.,
33 Mt. Vernon Circle.

JEWISH AID SOCIETY, 337 Midland Drive. Mrs. J. Dave, Treas.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 236 Charlotte St. Joseph Sternberg, Pres.

JEWISH FREE LOAN SOCIETY

TALMUD TORAH

CHARLOTTE

ø***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1940, P. O. Box 2612. Morris Speizman, Pres.;
Melvin A. Brown, Sec.

DURHAM

Federation of Jewish Charities, E. J. Evans, Pres.; Mrs. George Lewin, Sec., 1705 G St.
LADIES AID SOCIETY, Mrs. J. Rose, Pres., 112 W. Trinity Ave.

GASTONIA

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1944, Robert Gurney, Pres.; Rabbi William B. Silverman,
Sec., Temple Emanuel,

GREENSBORO

***Greensboro Jewish United Charities, Inc.** Walter J. Bernstein, Pres.; B. H. Bloch,
Sec., 2229 Friendly Rd.

HIGH POINT

ø***Jewish Federated Charities**, org. 1945. Samuel Shavitz, Pres.

RALEIGH

Federated Jewish Charities, org. 1936, sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, Louis T.
Zucker, Chmn.; Mrs. Harry Shor, Sec., 229 S. Wilmington St.

DAUGHTERS OF JACOB

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

WINSTON-SALEM

ø***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1937, 219½ W. Fifth St. Morris Sosnik, Pres.; Rabbi
F. Rosenthal, Ex. Sec.

NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO

***Fargo Welfare Fund** (includes Jamestown, Moorhead, Valley City, Wahpeton), org.
1939. Hugo Stern, Pres.; M. H. Aved, Sec., 55½ Broadway

BETH EL CENTER, M. H. Aved, Sec., 55½ Broadway.

BETH EL LADIES AUXILIARY, Eva Paper, Sec., 508 11th St. S.

FARGO HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY, Mrs. Sam Dezik, Sec., 1316 Second Ave. S.

JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, Harry Laskowitz, Sec.-Treas., Black Bldg.

JAMESTOWN (*see* Fargo, N. D.)

MOORHEAD (*see* Fargo, N. D.)

VALLEY CITY (*see* Fargo, N. D.)

WHPETON (*see* Fargo, N. D.)

OHIO

AKRON

Jewish Community Council (includes Barberton), org. 1939, 318 Delaware Bldg., 139 S. Main St. H. B. Harris, Pres.; Malvyn Wachner, Sec.

***Jewish Social Service Federation**, org. 1914, 318 Delaware Bldg., 139 S. Main St. David C. Holub, Pres.; Malvyn Wachner, Ex. Sec.

SHELTER HOUSE, 679 Raymond St.

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls, etc.), org. 1935, 318 Delaware Bldg., 139 S. Main St. Maurice Gusman, Pres.; Malvyn Wachner, Sec.

AKRON JEWISH CENTER, 220 S. Balch St. Leslie Flaksman, Ex. Dir.

AKRON TALMUD TORAH, Charles Schwartz, Pres.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 220 S. Balch St. Dr. I. Levitats, Dir.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES, 318 Delaware Bldg., 139 S. Main St. George Nobil, Chmn.

COUNCIL COMMUNITY CAMP, Mrs. S. M. Kasse, Sec., 1084 Jefferson Ave.

JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS' ALLIANCE SCHOOL, 547 Euclid Ave.

BARBERTON (see Akron, Ohio)

BELLAIRE

Jewish Welfare Council (includes surrounding communities), org. 1936, Max Duga, Pres.; Ben Offingender, Corres. Sec., 405 43rd St.

BELLEFONTAINE (see Springfield, Ohio)

BOARDMAN (see Youngstown, Ohio)

CAMPBELL (see Youngstown, Ohio)

CANTON

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1935, 1528 N. Market Ave. Ben M. Dreyer, Pres.; Edward Korn, Ex. Dir.

COMMUNITY SCHOOL FOR JEWISH EDUCATION, 236 19th St. N. W. Mrs. Edward Feiman, Chmn.

HEBREW SHELTERING HOME, 1528 N. Market Ave. Fishel S. Rudner, Pres.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1528 N. Market Ave. Edward Korn, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL, 1528 N. Market Ave. Edward Korn, Ex. Dir.

SHARA TORAH SUNDAY SCHOOL & TALMUD TORAH, 1013 Walnut Ave. N. E. Rabbi I. Fine, Prin.

FAMILY SERVICE COMMITTEE, 1528 N. Market Ave. Mrs. Edward Korn, Caseworker

CINCINNATI

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1929, sponsors **Jewish Welfare Fund**, 1430 Central Parkway. Robert P. Goldman, Pres.; Maurice J. Sievers, Sec.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 658 Rockdale Ave. Dr. M. Zalesky, Dir.

CINCINNATI REFUGEE COMMITTEE

CINCINNATI YESHIVAH

JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 320 Keith Bldg. George Newburger, Ex. Sec.

PRICE HILL CENTER

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE. Richard Bluestein, Ex. Sec.

YOUNG JUDAEA

***United Jewish Social Agencies** (includes Hamilton County and adjacent Kentucky towns), org. 1896, 1430 Central Parkway. Bernard Pepinsky, Pres.; Maurice J. Sievers, Ex. Sec.

BAKE SHOP

CHILD GUIDANCE HOME, 3149 Harvey Ave. Dr. L. A. Lurie, Dir.

FAMILY SERVICE BUREAU, 1430 Central Parkway. Miriam Dettelbach, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION

JEWISH CENTER, 3800 Reading Rd. and 610 Forest Ave. Cyril L. Slesnick, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH CONVALESCENT HOME. Esther Thumim, Supt.

ROBERT KROHN LIVINGSTON MEMORIAL CAMP, Remington, Ohio.

SOCIETY FOR POOR SICK

WILHELM AND GETTE BECKMAN DISPENSARY, 15th and Central Parkway. Dr. Sander Cohen, Med. Dir.; Leah Sehlun, Ex. Sec.

BIG BROTHERS ASSOCIATION, 610 Forest Ave.

#HOME FOR JEWISH AGED AND INFIRM, Burnet and Union Sts.

JEWISH CARE AND RELIEF FOR THE TUBERCULOUS. Mrs. Arthur S. Mode, Pres.; Mrs. Joseph P. Finn, Corres. Sec.

#JEWISH HOSPITAL, Burnet Ave.

#ORTHODOX JEWISH HOME FOR AGED, Maple and Knott Sts.

CLEVELAND

Jewish Community Council, org. 1935, Chester-Twelfth Bldg. Ezra Z. Shapiro, Pres.; Harry I. Barron, Ex. Dir.

***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1904, 320 Chester-Twelfth Bldg. Henry A. Rocker, Pres.; Samuel Goldhamer, Ex. Dir.; sponsors ***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Painesville), org. 1931.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION, 10501 East Blvd. Bernard Levitin, Acting Dir.

CAMP WISE ASSOCIATION, 13512 Kinsman Rd. Sanford Solender, Ex. Dir.

CLEVELAND ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, 13512 Kinsman Rd. Alfred E. Hersh, Chmn.

CLEVELAND HEBREW SCHOOL AND INSTITUTE, 10501 East Blvd.

CLEVELAND JEWISH CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, 18704 Harvard Rd. Florence V. Benjamin, Dir.

COUNCIL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 13512 Kinsman Rd. Sanford Solender, Dir.

COUNCIL RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS, 10501 East Blvd.

EUROPEAN JEWISH CHILDREN'S AID SERVICE OF THE JEWISH CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 1001 Huron Rd.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS OF GREATER CLEVELAND, 237 Chester-Twelfth Bldg. Mrs. Samuel S. Kates, Pres.

HEBREW SHELTER HOME, 792 Lakeview Rd. Mrs. Pauline Fox, Supt.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF CLEVELAND, 1001 Huron Rd. Leon H. Richman, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH DAY NURSERY OF THE JEWISH CHILDREN'S BUREAU, 642 E. 102nd St. Leon H. Richman, Dir.

JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION, 500 Huron-Sixth Bldg. Mrs. Rae Carp Weil, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH ORPHAN HOME (BELLEFAIRE), Fairmount and Belvoir Blvds. Leon H. Richman, Dir.

JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 1404 E. Ninth St. Sidney Lewine, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH YOUNG ADULT BUREAU, 9801 Euclid Ave. Harry L. Albert, Ex. Dir.

MONTEFIORE HOME, 3151 Mayfield Rd. Dr. Julius Weil, Dir.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL OF CLEVELAND, 1800 E. 105th St. William B. Seltzer, Dir.

ORTHODOX JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 879 Parkwood Dr. Abraham Kostick, Ex. Dir.
 ORTHODOX OLD HOME, 736 Lakeview Rd. Rabbi Moses B. Goldman, Dir.
 REFUGEE SERVICE DEPARTMENT, Huron-Sixth Bldg. Mrs. Rae Carp Weil, Ex. Dir.
 WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL, 3532 E. 118th St.

YESHIVA ADATH B'NAI ISRAEL, 10417 Westchester Ave.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 983 The Arcade. Harold Glickman, Pres.

COLUMBUS

Jewish Community Council, org. 1940, 555 E. Rich St. Justin L. Sillman, Pres.; Allan Tarshish, Acting Sec.

ø***Jewish Welfare Federation** (includes adjacent counties), org. 1908, 555 E. Rich St. A. I. Yenkin, Pres.; Rose Sugarman, Ex. Sec.

#HERMINE SCHONTHAL CENTER, 555 E. Rich St. Rose Sugarman, Sec.

***United Jewish Fund**, org. 1925, 150 E. Broad St. Simon Lazarus, Pres.; Leah Rosenfeld, Sec.

COLUMBUS HEBREW SCHOOL. Dr. Max P. Kanter, Pres., 328 E. Town St.

CUYAHOGA FALLS (see Akron, Ohio)

DAYTON

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1943, 1006 U. B. Bldg. A. B. Saeks, Pres.; Benjamin B. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE, 1006 U. B. Bldg.

JEWISH COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES, 1130 U. B. Bldg. Max Grossman, Dir.

EAST LIVERPOOL

Jewish Federation (includes Wellsville), org. 1940. Dr. J. W. Schoolnic, Pres., 130 W. Fifth St.; Ben Berman, Sec.

GIRARD (see Youngstown, Ohio)

IRONTON (see Ashland, Ky.)

LIMA

***Allied Jewish Appeal**, org. 1935, 408 Dominion Bldg. Sheldon Ackerman, Pres.; Albert L. Negin, Sec.

LORAIN

ø**Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1938, Cleveland Trust Bldg. Edward J. Gould, Pres.; Jacob Levin, Sec.

LOWELLVILLE (see Youngstown, Ohio)

MASSILLON

ø**Jewish Welfare Fund**, Max Kanner, 32 Lincoln Way E.

MASURY (see Sharon, Pa.)

MINGO JUNCTION (see Steubenville, O.)

NEW BOSTON (see Portsmouth, Ohio)

NILES (see Warren, Ohio)

PAINESVILLE (*see* Cleveland, Ohio)

PORTSMOUTH

Jewish Welfare Association (includes New Boston), org. 1935, 2625 Grandview Ave.
Mrs. Louis Levi, Sec.

SALEM

ø**Jewish Federation**, N. I. Walken, Pres.; J. Bloomberg, Sec., 420 E. State St.

SPRINGFIELD

United Jewish Welfare Fund (includes Bellefontaine, Urbana, Xenia, Yellow Springs),
org. 1941, Martin Ebner, Chmn.; Mrs. A. Buchfirer, Sec., 101 E. High.

STEUBENVILLE

ø**Jewish Community Council** (includes Mingo Junction, Toronto), org. 1938, 507
National Exchange Bank Bldg. Samuel Reiner, Pres.; David Adler, Ex. Sec.

STRUTHERS (*see* Youngstown, Ohio)

TOLEDO

Jewish Community Council, org. 1936, sponsors ***United Jewish Fund**, 1900 Linwood
Ave. Dr. Morton Goldberg, Pres.; Albert M. Brown, Adm. Sec.

***Jewish Community Service Assn.**, org. 1913, 1900 Linwood Ave. Earl Rosengarten,
Pres.; Albert M. Brown, Ex. Dir.

TOLEDO RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE. Alfred H. Billstein, Chmn.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1900 Linwood Ave. Earl M. Rosengarten, Pres.;
Albert M. Brown, Ex. Dir.

TORONTO (*see* Steubenville, O.)

URBANA (*see* Springfield, Ohio)

WARREN

***Jewish Federation** (includes Niles), org. 1938, 605 Union Bank Bldg. Dr. H. H. Bender,
Pres.; Bernard W. Rosenberg, Sec.

#HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY, Mrs. Rosenberg, Main St.

WELLSVILLE (*see* East Liverpool, Ohio)

XENIA (*see* Springfield, Ohio)

YELLOW SPRINGS (*see* Springfield, Ohio)

YOUNGSTOWN

***Jewish Federation of Youngstown, Inc.** (includes Boardman, Campbell, Girard,
Lowellville, Struthers, etc.) org. 1935, 646 Bryson St. Clarence J. Strouss,
Pres.; Leonard Seliger, Ex. Dir.; Stanley Engel, Asst. Ex. Dir.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, 646 Bryson St. Sidney Moyer, Chmn.

FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT, 646 Bryson St. Cecile Newman, Case Worker.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 646 Bryson St. Leonard Seliger, Ex. Dir.

TRI-CITY RACCOON CREEK CAMP, Office: 646 Bryson St.; Camp: RFD 2, Hookstown,
Pa. Samuel Stellman, Ex. Dir.

MUTUAL CREDIT UNION, 646 Bryson St.

OKLAHOMA

ARDMORE

ø ***Jewish Federation**, org. 1934, Louis Fischl, Pres.; Ely Greenberg, Sec., 103 E. Main St.

OKLAHOMA CITY

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1941, 312 Commerce Exchange Bldg. Stanley Rosenfield, Pres.; Ben Stark, Ex. Dir.

TULSA

***Tulsa Jewish Community Council**, org. 1938, sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**, P. O. Box 396. Leo Meyer, Pres.; Emil Salomon, Ex. Dir.

#**TULSA HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION**, 222 Atco Bldg. Mrs. E. L. Levin, Sec.

OREGON

PORTLAND

***#Federated Jewish Societies** (includes State of Oregon and adjacent Washington communities), org. 1920, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Max S. Hirsch, Pres.; Mrs. Isaac Swett, Ex. Sec.

#**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Theodore M. Swett, Ex. Dir. (also conducts B'nai B'rith Summer Camp, Neotsu, Ore.)

#**JEWISH OLD PEOPLE'S HOME**, 1957 S. W. Third Ave. Karl Bettman, Sec.

#**JEWISH RELIEF AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Mrs. Isaac Swett, Sec.

#**JEWISH SERVICE ASSOCIATION**, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Mrs. Isaac Swett, Ex. Sec.

#**JEWISH SHELTER HOME**, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Mrs. Milton Kahn, Sec.

#**NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE**, Second and Wood Sts. Mary Weinberg, Ex. Sec.

***Oregon Jewish Welfare Fund** (State-wide), org. 1936, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Frank M. Fink, Pres.; Mrs. Isaac Swett, Sec.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 3030 S. W. Second Ave. H. I. Chernichowsky, Prin.

OREGON EMIGRE COMMITTEE, 1636 S. W. 13th Ave. Mrs. Isaac Swett, Sec.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

ø ***Jewish Federation of Allentown**, Sixth and Chew Sts. Moritz M. Gottlieb, Pres. George Feldman, Sec.

HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY

JEWISH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

JEWISH SHELTERING HOME

REFUGEE COMMITTEE

#**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**, 245 N. Sixth St. George Feldman, Ex. Dir.

#**JEWISH WELFARE AGENCY**, 245 N. Sixth St.

ALTOONA

***#Federation of Jewish Philanthropies**, org. 1920, 813 25th Street. Frank M. Titelman Pres.; Mrs. Moses Sky, Sec.

BARNESBORO (*see* Johnstown, Pa.)

BUTLER

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Butler County—Chicora, Evans City, Mars), org. 1938,
234 E. Cunningham St. M. A. Berman, Chmn.; Maury Horwitz, Sec.

CANONSBURG

ø**Jewish Charities**, org. 1934, 45 E. Pike St. Dr. B. Cantor, Pres.; Albert Fickman, Sec.

CARLISLE (*see* Harrisburg, Pa.)

CHESTER

ø**Jewish Community Council**, org. 1939; sponsors ***United Jewish Appeal**, Eighth
and Welsh Streets. Maurice Swimmer, Pres.; Rabbi Nephtali Frishberg, Ex. Dir.
JEWISH CENTER. Rabbi Nephtali Frishberg, Ex. Dir.

CHICORA (*see* Butler, Pa.)

COATESVILLE

ø**Jewish Federation**, 1115 Oak St. Mark Sugarman, Pres.; Abe Margolis, Sec.
THE BENEVOLENT, c/o Congregation Beth Israel. Abe Endy, Pres.; Nate Levine, Sec.

DUNMORE (*see* Scranton, Pa.)

EASTON

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1939, 660 Ferry Street. Meyer Feinberg, Pres.;
Jack Sher, Sec.; sponsors **Allied Welfare Appeal**.
DAUGHTERS OF REBECCA, 660 Ferry St. Mrs. Herman Sigal, Pres.
#YM & YWHA, 660 Ferry St. Jack Sher, Ex. Dir.

ERIE

***Jewish Community Welfare Council**, org. 1936, 133 W. Seventh St. Mack Schoen-
berg, Pres.; David B. Goldberg, Ex. Dir. (includes Welfare Fund Department
and Social Service Department)
B'NAI B'RITH HOME FOR CHILDREN (Regional), 620 Marine Bank Bldg. Mrs. E. P.
Marks, Sec.

EVANS CITY (*see* Butler, Pa.)

FARRELL (*see* Sharon, Pa.)

GREENVILLE (*see* Sharon, Pa.)

HARRISBURG

***United Jewish Community** (includes Carlisle, Middletown, Steelton, etc.) org. 1933,
1110 N. Third St. Henry H. Brenner, Pres.
HARRISBURG HEBREW SCHOOL, 1110 N. Third St. Benjamin Lipsky, Prin.
HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY, 1110 N. Third St. Mrs. J. Levinsohn, Pres.
#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1110 N. Third St.
MEMORIAL LOAN FUND, 7-9 No. Market Sq. Jacob Miller, Chmn.
TRANSIENT HOME, 637 Boas St.

HOMESTEAD

ø**Homestead District Aid Committee**, org. 1939, Samuel H. Gordon, Chmn.; I. Gross-
man, Sec., 526 Ninth Ave., Munhall, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN

***United Jewish Appeal and Jewish Community Council** (includes Barnesboro, Nanty Glo, Portage, Windber), org. 1938, 630 Elder St. Maurice Shadden, Camp. Dir. UJA; David Slutzker, Pres., JCC.

ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE
SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

LANCASTER

ø***Organized Jewish Charities** (includes Lancaster County excepting Ephrata), org. 1928, 205 Church St. Lewis Siegel, Pres.; Herman Melitzer, Ex. Dir.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 219 E. King St. Herman Melitzer, Ex. Dir.

LEWISTOWN

Jewish Community Council, sponsors **United Jewish Appeal of Lewistown, Pa.** c/o Ohev Sholom Synagogue, 20 E. Third St. Robert Siegel, Pres.; Rabbi M. H. Bleich, Ex. Dir.

MARS (see Butler, Pa.)

MASONTOWN (see Uniontown, Pa.)

McKEESPORT

***United Jewish Federation**, org. 1940, 529 Fifth Ave. William Moldovan, Pres.; Joseph M. Moskowitz, Sec.
HEBREW LADIES BENEFICIAL SOCIETY
JEWISH CENTER
LADIES AUXILIARY JEWISH CENTER
MASADA

MIDDLETOWN (see Harrisburg, Pa.)

MINERSVILLE (see Pottsville, Pa.)

NANTY GLO (see Johnstown, Pa.)

PHILADELPHIA

***Allied Jewish Appeal**, org. 1938, 1511 Walnut St. Leon C. Sunstein, Pres.; Kurt Peiser, Ex. Dir.

ASSOCIATED TALMUD TORAHs, North American Bldg. Dr. Joseph Levitsky, Ex. Dir.
BOARD OF JEWISH MINISTERS SPECIAL FUND, Rabbi Maxwell Farber, Pres., 1524 Champlost Ave.

BUREAU OF SERVICE FOR FOREIGN BORN, PHILADELPHIA SECTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, North American Bldg. Mrs. Tess S. Corens, Ex. Dir.
CENTRAL TALMUD TORAH AND YESHIVA MISHKAN ISRAEL, 314 Catherine St. Alexander Zentner, Sec.

EUROPEAN JEWISH CHILDREN'S AID, 700 Church Lane. Mrs. Alan Weiner, Chmn.
FOLKS SCHULEN, Dr. M. E. Kalish, Chmn.

GRATZ COLLEGE, Broad and York Sts. Dr. Azriel Eisenberg, Acting Dean.
HIAS, Commonwealth Bldg. Murray LeVine, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY, 1011 Chestnut St. Alfred H. Friedman, Ex. Dir.
JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL, 260 S. 15th St. Maurice B. Fagan, Dir.
JEWISH STUDENTS HOUSES FUND. Benjamin Hoffman, Chmn.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE COMMITTEE, 401 S. Broad St.
Milton Feitelson, Ex. Sec.

PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL ON JEWISH EDUCATION, 20 S. 15th St. Dr. Azriel Eisenberg,
Ex. Dir.

PHILADELPHIA REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE, 1610 Spruce St. Albert H.
Lieberman, Chmn.

PHILADELPHIA YOUNG JUDEA, G. Kallner, Pres.

UNITED WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, 415 S. 19th St. Harry Berger,
Pres.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOLS, 415 S. 19th St. David Braginsky, Chmn.

YESHIVA OHEL MOSHE, 3001 W. Berks St. Rabbi Sholom Shneiderman, Dir.

***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1901, 1511 Walnut St. Arthur Bloch, Pres.;
Kurt Peiser, Ex. Dir.

ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH CHILDREN, 700 Church Lane. Herman P. Gumnit, Supt.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, 103 S. 16th St. Esther Jacobs, Ex. Sec.

DOWN-TOWN HEBREW DAY NURSERY, 364-366 Snyder Ave. Mrs. George Franken,
Supt.

EAGLEVILLE SANATORIUM AND EAGLEVILLE DISPENSARY, Mary Clark Clinic and
Office: 1332 Fitzwater St.; Sanatorium: Eagleville, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 1700 Walnut St. Alfred H. Loeb, Ex. Dir.

FEMALE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Mrs. H. W. Braude, Sec., 1109 Melrose Ave.

HEBREW EDUCATION SOCIETY—GRATZ COLLEGE, 1529 N. Seventh St. Milton M.
Bennett, Dir.

JEWISH HOSPITAL, York and Tabor Rds. George Peck, Administrator (conducts
HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM ISRAELITES).

JEWISH SHELTERING HOME FOR THE HOMELESS AND AGED, 315 S. Third St. Harry
Moff, Supt.

JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY, 1610 Spruce St. Benjamin R. Sprafkin, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH YOUTH COMMUNITY, 1511 Walnut St. Daniel Balsam, Ex. Dir.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL, Fifth and Reed Sts. Harry W. Benjamin, Supt.

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER, 428 Bainbridge St. Julian L. Grier, Ex. Dir.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES HOSPITAL, Seventh and Brown Sts. Herman P. Goldberg,
Administrator.

PHILADELPHIA PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, Ford Road and Monument Ave. Zvee
Einbinder, Supt.

REBECCA GRATZ CLUB, 532 Spruce St. Marion Kinman.

S. G. F. VACATION CAMP, R. D. #1, Collegeville, Pa. Mrs. Jerome S. Marcus, Sec.

STRAWBERRY MANSION DAY NURSERY, 2031 N. 33rd St. Mrs. A. Frigond, Supt.

WILLOW CREST FOR CONVALESCENTS, Willow Grove, Pa. Caroline Essick, Supt.

YM & YWHA, 401 S. Broad St. Harold Beker, Ex. Sec. (Camp Arthur and Camp
Reeta, Zieglerstown, Pa.)

BENJAMIN WOLF HOUSE, 235 Delancy St.

DOWN-TOWN JEWISH ORPHAN HOME, Ninth and Shunk Sts. Dr. P. Shub.

NORTH EASTERN HEBREW ORPHANS HOME, 1728 N. Seventh St. Mrs. R. Hiller.

UPTOWN HOME FOR THE AGED, 957 N. Franklin St. Jack Nissman, Sec.

INE GROVE (see Pottsville, Pa.)

ITTSBURGH

***Federation of Jewish Philanthropies** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1912.

Magee Bldg., 336 Fourth Ave. John H. Cohen, Pres.; Maurice Taylor, Ex. Dir.

#EMMA FARM ASSOCIATION, 1835 Center Ave. Meyer Schwartz, Dir. (Emma Kaufmann Camp, Harmony, Pa.)

#HEBREW BURIAL ASSOCIATION, 15 Fernando St. Max Bress, Pres.

#HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 15 Fernando St. Louis Abramovitz, Ex. Sec.

#IRENE KAUFMANN SETTLEMENT, 1835 Center Ave. Samuel Levine, Dir.

#JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED, Brown's Place. Max Shapiro, Supt.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 15 Fernando St. Gertrude A. Glick, Ex. Dir.

#LADIES HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY, 15 Fernando St. Mrs. Edward Sheinberg, Pres.

#MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL, 3459 Fifth Ave. Sidney M. Bergman, Dir.

#PITTSBURGH HOUSE OF SHELTER, 1625 Locust St. Mrs. J. H. Cohen, Pres.

#UNITED VOCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 931 Penn Ave. Arthur Waldman, Ex. Dir.

***United Jewish Fund** (includes surrounding vicinity), org. 1936, Magee Bldg., 336 Fourth Ave. Nathan M. Katz, Pres.; Maurice Taylor, Ex. Sec.

HEBREW INSTITUTE OF PITTSBURGH, 6323 Forbes St. Israel A. Abrams, Prin.

JEWISH PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNCIL, Grogan Bldg., Wood St. Mrs. E. B. Friedberg, Dir.

PITTSBURGH COMMITTEE FOR ITINERANT RABBIS. Israel A. Abrams, Sec.

*TRI-STATE JEWISH WELFARE COUNCIL, Magee Bldg., 336 Fourth Ave., Lawrence Brile, Pres.

YM & YWHA, 315 Bellefield Ave. Herman Passamaneck, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR BABIES AND CHILDREN, 5635 Stanton Ave. Sallie Mazer, Pres.

PORTAGE (see Johnstown, Pa.)

POTTSVILLE

***United Jewish Charities Appeal** (includes Minersville, Pine Grove. St. Clair, Schuylkill Haven), org. 1935, 508 Mahantongo St. Joseph Asner and Sydney Pearlman, Co-Chmn.; Max C. Billig, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 508 Mahantongo St. Albert Cohen, Pres.; Max C. Billig, Ex. Dir.

READING

ø**Jewish Community Council**, org. 1935, sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**, 134 N. Fifth St. Nathan Fein, Pres.; Leonard Sebrans, Ex. Dir.

HASSEL FREE LOAN SOCIETY. Joseph Kobrin, Pres.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 134 N. Fifth St. Leonard Sebrans, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH WELFARE LEAGUE, 1029 Buttonwood St. Mrs. M. C. Sheinberg, Ex. Sec.

ST. CLAIR (see Pottsville, Pa.)

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN (see Pottsville, Pa.)

SCRANTON

***Jewish Federation** (includes Dunmore), org. 1915, 440 Wyoming Ave. Leon M. Levy, Pres.; Helen Rubel, Ex. Dir.

CENTRAL TALMUD TORAH

SOUTH SIDE TALMUD TORAH

***Scranton-Lackawanna Jewish Community Conference** (includes Lackawanna County), org. 1936, 440 Wyoming Ave. Henry Nogi, Pres.; George Joel, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, 712 Harrison Ave.

#YMHA, 440 Wyoming Ave. George Joel, Ex. Dir.

SHARON

ø***Shenango Valley Jewish Federation** (includes Farrell, Greenville, Sharpsville, Pa.; Masury, O.), org. 1940. Oscar B. Rosenbaum, Pres.; Nathan Routman, Sec., 8 W. State St.

SHARPSVILLE (*see* Sharon, Pa.)

STEELTON (*see* Harrisburg, Pa.)

SUNBURY

United Jewish Appeal, 249 Arch St. Leo Friedman, Pres.; Rabbi A. H. Israelitan, Sec.

UNIONTOWN

***United Jewish Federation** (includes Masontown), org. 1939, Nathan Kaufman, Pres.; Rabbi Eugene Hibshman, Sec., 317 Elizabeth St.

JEWISH COMMUNITY HOME, A. L. Lusthaus, Chmn., 52 West Main St.

WASHINGTON

Federated Jewish Charities, 609 Washington Trust Bldg. David Weiner, Pres.; A. L. Stormwind, Sec.

WILKES-BARRE

***Wyoming Valley Jewish Committee**, org. 1935, sponsors **United Jewish Appeal**, 36 S. Washington St. Jacob G. Isaacs, Chmn.; Louis Smith, Sec.

HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY, 36 S. Washington St. Harry Feinberg, Ex. Dir.

#**JEWISH WELFARE AGENCY, KIRBY HEALTH CENTER**, 71 N. Franklin St. Mrs. C. P. Long, Ex. Dir.

#**YM & YWHA**, 36 S. Washington St. Louis Smith, Ex. Dir.

WILLIAMSPORT

***Federation of Jewish Charities**, org. 1930. Aaron Staiman, Pres.; N. H. Brozman, Sec., 25 W. Third St.

WINDBER (*see* Johnstown, Pa.)

YORK

Jewish Organized Charities, org. 1928, 36 S. Queen St. Mose Leibowitz, Pres.; Joseph Sperling, Ex. Dir.

#**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**, 36 S. Queen St. Charles Seligman, Pres.; Joseph Sperling, Ex. Dir.

***United Jewish Appeal**, 36 S. Queen St. Richard Grumbacher, Chmn.; Joseph Sperling, Sec.

United Jewish Council, Louis Levin, Pres.; Mrs. F. Tamarkin, Sec., 36 S. Queen St.

RHODE ISLAND

BRISTOL (*see* Providence, R. I.)

EAST GREENWICH (*see* Providence, R. I.)

EAST PROVIDENCE (*see* Providence, R. I.)

PROVIDENCE

General Jewish Committee of Providence, Inc., org. 1945, (includes East Greenwich, East Providence, West Warwick, Bristol). Archibald Silverman, Pres.; Joseph Galkin, Ex. Dir.

CAMP JORI, Point Judith, R. I. Gerald Gordon, Camp Dir.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 128 N. Main St. Charles Temkin, Pres.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION OF RHODE ISLAND, 100 N. Main St. Dr. Archie Albert, Pres.

#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 65 Benefit St. Simeon Kinsley, Ex. Dir.

*#JEWISH FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICE, 100 N. Main St. Jacob S. Temkin, Pres.; Joseph Galkin, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED OF RHODE ISLAND, 99 Hillside Ave. Max Alexander, Supt.

#MIRIAM HOSPITAL, 31 Parade St. Maurice Stollerman, Supt.

PROVIDENCE HEBREW SHELTERING SOCIETY, 81 Douglas Ave. Morris Feinberg, Pres.

RHODE ISLAND REFUGEE SERVICE, 128 N. Main St. Meyer Tenenbaum, Pres.

WEST WARWICK (*see* Providence, R. I.)

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1940, Sam Berlin, Chmn.; Nathan Shulman, Sec., 58 St. Philip St.

ASSOCIATED HEBREW CHARITIES, George C. Birlant, Sec., 191 King St.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

HEBREW ORPHAN SOCIETY

LADIES HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

SUMTER

Jewish Welfare Fund, Herbert A. Moses, Chmn.; Heyman Simon, Treas.

REFUGEE COMMITTEE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Harold Moise, Sec.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DELL RAPIDS (*see* Sioux Falls, S. D.)

FLANDREAU (*see* Sioux Falls, S. D.)

MADISON (*see* Sioux Falls, S. D.)

SIOUX FALLS

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Dell Rapids, Flandreau, Madison, S. D.; Jasper, Luverne, Pipestone, Minn.) org. 1938, 255 Boyce Greeley Bldg. Joel Silverton, Pres.; Louis R. Hurwitz, Ex. Sec.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA

***Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1931, 312 W. 8th St. Felix Diamond, Pres.; Sidney Steinau, Ex. Dir.

ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

CHATTANOOGA HEBREW INSTITUTE

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, Louis Shocket, Ex. Dir.

KNOXVILLE

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1939, 621 W. Vine Ave. J. B. Corkland and S. Harry Busch, Co-Chmn.; Dr. M. H. Koningsberg, Sec.

#**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**, 621 W. Vine Ave. Milton Collins, Ex. Dir.

KNOXVILLE JEWISH FAMILY LOAN

ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD. Max Friedman, Chmn.
304 S. Gay St.

MEMPHIS

***Federation of Jewish Welfare Agencies** (includes Shelby County), org. 1906, 96-10 North Main Bldg. William Loewenberg, Pres.; Stella Loewenstein, Ex. Sec.

***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Shelby County), org. 1934, 96-10 North Main Bldg. Abe Wurzberg, Pres.; Stella Loewenstein, Ex. Sec.

B'NAI B'RITH HOME OF DISTRICT GRAND LODGE #7 (Regional), 131 N. Tucker St.
Aaron D. Faber, Supt.

TALMUD TORAH OF BARON HIRSCH SYNAGOGUE, Washington and Fourth Aves.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 96-10 North Main Bldg. Herbert Kohn, Chmn.; Stella Loewenstein, Ex. Sec.

NASHVILLE

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1936, sponsors **Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes 19 communities in Middle Tennessee), 712 Union St. Jacques Back, Pres.; Harold Katz, Dir.

NASHVILLE JWB ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE COMMITTEE. Elkin Garfinkle, Stahlman Bldg.

NASHVILLE LOCATION INDEX, c/o Mrs. Homer Jonas, Tyne Lane.

NASHVILLE REFUGEE SERVICE, 712 Union St.

REBECCA OLSHINE CAMP, 712 Union St.

SERVICE MEN'S LOUNGE, 712 Union St.

#**YM & YWHA**, 712 Union St.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE. Maurice Lowenthal, Chmn., 619 Church St.

COUNCIL HOME FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN. Mrs. Manuel Eskind, Deer Park Circle.

#**JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION**, 712 Union St. Harold Katz, Dir.

TEXAS**AMARILLO**

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, Ben Lipshy, Chmn.; S. J. Braunig, Sec., 1510 Tyler.

ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, Celia Feinstein, Sec.,
1706 Jackson.

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SERVICES OF B'NAI B'RITH LODGE, Abe Raben, Sec., 1613 A. Madison.

AUSTIN

ø**Jewish Federation**, org. 1939, Louis Laves, Pres.; Dr. Nathan Ginsburg, Sec., Physics Bldg., 428 University Station.

BEAUMONT

ø**United Jewish Appeal**, Walter Meyer, Chmn.; Morris Jacobs, Treas., c/o Gem Jewelry Co.

CORPUS CHRISTI

- ø ***Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Robstown, Sinton), org. 1939, 1017 W. W. Jones Bldg.
Robert R. Brodkey, Pres.; Eli N. Lipner, Sec., 305 Indiana.

CORSICANA

- *Jewish Federation**, org. 1936, P. O. Box 1153. Jay A. Silverberg, Pres.; Gabe Goldberg,
Sec.

DALLAS

- *Jewish Welfare Federation**, org. 1911, 1817 Pocahontas St. Julius Schepps, Pres.;
Jacob H. Kravitz, Ex. Dir.
#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 1817 Pocahontas St. Leona Hollander, Dir.
#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 1817 Pocahontas St.
#NEWMAN GOLDSTEIN LOAN FUND, 1817 Pocahontas St.

EL PASO

- *Jewish Federation** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1939, Edward H. Krohn,
Pres.; Rube Weinstein, Ex. Sec., P. O. Box 1673.
EL PASO SECTION, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
#EL PASO JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY

FORT WORTH

- *Jewish Federation**, org. 1936, Burk-Burnett Bldg. I. E. Horwitz, Pres.; Raymond E.
Cohn, Sec.
#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY, 220 Majestic Bldg. Sol Brachman, Pres.; Mrs. S. Wile,
Sec.

GALVESTON

- *United Jewish Welfare Association**, org. 1936. I. H. Kempner, Chmn.; H. S. Block,
Sec., P. O. Box 119.
HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

HOUSTON

- *Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Houston** (includes neighboring com-
munities), org. 1937, sponsors **United Jewish Campaign**, 4701 Caroline St.
A. I. Lack, Pres.
#JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, 4701 Caroline St. Harry Schatz, Ex. Dir.
PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE, 4701 Caroline St. Daniel Schlanger, Chmn.
REFUGEE SERVICE COMMITTEE, 4701 Caroline St. M. M. Feld, Chmn.
B'NAI B'RITH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 4701 Caroline St. Harold Miller, Dir.
JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE, 922 Southern Standard Bldg. Mrs. Ruth H. Fred, Ex. Sec.
PAULINE STERNE WOLFF MEMORIAL HOME, 1300 Kenwood Lane. Jerome Meyer, Dir.
SOUTHWEST JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS, Scanlan Bldg. S. Thomas Friedman, Dir.

PORT ARTHUR

- *Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1936. M. Moskowitz, Pres.; Rabbi Theodore Wiener,
Sec.-Treas., 548 Mobile Ave.

ROBSTOWN (see Corpus Christi, Texas)**SAN ANTONIO**

- *Jewish Social Service Federation** (includes Bexar County), org. 1924, County Court
House. B. A. Wiedermann, Pres.; Hannah Hirshberg, Ex. Dir.
HEBREW INSTITUTE OF SAN ANTONIO, E. Olschansky, Treas., 831 E. Houston St.
HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, Harry Cohen, Treas., 107 S. Pecos St.

SINTON (*see* Corpus Christi, Texas)

TEXARKANA

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1941. Irving Webber, Pres.; Leo Walkow, Sec.

TYLER

ø***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1938, Alex S. Genecov, Sec., 227 N. Spring St.

WACO

ø***Jewish Federated Charities**, org. 1928, P. O. Box 834. Julius J. Englander, Pres.; Abe A. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.

ø***United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1933, P. O. Box 834. Nate Chodorow, Pres.; Abe A. Rosenberg, Ex. Dir.

UTAH

BRIGHAM CITY (*see* Ogden, Utah)

OGDEN

Jewish Welfare Fund (includes Brigham City) org. 1939. Sam A. Herscovitz, Pres.; Sam Bruckner, Sec., 1350 28th St.

SALT LAKE CITY

***United Jewish Council**, org. 1936. James L. White, Pres.; Abe Guss, Sec., 500 Pacific National Life Bldg.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, Abe Guss, Sec., 500 Pacific National Life Bldg.

#**JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY**, 411 E. South Temple St. Mrs. Peizar Soble, Pres.

VERMONT

Vermont Jewish Council, 34 Colchester Ave., Burlington, Vt. Myer J. Hackel, Pres.; Dr. A. A. Gladstone, Sec.

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE

ø***United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1939. Isaac Walters, Pres.; Barney Janow, Treas.

HAMPTON

***Hampton-Phoebus Jewish Community Council** (includes Phoebus), org. 1944, Irving Cantor, Pres.; Rabbi Allan Mirvis, Sec., 64 W. Queen St.

LYNCHBURG

ø***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1941, 414 Norfolk Ave. Abe Schewel, Pres.; Mrs. M. Finkel, Sec.

NEWPORT NEWS

ø***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1942, 505 First National Bank Bldg., Emanuel Falk, Pres.

FREE LOAN SOCIETY

HEBREW FRIENDLY INN

NORFOLK

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1937, 46 Haddington Bldg. Archie J. Harris, Pres.
Sydney S. Abzug, Ex. Dir.

#**JEWISH FAMILY WELFARE BUREAU**, 46 Haddington Bldg. Sadie Routenberg, Ex. Dir.

PETERSBURG

***United Jewish Community Fund**, org. 1938. Jacob Zuckerman, Pres.; Phil S. Haimovit, Sec., 9 Centre Hill Ct.

#**JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER**, Jacob H. Lavenstein, Pres.; Jacob Zuckerman, Treas., P. O. Box 646.

PHOEBUS (*see* Hampton, Va.)**PORTSMOUTH**

United Jewish Welfare Fund, org. 1941, 723 Dinwiddie St. Leonard G. Karp, Chmn.; Rabbi E. Greenfield, Sec.

HACHNOSIS ORCHIM

HEBREW LADIES AID SOCIETY

RICHMOND

***Jewish Community Council**, org. 1935, 222 E. Broad St. Samuel Z. Troy, Pres.; Benjamin Wolf, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW SHELTERING AID SOCIETY

ROANOKE

ø***United Jewish Appeal**, org. 1940, 212 S. Jefferson. N. Wm. Schlossberg, Chmn.; Udell Brenner, Sec.-Treas.

SUFFOLK

ø***Jewish Federation of Suffolk**, org. 1942, Louis Friedlander, Chmn.; Rabbi H. B. Wernick, Dir.

WASHINGTON**ABERDEEN**

ø***Jewish Community Fund** (includes Hoquiam), org. 1936, Box 1020. Joel Wolff, Sec.

CENTRALIA

ø***Centralia-Chehalis Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1937. N. Schwartz, Pres.; J. Shanedling, Sec.

HOQUIAM (*see* Aberdeen, Wash.)**SEATTLE**

Council of Jewish Agencies, org. 1944, 725 Seaboard Bldg. Mrs. John Danz, Chmn.; Samuel G. Holcenberg, Sec.

CAROLINE KLINE GALLAND HOME FOR AGED AND FEEBLE POOR, 7500 Seward Park Ave.

#**EDUCATIONAL CENTER (COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN)**, 304 18th Ave. Ethel R. Feineman, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, 1011 Second Ave. Ida J. Wolfe, Ex. Sec.

#**JEWISH WELFARE SOCIETY**, 320 Smith Tower Annex. Ann Kaufman, Ex. Sec.

***Federated Jewish Fund** (includes surrounding communities), org. 1937, 725 Seaboard Bldg. Alfred Shyman, Pres.; Samuel G. Holcenberg, Ex. Dir.

WASHINGTON EMIGRE COMMITTEE, 320 Smith Tower Annex, Herman Schocken, Pres.
HEBREW FREE LOAN SOCIETY

SPOKANE

ø ***Jewish Welfare Association**, org. 1927; sponsors **United Jewish Fund** (includes Spokane County), org. 1936, 305 Kuhn Bldg. Ben Cohn, Pres.; S. S. Freeman, Sec.

TACOMA

***Federated Jewish Fund**, org. 1936. Ben Schwartz, Pres.; J. W. Grenley, Sec., 319 N. Eye St.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. T. Feist, Pres., Ansonia Apartments
EMIGRE COMMITTEE. Harold Davis, Chmn., Rust Bldg.

WEST VIRGINIA

BLUEFIELD

ø **Bluefield-Princeton Jewish Charities**, org. 1939, 2003 Jefferson St. Julius Kravetz, Sec.

CHARLESTON

ø ***Federated Jewish Charities** (includes Dunbar, Montgomery), org. 1937, Samuel Lopinsky, Pres.; Mrs. A. L. Rosenblatt, Fin. Sec., P. O. Box 828.

DUNBAR (*see* Charleston, W. Va.)

HUNTINGTON

ø ***Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1939, P. O. Box 947. M. D. Freedman, Pres.; Harold Frankel, Sec.

KEYSER (*see* Cumberland, Md.)

MONTGOMERY (*see* Charleston, W. Va.)

MOUNDSVILLE (*see* Wheeling, W. Va.)

WHEELING

ø ***Jewish Community Council** (includes Moundsville), org. 1933; Sam Posin, Pres.; Mrs. Seymour Shaw, Sec.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR GERMAN REFUGEES, E. S. Horkheimer and Mrs. H. O. Baer, Co-Chmn.

FEDERATED JEWISH CHARITIES, 1525 Market St. E. S. Horkheimer and Nate Harrison, Directors

WISCONSIN

APPLETON

ø ***United Jewish Charities** (includes Neenah and vicinity); Adolph Hamilton, Pres.; Abraham Sigman, Sec.

KENOSHA

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1938, 303 Kenosha National Bank Bldg., 625 57th St.
Charles A. Lepp, Pres.; Frederick K. Plous, Sec.

LA CROSSE

Jewish Welfare Fund, org. 1941, H. Locketz, Chmn., 125 No. Third St.; Bernard Sharp
Sec.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE, B. Sharp, Chmn.

JEWISH WOMEN'S LEAGUE, Mrs. Ida Ebin, Pres.

NATIONAL JEWISH REFUGEE SERVICE, H. Glickman, Chmn.

MADISON

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1940, 212 Tenney Bldg. Emanuel Simon, Pres.; S. B. Schein,
Sec.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 829 Mound St. A. Gazevitz, Sec.

MILWAUKEE

ø**Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1902, 2218 N. Third St. A. L. Saltzstein, Pres.;
George Peizer, Sec.

***Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1938, 135 W. Wells St. B. E. Nickoll, Pres.; Elkan C. Voor-
sanger, Ex. Dir.

BETH EL TALMUD TORAH

JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 108 W. Wells St. Michael Galazan, Dir.

MILWAUKEE ARMY AND NAVY COMMITTEE

MILWAUKEE JEWISH COUNCIL, 710 North Plankinton. Sidney Sayles, Dir.

MILWAUKEE TALMUD TORAH

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, 908 N. 12th St., Harry Eisen, Acting Supt.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOL

YIDDISH FOLK SHULE

#CHILDREN'S OUTING ASSOCIATION, 1025 N. Milwaukee St. Mrs. A. B. Schwartz, Pres.
(Camp Sidney Cohen, Lake Nemahbin, Wis.)

HEBREW SHELTERING HOME, 719 W. Galena St. Aaron Stern, Supt.

HOME FOR AGED JEWS, 2436 N. 50th St. Mrs. A. Pick, Supt.

#JEWISH CENTER, 1025 N. Milwaukee St. Jacob Mirvis, Ex. Dir.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, 2218 N. Third St. Rebecca B. Tenenbaum, Ex. Dir.

MILWAUKEE JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 1307 N. 21st St. Bessie Bush, Supt.

NEENAH (see Appleton, Wis.)**OSHKOSH**

***Oshkosh Jewish Welfare Fund** (includes Ripon), org. 1942. Isadore M. Block, Pres.;
Simon Horwitz, Ex. Sec.-Treas., 221 Oshkosh National Bank Bldg.

RACINE

ø**Jewish Welfare Council**, org. 1946; E. J. Aronin, Pres.; J. Alperovitz, Sec., 2414 Charles
St.

RIPON (see Oshkosh, Wis.)**SHEBOYGAN**

ø**Federated Jewish Charities**, org. 1927, Harry Holman and David Rabinovitz, Co-
Chmn.; Charles Levy, Sec., 2513 Elizabeth Ct.

CANADA

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

ø **Jewish Federation**, org. 1938, 10261 108th St. H. A. Friedman, Pres.; Fred Swartz, Sec.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER (*see* Vancouver, B. C., Canada)

VANCOUVER

* **Jewish Administrative Council**, org. 1932, 2675 Oak St. Dr. Jack Moscovich, Chmn.; Ruth Toubman, Sec. (administers Endorsation Bureau, Jewish Community Center, Jewish Family Welfare Bureau, Jewish Western Bulletin, Jewish Community Chest).

* **Jewish External Welfare Fund** (includes New Westminster), org. 1940, 2675 Oak St. N. Brown, Pres.; Ruth Toubman, Sec.

JEWISH HOME FOR AGED, 1190 W. 13th Ave.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. Office: 2675 Oak St.

TALMUD TORAH ASSOCIATION

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

* **Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1938, 212 Confederation Life Bldg. D. Slater, Pres.; A. B. Feld, Ex. Sec.

B'NAI B'RITH SUMMER CAMP, 517 Time Bldg. Lou Rusoff, Ex. Dir.

BUREAU OF JEWISH EDUCATION FOR WINNIPEG, 212 Confederation Life Bldg.

CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS, 402 Confederation Life Bldg. H. Frank, Acting Ex. Dir.

FRIENDSHIP CLUB, 285 St. Johns Ave. Esther Hochman, Chmn.

GENERAL MONASH BRANCH 115, CANADIAN LEGION B. E. S. L., 239 Selkirk Ave. H. Robbins, Pres.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL, Charies and Flora. I. B. Cohen, Ex. Sec.

HILLEL FOUNDATION. Rabbi Amram Prero, Dir.

I. L. PERETZ-FOLKS SCHOOL, 418 Aberdeen Ave. M. Cohen, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY, 402 McIntyre Block. J. Steinberg, Ex. Dir.

JEWISH PUBLIC LIBRARY, 418 Aberdeen Ave. M. Cantor, Pres.

JEWISH YOUTH COUNCIL. Abe Simkin, Pres.

JOINT PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE, 402 Confederation Life Bldg.

KNESETH ISRAEL SISTERHOOD, 285 Flora Ave. Mrs. I. Guttman, Pres.

MOUNT CARMEL CLINIC, 120 Selkirk Ave. J. Erenberg, Ex. Dir.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 140 Roslyn Rd. Mrs. M. Wolinsky, Pres.

SHOLEM ALEICHEM SCHOOL, 410 Pritchard Ave. L. Bassman, Ex. Sec.

UNITED HEBREW SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 901 Confederation Life Bldg. Thelma Tessler, Ex. Sec.

YMHA, 91 Albert St. Samuel Sheps, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH CHILDREN'S HOME, 123 Matheson Ave.

JEWISH OLD FOLKS' HOME, 146 Magnus Ave.

GUELPH

ø **United Jewish Welfare Fund**, 138 Waterloo Avenue. J. Adler, Pres.; Jack Foster, Sec.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Council of Jewish Organizations, org. 1934, 269-271 John St. N. Dr. Meyer Carr, Chmn.; Julius Krems, Ex. Dir.

***United Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1939, 269-271 John St. N. Morley B. Goldblatt, Chmn.; Julius Krems, Ex. Dir.

HEBREW FREE LOAN, 54 Vine St. D. Kauffman, Pres.

JEWISH BOARD OF EDUCATION, 269 John St. N. S. Pollock, Chmn.

#JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICES, 269-271 John St. N. Dr. Daniel Levy, Pres.; Julius Krems, Ex. Dir. (Operates Jewish Youth Centre; Home Camp; Jewish Centre Nursery School).

KITCHENER

ø*Jewish Federated Charities, org. 1943, David Acker, Pres., Joseph Brown, Sec., 179 King St. W.

LONDON

øLondon Council of the Jewish Congress (includes Western Ontario), org. 1936, Irving Ainsley, Pres.; Isaac Siskind, Sec., 428 Richmond St.

ST. CATHARINES

***Jewish Federation**, org. 1939, 174 St. Paul St. Sidney A. Hoffman, Pres.; Murray Fish, Sec.

TORONTO

***United Jewish Welfare Fund**, org. 1937, 21 Dundas Square. Samuel Posluns, Pres.; Florence Hutner, Ex. Dir.

BEACHES HEBREW INSTITUTE, 109 Kenilworth Ave. H. Wineberg, Pres.

BOROCHOV SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, 368 College St. M. Mann, Prin.

CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS (Central Division), 150 Beverley St. Oscar Cohen, Ex. Dir.

EUCLID AVE. HEBREW FREE SCHOOL, 175 Euclid Ave. J. Novack, Prin.

HEBREW MATERNITY AID SOCIETY, Mrs. A. Ginsberg, Pres., 320 Richview Ave.

#HEBREW WESTON SANATORIUM CLUB, Mrs. M. Shulman, Pres., 85 Colin Ave.

#JEWISH CAMP COUNCIL, Bertram H. Gold, Supvr., 15 Brunswick Ave.

#JEWISH FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICE, 179 Beverly St. Dora Wilensky, Ex. Sec. (includes Family Service, Child Placement, Big Brother, Big Sister, and Employment Service).

JEWISH IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY, 455 Spadina Ave. M. Kraicer, Ex. Sec.

JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS' ALLIANCE FOLK SCHOOLS, 24 Cecil St. I. Rabinowich, Prin.

JEWISH PUBLIC LIBRARY, 458 Markham St. B. Z. Hyman, Pres.

MORRIS WINCHEFSKY SCHOOLS, 7 Brunswick Ave. H. Guralnick, Prin.

MOTHERS' AND BABES' REST HOME, Office: 179 Beverley St.; Home: Barrie, Ont.

#MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, 100 Yorkville Ave. Dr. S. G. Fines, Supt.

TALMUD TORAH BETH YEHUDA, 805 Dovercourt Rd. D. Josephs, Pres.

TALMUD TORAH EITZ CHAIM, 68 D'Arcy St. Rabbi M. J. Wolk, Prin.

#TORONTO HEBREW FREE LOAN ASSOCIATION, 179 Beverley St. J. Steinhart, Ex. Sec.

TORONTO HEBREW FREE SCHOOL AND JEWISH CENTRE, 9 Brunswick Ave. S. A. Kurtz, Ex. Sec.

- #TORONTO JEWISH OLD FOLKS' HOME, 29-35 Cecil St. A. Rosenblatt, Ex. Dir.
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SCHOOLS, 206 Beverley St. A. Riba, Ex. Dir.
#YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION, 15 Brunswick Ave.
Mrs. Bess L. Bell, Acting Ex. Dir.
YESHIVAH TORATH CHAIM, 399 Markham St. Rabbi A. A. Price, Prin.

WINDSOR

- *Jewish Community Council, org. 1938, Palace Theatre Bldg., Ouellette Ave.
H. Cherniak, Pres.; Louis Lieblich, Ex. Dir.

QUEBEC**MONTREAL**

- Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, org. 1916, 2040 Bleury St. Samuel Bronfman,
Pres.; Donald Hurwitz, Exec. Dir.
BARON DE HIRSCH INSTITUTE, 2040 Bleury St.
FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT, Anna Sacks, Ex. Sec.
JEWISH CHILD WELFARE BUREAU, Dr. Ginda Rosenblatt
LEGAL AID DEPARTMENT, Lionel Coviensky, Supt.
HEBREW LADIES' SEWING SOCIETY, Mrs. A. B. Vineberg, Pres.
HEBREW OLD PEOPLES AND SHELTERING HOME, 4373 Esplanade Ave. Nathan Deskin,
Supt.
HERZL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, 4652 Jeanne Mance St. Dr. J. Leavitt, Supt.
JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE, 4806 Park Ave. Dr. G. Tuckman, Dir.
MT. SINAI SANATORIUM, Joseph L. Fox, Supt. Office: 2040 Bleury St.; Sanatorium:
Sainte Agathe Des Monts, Quebec.
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, 4387 Esplanade Ave. Miss F. Vineberg, Head Worker.
YVHA, 3561 St. Urbain St. Mrs. A. R. Kahn, Dir. of Activities.
JEWISH GENERAL HOSPITAL, 3755 St. Catherine Rd. Samuel S. Cohen, Supt.
YMHA, 265 Mt. Royal Ave. West. Murray Schneiron, Dir.

STATISTICS OF JEWS

STATISTICS OF JEWS

A. JEWISH POPULATION

Summary

Estimates of the world Jewish population have been assembled by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (except for the United States and Canada) and are probably the most authentic available at the present time.¹ The figures reveal that the total Jewish population of the world has decreased by one-third, from about 16,600,000 in 1939 to about 11,000,000 in 1946, as a result of the annihilation by the Nazis of more than five and a half million European Jews.

In Europe only an estimated 3,642,000 remain of the total Jewish pre-war population of approximately 9,740,000. The major part of the present world Jewish population—about 5,176,000—lives in the United States and Canada. The two continents have thus reversed their order of 1939, when Europe was the greatest center of Jewish population. Asia now has a Jewish population of about 892,000, compared with a pre-war estimate of 771,000. The Jewish populations in Africa and Latin America have increased slightly since 1939. The estimated number of Jews now in Africa is 640,000; in 1939 the Jewish population was 610,000. South and Central America have an estimated Jewish population of 578,000, as compared with the 1939 total of 524,000. The total Jewish population in Australia has risen from 33,000 in 1939 to an estimated 35,000 in 1946. (Table 1).

Western Hemisphere

There are approximately 5,756,000 Jews in the Western Hemisphere of whom about 5,000,000 reside in the United States.² Canada had a total of 176,500 Jews in 1945, according to the estimate of

¹ The effective date of the J.D.C. estimates used in this section is May 1946.

² According to an estimate made by Dr. H. S. Linfield, Special Agent of the U. S. Bureau of the Census in connection with the 1937 Census of Religious Bodies, the U. S. Jewish population in that year was 4,770,000. In the absence of any later estimate, the figure in this table is a generally accepted approximation of the present Jewish population.

the Canadian Jewish Congress. In Latin America, Argentina with 350,000 Jews, has the largest community. Brazil follows with a Jewish population of 100,000. Chile and Uruguay have Jewish populations of 25,000 and 37,000 respectively. Mexico has 16,000 and Cuba somewhat more than 10,000. Smaller Jewish communities exist throughout Latin America. (Table 2).

Because of limitation of space, and the fact that the government is now making plans for the 1947 Census of Religious Bodies, of which the Census of Jewish Congregations is a part, the detailed statistical tables on the Jewish population of the United States are being omitted from the present volume of the *American Jewish Year Book*. Two summary tables are included, however. (Tables 3 and 4). Those who desire further information are referred to volume 47, which contains more detailed tables, with an introduction by Dr. H. S. Linfield, Director of the Jewish Statistical Bureau.

Europe

The Jewish population remaining in Europe is in a constant state of flux; migrations westward and repatriations occur every day. The figures printed here are estimates based on reports received by the J.D.C. from European sources. From 1939 to the close of the war the Jewish population losses are estimated at 5,814,000; this figure may be lowered somewhat by an undetermined number of Jewish survivors in the Russian zone in Germany. There are at present approximately 3,642,000 Jews in all of Europe, as compared with 9,740,000 in 1939.

Outside the Soviet Union there are an estimated 1,609,000 Jews. The British Jewish population of 350,000 is the largest of any single country in Europe with the exception of the Soviet Union. On the Continent, there are about 330,000 Jews in Western Europe, including approximately 180,000 in France, 76,000 in the Low Countries, 35,000 in Switzerland, 30,000 in Italy (not including displaced persons), 28,000 in the Scandinavian countries, and 7,500 in Spain and Portugal. In the East European countries of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Soviet Union there are approximately 2,208,000 Jews, of which over 2,000,000 live in Soviet territory. In the Southern European countries of Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey there is a total Jewish population of about 650,000.

In the early part of 1946 there were approximately 106,000 displaced and refugee Jews living in the American, British and French zones in Germany, in all of Austria, and in Italy. (Table 5).

Asia and Australasia

Two-thirds of the Jewish population on the continent of Asia lives in Palestine. Thus, the Yishuv numbered about 600,000 at the end of 1945, out of a total Jewish population of almost 900,000. Of the remaining third the principal centers of Jewish population are: Iraq (90,000), Iran (50,000), Yemen (45,000), India (30,000) and China (25,000). There are about 35,000 Jews in Australia and New Zealand. (Table 6).

Palestine

While Palestine was under Turkish rule there were enumerations of population, but the results were not organized in the manner of a modern census, so that during that period there are merely estimates of population. It was estimated that in 1839 there were 12,000 Jews in Palestine; in 1880, 35,000; in 1900, 70,000, and at the outbreak of World War I, about 85,000. The first census was taken in October 1922, and the published results give a complete picture of the population of Palestine. In November 1931, a second census was taken. A summary of this census is given in the *American Jewish Year Book*, Vol. 35, pages 272-278.

The population of Palestine according to the censuses of 1922 and 1931 and government estimates of *settled* population made since then are given below (Table 7). Since the census of 1931, estimates of population have been prepared by adding to census figures the *recorded* excess of arrivals over departures, and the natural increase (excess of births over deaths). Such estimates, however, leave out of account some of the "illegal" or unrecorded immigration.

The Palestine Government estimated the Jewish population to be 547,346 as of September 30, 1945. An estimate by the Jewish Agency for the same date is not available. However, we do have the Jewish Agency estimates of the Jewish population at the end of 1945, taking into account the unrecorded immigration.

According to the Statistical Department of the Jewish Agency, the number of Jews in Palestine at the end of 1945 was 592,000.

This estimate is derived from the sources mentioned above as well as the estimates of the "illegal" immigration. Of this total, 174,600 represents the 1931 census figure (29.5%), 313,400, the total net immigration (52.8%) and 104,400, the natural increase (17.7%).

The proportion of Jews to the total population of Palestine was 11.1% in 1922, 16.9% in 1931, 27.2% in 1935, 31% in 1939 and 32% at the end of 1945.

According to the Jewish Agency, the Jewish population is about evenly divided as between male and female, 50.8% for the former and 49.2% for the latter. Slightly over 36% are under the age of 20; half of the population (50.9%) is between 20 and 49; and the rest, or 13%, are 50 and over. Details on the age structure of the population will be found in Table 8.

More than three fourths of the Jewish community belong to the Ashkenazic group. The rest are Sephardim, Yemenites or members of the Oriental groups (Sephardim, 9.6%; Yemenites, 4.9%).

Three fourths of the Jewish population (439,000) live in cities or urban settlements, and one fourth (153,000) live in rural areas. The number of cities and urban settlements is 27 and the number of rural settlements is 266; the total number of Jewish settlements in Palestine is 293. Details are given in Table 9.

Africa

The African Jewish population has increased from an estimated 610,000 in 1939 to approximately 640,000 in 1945. Most of the Jewish population resides in the northern countries bordering on the Mediterranean. French Morocco has the largest Jewish community, numbering 175,000 in 1945 as compared with 161,000 in 1939. Next in size is Algeria, with 120,000 Jews in 1945, representing an increase of 10,000 since 1939. The Jewish population of Egypt is third largest in northern Africa (75,000) and Tunisia fourth (66,000). The population figures given for these two countries are the same for 1945 and 1939. In other parts of the continent, the sizeable Jewish communities are those of the Union of South Africa, numbering 98,000, and the Falasha community of Abyssinia, numbering about 50,000. (Table 10).

TABLE 1
ESTIMATED WORLD JEWISH POPULATION

	1939	1946
United States and Canada	4,965,620 ¹	5,176,500
South and Central America	524,000	578,000
Europe	9,739,200	3,642,100
Asia	771,500	892,500
Australasia	33,000	35,000
Africa	609,800	639,500
TOTAL	16,643,120	11,123,800

¹ The Jewish population of Canada was 165,620 in 1939 and 176,500 in 1945, according to the estimates of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

TABLE 2
ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE

	General Population ²	Jewish Population	Per Cent
All Countries	286,718,214	5,756,711	2.00
North America and West Indies	182,946,244	5,208,596	2.85
United States (Continental)	136,485,262	5,000,000	3.66
Alaska	72,524	600	0.83
Canada	11,506,655	176,500	1.53
Mexico	21,153,321	16,000	0.08
Cuba	4,778,583	10,900	0.23
Curacao	122,540	650	0.53
Dominican Republic	1,969,773	930	0.05
Haiti	3,000,000	160	0.01
Jamaica	1,237,063	2,200	0.18
Puerto Rico	2,017,789	150	0.01
Trinidad	535,499	370	0.07
Virgin Islands	24,889	62	0.25
Panama Canal Zone	42,346	74	0.18
South and Central America	103,771,970	548,115	.05
Argentina	13,708,386	350,000	2.56
Bolivia	3,533,900	5,150	.01
Brazil	44,460,000	110,750	0.25
Chile	5,237,432	25,000	0.48
Colombia	9,523,200	5,800	0.06
Costa Rica	705,000	70	0.01
Ecuador	3,105,541	3,200	0.10
Guatemala	3,450,752	895	0.03
Guiana (British)	354,219	1,000	0.28
Honduras	1,154,388	130	0.01
Nicaragua	1,380,000	135	0.01
Panama	631,637	750	0.12
Paraguay	1,040,420	3,000	0.29
Peru	7,271,654	2,500	0.03
Salvador	1,862,980	160	0.01
Surinam	183,730	975	0.53
Uruguay	2,164,000	37,000	1.71
Venezuela	4,004,731	1,600	0.04

² The general population figures are taken from the Pan American Yearbook, 1945 and the Statesman's Year Book, 1945.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JEWS OF UNITED STATES, PRINCIPAL
COMMUNITIES, AND CONGREGATIONS, 1850-1937¹

	Total Population	Jews	P. C.	Increase in ten years	Princi- pal Com- munities	Congre- gations
1850	23,191,876	² 50,000	0.22	—	44	77
1877	43,661,968	250,000	0.52	—	174	277
1897	72,106,120	937,800	1.31	—	³ 336	³ 850
1907	88,787,058	1,776,885	2.00	89.47	426	1,769
1917	103,690,473	3,388,951	3.27	90.72	580	1,901
1927	118,140,645	4,228,029	3.58	24.76	871	3,118
1937	128,823,308	4,770,647	3.70	12.83	967	3,728

¹ See H. S. Linfield, "The Jewish Population of the United States," vol. 47, p. 641 ff.

² 1848.

³ 1900.

TABLE 4

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JEWS OF UNITED STATES, PRINCIPAL COMMUNITIES AND CONGREGATIONS, BY STATES, 1937¹

State	Total Population 1940	Jews 1937	Principal Communities 1937	Congregations 1937	P. C. of Jews 1937 ²	Distribution of Jews 1937
UNITED STATES.....	131,669,275	4,770,647	967	3,728	3.70	100.00
Alabama.....	2,832,961	12,148	13	20	0.44	0.25
Arizona.....	499,261	1,847	2	4	0.38	0.04
Arkansas.....	1,949,387	6,510	11	12	0.34	0.14
California.....	6,907,387	157,471	31	101	2.40	3.31
Colorado.....	1,123,296	21,375	6	23	1.95	0.45
Connecticut.....	1,709,242	93,080	38	92	5.54	1.95
Delaware.....	266,505	6,587	2	6	2.55	0.14
Dist. of Columbia...	663,091	18,350	1	15	2.99	0.38
Florida.....	1,897,414	21,276	19	30	1.22	0.45
Georgia.....	3,123,723	23,781	17	27	0.78	0.50
Idaho.....	524,873	1,138	1	2	0.23	0.02
Illinois.....	7,897,241	387,330	29	189	4.96	8.12
Indiana.....	3,427,796	28,155	23	44	0.83	0.59
Iowa.....	2,538,268	14,089	17	26	0.56	0.30
Kansas.....	1,801,028	8,287	4	8	0.46	0.17
Kentucky.....	2,845,627	17,894	10	17	0.64	0.38
Louisiana.....	2,363,880	14,942	14	21	0.65	0.31
Maine.....	847,226	9,000	15	23	1.08	0.19
Maryland.....	1,821,244	76,124	8	67	4.31	1.60
Massachusetts.....	4,316,721	262,945	57	186	6.07	5.51
Michigan.....	5,256,106	105,201	24	83	2.13	2.20
Minnesota.....	2,792,300	41,728	8	35	1.53	0.87
Mississippi.....	2,183,796	4,603	16	18	0.22	0.10
Missouri.....	3,784,664	86,572	12	61	2.32	1.81
Montana.....	559,456	1,729	3	4	0.31	0.04
Nebraska.....	1,315,834	14,579	5	12	1.10	0.30
Nevada.....	110,247	379	1	1	0.36	0.01
New Hampshire.....	491,524	3,328	12	13	0.69	0.07
New Jersey.....	4,160,165	267,970	99	236	6.50	5.62
New Mexico.....	531,818	1,179	3	4	0.23	0.02
New York.....	13,479,142	2,206,328	110	1,560	16.70	46.25
North Carolina.....	3,571,623	7,333	20	24	0.21	0.15
North Dakota.....	641,935	2,744	8	8	4.21	0.06
Ohio.....	6,907,612	183,570	39	125	2.69	3.85
Oklahoma.....	2,336,434	7,371	7	10	0.31	0.15
Oregon.....	1,089,684	11,649	3	11	1.11	0.24
Pennsylvania.....	9,900,180	434,616	132	350	4.43	9.11
Rhode Island.....	713,346	27,813	8	27	4.02	0.58
South Carolina.....	1,899,804	5,905	15	19	0.32	0.12
South Dakota.....	642,961	1,963	2	3	0.30	0.04
Tennessee.....	2,915,841	25,811	7	18	0.91	0.54
Texas.....	6,414,824	49,196	37	60	0.79	1.03
Utah.....	550,310	3,166	2	4	0.59	0.07
Vermont.....	359,231	2,000	9	10	0.56	0.04
Virginia.....	2,677,773	25,066	19	34	0.96	0.53
Washington.....	1,736,191	18,422	8	16	1.09	0.39
West Virginia.....	1,901,974	7,213	16	22	0.39	0.15
Wisconsin.....	3,137,587	39,917	22	45	1.30	0.84
Wyoming.....	250,742	967	2	2	0.40	0.02

¹ See footnote to Table 3.² The percentages for the Jewish population are based on the total population for 1937 as estimated by the United States Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 5
ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION OF EUROPE

Country	1939	1946	
Albania.....	200	—	300
Austria.....	—	—	—
Displaced Persons in U. S., British, French and Russian zones..	—	11,000	—
Others.....	—	5,000	—
Total.....	60,000	—	16,000
Belgium.....	100,000	—	30,000
Bulgaria.....	50,000	—	46,500
Czechoslovakia.....	—	—	—
Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia....	—	23,500	—
Slovakia.....	—	31,500	—
Total.....	360,000	—	55,000 ¹
Denmark.....	7,000	—	5,500
England.....	340,000	—	350,000
Estonia (U. S. S. R.).....	5,000	—	500
Finland.....	2,000	—	1,800
France.....	320,000	—	180,000 ²
Germany.....	—	—	—
Displaced Persons in U. S., British and French zones.....	—	73,000 ³	—
Others.....	—	12,000	—
Total.....	240,000	—	85,000
Greece.....	75,000	—	10,500
Holland.....	150,000	—	30,000
Hungary.....	403,000 ⁴	—	200,000
Irish Free State.....	4,000	—	4,500
Italy.....	—	—	—
Nationals.....	—	30,000	—
Displaced Persons and Refugees..	—	22,000	—
Total.....	51,000	—	52,000
Latvia (U. S. S. R.).....	95,000	—	12,000
Lithuania (U. S. S. R.).....	155,000	—	20,000
Luxembourg.....	3,500	—	500
Norway.....	3,000	—	1,000
Poland.....	3,250,000	—	120,000 ⁵
Portugal.....	3,500	—	4,000
Rumania.....	850,000	—	300,000 ⁶
Soviet Union.....	3,020,000	—	2,000,000 ⁷
Spain.....	4,500	—	3,500
Sweden.....	7,500	—	22,000 ⁸
Switzerland.....	25,000	—	35,000 ⁹
Turkey.....	80,000	—	80,000 ¹⁰
Yugoslavia.....	75,000	—	10,500
TOTAL.....	9,739,200	—	3,642,100

¹ Figure in column 1939 refers to the Jewish population within pre-Munich boundaries. Figure for 1946 includes about 11,000 refugees from Ruthenia and Poland.

² Figures refer to European France.

³ In addition to the 73,000 Jewish displaced persons in the U. S., British and French zones of Germany, there is an undetermined number in the Russian zone.

⁴ These figures refer to Hungary within 1938 frontiers. After 1938, the Jewish population in Hungary increased to 745,000 due to the annexation of Czechoslovak and Rumanian territory and some influx of Jews from Poland and other Nazi areas.

⁵ The figure for 1946 is based on the systematic enumeration made by the Central Jewish Committee of Poland in January 1946. It must be borne in mind that numbers of Jews are migrating westward, but the losses are largely compensated by the repatriation of 160,000 Polish Jews from Russia which is being carried out.

⁶ The figure for 1939 refers to Greater Rumania which included Bessarabia, Bucovina and Transylvania. The figure for 1946 refers to the present boundaries, thus excluding Bessarabia, Northern Bucovina and Northern Transylvania. The 1946 figure includes repatriates from Soviet territory; this repatriation is still continuing.

⁷ Including Asiatic provinces. The figure for 1946 includes some 200,000 refugees from Poland and other neighboring countries.

⁸ Including 15,000 refugees and displaced persons.

⁹ Including 17,000 refugees and displaced persons.

¹⁰ Including Asiatic Turkey.

TABLE 6
ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION OF
ASIA AND AUSTRALASIA¹

Country	1939	1945
Aden.....	5,000	6,000
Afghanistan.....	5,000	5,000
China.....	25,000	25,000
D. East Indies.....	2,000	2,000
India.....	30,000	30,000
F. Indo-China.....	1,500	1,500
Iran.....	50,000	50,000
Iraq.....	90,000	90,000
Japan.....	2,000	2,000
Manchukuo.....	10,000	10,000
Palestine.....	475,000	600,000
Philippines.....	1,000	1,000
Syria-Lebanon.....	25,000	25,000
Yemen.....	50,000	45,000
TOTAL.....	771,500	892,500
Australia.....	30,000	32,000
New Zealand.....	3,000	3,000
TOTAL.....	33,000	35,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	804,500	927,500

¹ Excluding Asiatic Provinces of U. S. S. R. and Turkey.

TABLE 7

POPULATION OF PALESTINE
CENSUSES OF 1922 AND 1931, AND OFFICIAL ESTIMATES FOR
1943, 1944, AND 1945

	Total	Moslems		Jews		Christians		Others	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Census 1922...	752,048	590,890	78.04	83,794	11.07	73,024	9.64	9,474	1.25
Census 1931 ¹ ...	1,035,821	759,712	73.34	174,610	16.86	91,398	8.82	9,680	0.93
Estimate 1943 ²	1,676,571	1,128,715	60.76	502,912	29.99	131,281	7.83	13,663	0.80
Estimate 1944 ³	1,764,520	1,061,270	60.1	553,600	31.3	135,550	7.6	14,100	0.80
Estimate 1945 ³ (Sept. 30)	1,788,826	1,088,897	60.9	547,346	30.6	137,805	7.7	14,778	0.80

¹ These figures are quoted from Handbook of Palestine, London 1934, by Luke and Keith-Roach.

² Palestine Statistical Abstract, 1943.

³ General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics of the Palestine Government, Jan.-Mar., 1946.

TABLE 8

JEWISH POPULATION OF PALESTINE BY AGE GROUPS¹

Age Group	Total No.	Per cent	Male	Female
Under 10.....	117,000	19.7	60,200	56,800
10-19.....	96,700	16.4	50,500	46,200
20-29.....	98,400	16.6	49,300	49,100
30-39.....	116,400	19.7	59,000	57,400
40-49.....	86,300	14.6	44,000	42,300
50 and over.....	77,200	13.0	38,000	39,200
TOTAL.....	592,000	100.0	301,000	291,000

¹ Prepared by the Statistical Department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

TABLE 9

JEWISH POPULATION OF PALESTINE BY URBAN AND
RURAL AREAS¹

Urban Areas	No. of Settlements	Population	Per cent
Cities.....	6	380,400	64.3
Urban Settlements.....	21	58,800	9.9
Urban Total.....	27	439,200	74.2
Large rural settlements.....	8	61,500	10.4
Private villages.....	36	19,200	3.2
Cooperative villages.....	35	13,200	2.2
Workers' cooperatives.....	63	18,000	3.1
Collective farm settlements.....	116	37,400	6.3
School-farms.....	8	3,500	0.6
Rural Total.....	266	152,800	25.8
GENERAL TOTAL.....	293	592,000	100.0

¹ See footnote to Table 8.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION OF AFRICA

Country	1939	1945
Abyssinia.....	51,000	51,000
Algeria.....	110,000	120,000
Egypt.....	75,000	75,000
French Morocco.....	161,300	175,000
Libya.....	26,000	26,000
Southern Rhodesia.....	3,500	3,500
Spanish Morocco.....	12,000	15,000
Tangier.....	10,000	10,000
Tunisia.....	66,000	66,000
Union of S. Africa.....	95,000	98,000
TOTAL.....	609,800	639,500

B. IMMIGRATION OF JEWS TO THE UNITED STATES

1. Present Status

In 1943 Earl G. Harrison, then Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice, ordered the elimination of the term "Hebrew" from the classification of immigrants by race or people, and from the manifests used by transportation companies and from the statistical forms used by the United States Government. According to this order, the "race designation of persons formerly recorded as Hebrew will now be governed by the country of their origin."

As a result of this ruling, no official statistics are available regarding the number of Jewish immigrants who came to the United States after June 30, 1943. The following estimate, however, has been prepared for the *American Jewish Year Book* by Mrs. Dorothy F. Tate, Supervisor of the Division of Statistics of the National Refugee Service.

"Total immigration to the United States July 1943–December 1945 was 93,465 (28,551 in the Government fiscal year 1944; 38,119 in 1945 and 26,795 in the first half of the fiscal year 1946). If we estimate the percentage of Jewish immigration on the basis of the ratio of Jewish to total immigration which prevailed from 1933 through 1943 (33.6%), the result is approximately 31,400 Jewish immigrants arriving from July 1, 1943 through December 31, 1945.

"It may be argued that this is too high or too low. There were two years within this eleven year period when the ratio of "Hebrew" to total immigration was over 50%, and we do know that many Jews may have declared themselves German or Polish rather than "Hebrew" by "race" or "people." However, for the last three years used as the base, the trend of Jewish to total immigration was decidedly downward, having reached 19.8% in 1943, and until 1939, it was below the 33.6% figure used as the average."

2. From 1881 to 1943

A summary of Jewish immigration to the United States from 1881 through 1943 is presented in the tables that follow. The net increase in Jewish immigration, admissions minus departures, dur-

ing this period was 2,499,154. The detailed figures by periods and individual years are shown in Tables 11 and 12 respectively. Of the earlier periods of Jewish immigration to the United States, which were made up chiefly of immigrants from Spain, Portugal, and Holland, and from Germany, no reliable statistics are available. Such statistics were recorded only beginning in 1881, but these are not complete for the entire period since then. For the seventeen years from 1881 to 1898, we have statistics only for the number of Jews admitted at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. For the next eight years (1899-1907) we have figures for the number of Jews admitted at all ports. It is only since 1908 that statistics of departure as well as of arrivals have been recorded.

Notwithstanding these deficiencies and gaps, we are in a position to arrive at an approximate figure for the total Jewish immigration since 1881. From 1908, when the number of departures began to be recorded, up to 1914, after which the World War and restrictive legislation interrupted the free flow of immigration, the percentage of Jews departing to those admitted was 7.14%. We may assume that the same percentage held good during the period 1899-1907 for which we have complete figures for Jewish admissions. If this assumption is correct, the number of Jews admitted during those years totalled 829,244. For the period from 1881-1898 we have figures only for Jews admitted at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We may perhaps assume that the number of departures during those years equalled the number of admissions at other ports; in other words, that the total number of Jews admitted at all ports equalled the number admitted at the three ports mentioned, namely, 533,478. Adding the net increases for these two periods, thus arrived at, to the net increase from 1908 to 1943, for which official statistics are available, we find that the total net increase of the Jewish population of the United States as a result of immigration was 2,499,154 for the sixty-three years from 1881 to 1943.

Table 12, which is a summary of the immigration and emigration, to and from the United States, since 1881, shows the fluctuations in the annual averages of the number of Jews who arrived, caused in turn by the World War, the postwar condition of European Jews, the operation of the several quota restriction laws and the executive order of 1931 for the strict application of the "likely to become a public charge" provision of the immigration law, and the expulsive force of persecution in Germany.

TABLE 11
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1943

Period	Admissions				Departures			Net Increase		
	Total	Jews	Average No. of Jews per Year	P. C. Jews to Total	Total	Jews	P. C. to Admissions		Total	Jews
							Total	Jews		
1881-1898	8,173,890		92,138	11.89		59,208 ²	33.55	7.14		533,478 ¹
1899-1907	6,974,447	829,244	93,771	9.78	2,063,767	46,838	30.76	7.14	4,645,590	770,036 ²
1908-1914	6,709,357	656,397	13,320	4.99	906,538	3,470	56.56	4.34	696,142	609,559
1915-1920	1,602,680	79,921	119,036	14.78	247,718	483	30.76	0.41	557,510	76,451
1921	805,228	119,036	51,077	9.95	356,951	1,503	23.19	0.98	1,182,420	118,553
1922-1924	1,539,371	153,232	11,281	3.84	440,407	1,597	24.99	2.36	1,322,203	151,729
1925-1930	1,762,610	67,686	4,338	10.14	359,680	2,112	140.20	8.11	-103,142	66,089
1931-1936	256,538	26,027	21,507	40.02	129,643	1,204	34.33	0.80	246,532	23,915
1937-1943	376,175	150,533								149,344
1908-1943	13,051,959	1,252,832	—	9.60	4,504,704	57,207	34.51	4.57	8,547,255	1,195,640
1881-1943	28,200,296									2,499,154

¹ Admission at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Estimated. See p. 651.

TABLE 12
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1908-1943

Year	Admissions			Departures			Net Increase		
	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total	Total	Jews	P. C. to Admissions	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total
1908-1914...	6,709,357	656,397	9.78	2,063,767	46,838	30.76	4,645,590	609,559	13.12
1915-1920...	1,602,680	79,921	4.99	906,538	3,470	56.56	696,142	76,451	10.98
1921.....	805,228	119,036	14.7	247,718	483	30.76	557,510	118,553	21.2
1922.....	309,556	53,524	17.3	198,712	830	64.2	110,844	52,694	47.5
1923.....	522,919	49,719	9.5	81,450	413	15.57	441,469	49,306	11.16
1924.....	706,896	49,989	7.07	76,789	260	10.8	630,107	49,729	7.89
1925.....	294,314	10,292	3.5	92,728	291	2.83	201,586	10,001	4.96
1926.....	304,488	10,267	3.3	76,992	341	25.2	227,496	9,926	4.3
1927.....	335,175	11,483	3.4	73,366	224	21.8	261,809	11,259	4.3
1928.....	307,255	11,639	3.8	77,457	253	25.21	229,798	11,386	4.95
1929.....	279,578	12,479	4.46	69,203	189	24.74	210,475	12,290	5.84
1930.....	241,700	11,526	4.77	50,661	299	20.96	191,039	11,227	5.88
1931.....	97,139	5,692	5.86	61,882	319	63.70	35,257	5,373	15.24
1932.....	35,576	2,755	7.74	103,295	452	290.35	—67,719	2,303	—
1933.....	23,068	2,372	10.28	80,081	384	347.15	—57,013	1,988	—
1934.....	29,470	4,134	14.03	39,771	319	134.96	—10,301	3,815	—
1935.....	34,956	4,837	13.84	38,834	330	111.09	—3,878	4,507	—
1936.....	36,329	6,252	17.21	35,817	308	98.59	512	5,944	—
1937.....	50,244	11,352	22.59	26,736	232	53.21	23,508	11,120	47.30
1938.....	67,895	19,736	29.07	25,210	255	37.13	42,685	19,481	45.64
1939.....	82,998	43,450	52.35	26,651	176	32.11	56,347	43,274	76.80
1940.....	70,756	36,945	52.21	21,461	150	30.33	49,295	36,795	74.64
1941.....	51,776	23,737	45.85	17,115	186	33.06	34,661	23,551	67.95
1942.....	28,781	10,608	36.86	7,363	117	25.58	1,418	10,491	48.98
1943.....	23,725	4,705	19.83	5,107	88	21.53	18,618	4,617	24.80
Total....	13,051,959	1,252,847	9.60	4,504,704	57,207	34.51	8,547,255	1,195,640	13.99

C. JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Canada.—During the year ending March 31, 1944, a total of 238 Jews entered Canada (182 from the United States), 2.63% of the total.

Other American Countries.—Through the good offices of the HIAS, we have figures for Jewish immigration to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

Brazil.—During 1942, 108 Jews entered Brazil, and during 1943, 11. No information is available for 1944, but during 1945 there were 50 immigrants. The number of Jewish immigrants to Brazil from 1925 to 1945 totalled 50,943.

Uruguay.—During 1943, 17 Jews entered Uruguay. From 1927 to 1943, the number of Jewish immigrants to Uruguay totalled 19,535.

Argentina.—Complete figures are available of immigration to Argentina from 1901 to 1944. From 1901 to 1924, 133,461 Jews entered the country. In the years that followed, as our table indicates, we find that the the number of Jews admitted varied from 7,805 in 1930, to 384 in 1944; the number admitted in 1943 was 524 and in 1945, 728. The total number of Jewish immigrants to Argentina in the forty-five years from 1901 to 1945 was 208,678.

TABLE 13

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, 1901-1944

Year	Total	Jews ¹	Per Cent Jews to To- tal	Year	Total	Jews ¹	Per Cent Jews to To- tal
1901	49,149	2,765	5.6	1924	148,560	4,255	2.8
1902	67,379	1,015	1.5	1925	111,362	4,459	4.
1903	128,364	2,066	1.6	1926	96,064	4,014	4.18
1904	130,331	3,727	2.8	1927	143,991	4,863	3.38
1905	146,266	7,715	5.2	1928	151,597	4,766	3.14
1906	189,064	7,127	3.8	1929	167,722	3,848	2.29
1907	124,667	6,584	5.2	1930	163,288	4,164	2.55
1908	262,469	7,712	2.9	1931	88,223	3,421	3.88
1909	146,908	1,636	1.1	1932	25,752	649	2.52
1910	208,794	3,182	1.5	1933	19,782	772	3.90
1911	311,084	5,146	1.6	1934	13,903	943	6.06
1912	354,237	5,322	1.5	1935	12,136	624	5.14
1913	402,432	7,387	1.8	1936	11,103	880	7.93
1914	384,878	11,252	2.9	1937	12,023	619	5.15
1915	144,789	3,107	2.1	1938	15,645	584	3.73
1916	48,537	65	.1	1939	17,128	890	5.20
1917	75,374	136	.1	1940	16,205	1,623	10.02
1918	79,074	32	0.4	1941	11,496	626	5.45
1919	57,702	22	0.04	1942	8,865	388	4.38
1920	117,336	116	.09	1943	7,445	270	3.63
1921	148,477	2,763	1.9	1944	9,040	238	2.63
1922	89,999	8,404	9.3				
1923	72,887	2,793	3.8	Total	5,991,527	132,970	2.22

¹ The figures for the Jews entering Canada during 1901-1925 are exclusive of those who entered from the United States.

TABLE 14

JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA

Year	Number of Jewish Immigrants		
	Brazil	Uruguay	Argentina
01-1924.....	—	—	133,461
1925.....	2,624	—	6,920
1926.....	3,901	—	7,534
1927.....	4,167	771	5,584
1928.....	3,193	1,500	6,812
1929.....	5,610	2,400	5,986
1930.....	3,558	1,600	7,805
1931.....	1,985	1,250	3,692
1932.....	2,049	1,083	2,755
1933.....	3,317	411	1,962
1934.....	3,794	500	2,215
1935.....	1,758	776	3,159
1936.....	3,418	1,262	4,261
1937.....	2,003	1,530	4,178
1938.....	530	3,115	1,050
1939.....	4,601	2,170	4,300
1940.....	2,416	373	1,850
1941.....	1,500	639	2,200
1942.....	108	138	1,318
1943.....	11	17	524
1944.....	—	—	384
1945.....	50	—	728
Total 1901-1945...	50,943	19,535	208,678

D. JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE

The last full year for which figures of net Jewish and non-Jewish immigration to Palestine were given was 1941 (Vol. 45, pp. 596-599). Herewith are presented comparable immigration figures for the years 1942, 1943, and 1944 and up to November 30, 1945. These figures are derived from the Palestine Statistical Abstract, 1943, and the Palestine General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics, February 1945 and January-March 1946, published in Jerusalem by the Palestine Government.

TABLE 15
IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE, 1942-1945

Year	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total
1942.....	3,052	2,194	71.8
1943.....	9,867	8,507	86.
1944.....	24,093	20,848	86.5
1945 (Nov. 30)	13,408	11,835	88.2

From 1917 to 1944

From the date of the British occupation of Palestine, December 9, 1917, to the end of 1944, a total of 366,419 Jews entered the country, the yearly number varying between 61,854 in 1935 and 2,178 in 1928. The number of Jews that departed between December 9, 1917 and the end of 1921, was small. But, during the decade from 1922 to 1931, a total of 27,809 Jews emigrated, or 29.53% of the number admitted. Figures for emigration during the second half of 1932 and the years 1933-1935 are not available. During the ten years 1922-1931, the yearly emigration of Jews varied between 666 in 1931 and 7,365 in 1926; and the percentage of Jewish emigration to Jewish immigration varied between 6.36% in 1925 and 99.54% in 1928, (in 1936 it was 2.60%) while in 1927, Jewish emigration exceeded Jewish immigration by 86.92%. The net immigration of Jews during 1922-1931 was 66,353. One year, 1927, shows a decrease of 2,358 Jews, but all other years witnessed an increase of Jewish immigration over emigration, varying between 10 in 1928 and 31,650 in 1925.

TABLE 16
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE, 1917-1944

YEAR	Immigration			Emigration			Net Increase or Decrease			P. C. Jewish Immigrants to Total	Jewish Emigrants Per 1000 Immigrants
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews		
Dec. 9, 1917, to May 1921 June to Dec. 1921.....	14,101 4,861	14,101 4,784	* 77	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* *	* 94.40	* *
1922.....	8,128	7,844	284	2,939	1,503	1,436	5,189	6,341	-1,152 ¹	96.51	192
1923.....	7,991	7,421	570	4,947	3,466	1,481	3,044	3,955	-911 ¹	92.87	467
1924.....	13,553	12,856	697	2,511	2,037	474	11,042	10,819	223	94.86	158
1925.....	34,641	33,801	840	4,100	2,151	1,949	30,541	31,650	-1,109 ¹	97.58	64
1926.....	13,910	13,081	829	9,429	7,365	2,064	4,481	5,716	-1,235 ¹	94.04	563
1927.....	3,595	2,713	882	6,978	5,071	1,907	-3,383 ¹	-2,358 ¹	-1,025 ¹	75.47	1,869
1928.....	3,086	2,178	908	3,122	2,168	954	-361	10	-461	70.58	995
1929.....	6,566	5,249	1,317	2,835	1,746	1,089	3,731	3,503	228	79.94	333
1930.....	6,433	4,944	1,489	2,911	1,636	1,275	3,522	3,308	214	76.85	331
1931.....	5,533	4,075	1,458	1,346	666	680	4,187	3,409	778	73.65	163
1922-1931.....	103,436	94,162	9,274	41,118	27,809	13,309	62,318	66,353	-4,035 ¹	91.03	295
1932-1935.....	151,555	144,093	7,462	*	*	*	*	*	*	95.08	—
1936.....	31,671	29,727	1,944	1,178	773	405	30,493	28,954	1,541	93.86	26
1937.....	12,475	10,536	1,939	1,528	889	639	10,947	9,647	1,300	84.46	84
1938.....	15,263	12,868	2,395	1,811	1,095	716	13,452	11,773	1,679	84.31	85
1939.....	18,433	16,405	2,028	1,996	1,019	977	16,437	15,386	1,051	89.00	62
1940.....	5,611	4,547	1,064	1,185	693	492	4,426	3,854	572	81.04	152
1941.....	4,270	3,647	623	1,216	426	790	3,054	3,221	-167 ¹	85.41	117
1942.....	3,052	2,194	858								
1943.....	9,867	8,507	1,360								
1944.....	24,093	20,848	3,245								
1917-1944.....	398,688	366,419	32,269								

¹ Decrease.

* Figures not available.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT



Offices: 386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Cable Address: "WISHCOM, N. Y."

1946

OBJECTS OF THE COMMITTEE

“The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the aforesaid objects or for purposes comprehended therein.”

—*Extract from the Charter*

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Presented by JACOB BLAUSTEIN, *Chairman*

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

The past year spanned two distinct periods in contemporary history—the final months of World War II and the early months of a most difficult struggle for peace. The activities of the American Jewish Committee during 1945—the 39th and perhaps the most momentous year in its history—reflected this division of periods.

To us, fortunate to be citizens of a great nation and blessed with a firmly established tradition of freedom and a zeal to bring freedom to all mankind, the events presented a crucial challenge and a precious opportunity. Your Committee believes that it accepted the challenge courageously and utilized the opportunity wisely.

Organizational Matters

Splendid progress was made during the year in strengthening our organizational structure at both the lay and the staff levels. The establishment of local chapters of the American Jewish Committee, which has now been accomplished in twenty-eight of the most important communities in the country, has broadened our membership base and is assuring us an informed constituency. The men and women who compose these chapters have indicated by joining them their agreement with the principles and policies of the national organization, and their willingness to participate in our program. Chapter members are kept regularly informed of our activities through the medium of our monthly publication, the *Committee Reporter*, supplemented by timely memoranda on important subjects.

Twenty-five lay advisory committees and subcommittees guide our staff. Their activities are reported periodically to the Administrative Committee which, under the able chairmanship of Mr. David Sher, meets monthly in the intervals between meetings of your Executive Committee. To all those serving on these committees, your Executive Committee wishes to express its grateful appreciation for their helpful guidance.

Progress has been made in expanding our staff to meet our growing and highly ramified responsibilities. There are now nine de-

partments, in addition to our Washington office. To coordinate the functions of these various departments is a task requiring exceptional administrative ability. Fortunately this ability is possessed by our Executive Vice-President, Dr. John Slawson. Despite the complexity of the organization and its rapid growth within the past two years—a growth in no small measure due to his vision and tireless energy—the staff operates as a well integrated whole.

Cooperation with Other Jewish Organizations

Your Committee continues to strive for better coordination of its efforts with those of other organizations, and especially of the Anti-Defamation League. Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf has been particularly helpful in this connection. It is good to report that our members and staff increased their participation last year in behalf of the Joint Defense Appeal, through which funds are raised for the support of your Committee and of the Anti-Defamation League. Our treasurer, Mr. Nathan M. Ohrbach, served as National Chairman of the 1945 campaign, and Mr. Alan M. Stroock as New York Campaign Chairman.

Our members and staff also participate in the deliberations of the National Community Relations Council, whose function it is to prevent conflict and duplication between all of the national defense agencies, and to dove-tail their activities with those of local defense agencies.

Believing that, as regards many of the post-war problems affecting Jews, there is mutuality of views among a number of the American Jewish organizations, and that cooperation with respect to these should therefore be feasible, your Committee, shortly after the call for the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, invited the Agudath Israel of America, the American Jewish Conference, the American Jewish Congress, and the Jewish Labor Committee to an informal conference in the hope of effecting concerted action within the area of our agreements. The Agudath Israel and the Jewish Labor Committee accepted and agreed that, while no formal joint program should be submitted, there would be cooperation in urging certain fundamental provisions. The American Jewish Conference and the American Jewish Congress declined to meet with us, taking the position that the former must be sole representative of American Jewish opinion. Nevertheless, we were faced on the scene at San Francisco with some practical problems about which there were

little differences of opinion and we informally worked together with respect to them.

As you know, the American Jewish Committee has a global responsibility, being concerned with the welfare of the Jews wherever they may be, not only in the United States, not only in Palestine, but in every country throughout the world. Our activities roughly divide themselves into three broad categories: (1) domestic, including the fight against anti-Semitism; (2) foreign, including Palestine; and (3) general, or overall. They will be treated herein in that order.

Domestic Activities

While anti-Semitism is not our only domestic problem, it is our most urgent one. Upon our success in coping with it largely depends our future happiness or woe. The past year has been marked by great intensification of the Committee's work in combatting anti-Semitism.

To the mass approach, long skilfully employed by our Department of Public Education (formerly Department of Public Relations), has been added the class approach. Suggestions and materials—articles, speeches, cartoons, posters, etc.—continue to go in a steady stream from our Public Education Department via newspapers, magazines and radio, alerting the public at large to the threat of anti-Semitism to American institutions.

But that is not enough. It is also necessary to impress the fact that anti-Semitism is a direct threat to the self-interest of the individual members of the various class groups that make up our population. The Public Education Department has accordingly engaged a corps of specialists, through whose efforts our message, couched in terms appropriate for these groups, is disseminated to them. To the experts already working a year ago in the fields of women's organizations and labor, have now been added experts on war veterans, youth, and religious groups. A lay committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter Mendelsohn, advises the department as a whole; and several subcommittees, composed partly of our members and partly of outside recognized authorities in the various fields, guide the work of the class specialists.

Our Department of Scientific Research is now embarked on a number of projects engaging the cooperation of university and other scientific groups. These projects are designed to probe deeply into the psychology of anti-Semitism, with a view to the formulation

of a scientific approach to the handling of these problems. Some of these projects will require as much as three years for completion. Meanwhile, the department is proving of great immediate value to our work by testing our current materials, and, on the basis of these tests, pointing the way to their improvement. The department is guided as to policy by a lay committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ira M. Younker, and, on its technical problems, by an advisory group of social scientists.

Our Legal and Investigative Department continues to keep the Committee informed of the activities of anti-Semitic agitators and their organizations. The information gleaned by it is often drawn upon and effectively used by law-enforcement agencies and by journalists bent on exposing subversive movements. A lay committee, whose chairman is Mr. Victor S. Riesenfeld, meets fortnightly to advise the staff of this department.

The Department of Library, Research and Publications is still unrivaled in its special field for the completeness of its collections, pamphlets, magazines, and newspaper clippings. Its research facilities and services are essential to the other departments of the Committee, and are much used by outsiders, as well. This department is also responsible for compiling the *American Jewish Year Book*.

The Community Service Department, which Mr. Jerome J. Rothschild serves as adviser, is the indispensable link between our organization and local community agencies and key individuals concerned with combatting anti-Semitism throughout the country.

Great as is our concern with the problem of anti-Semitism, we do not conceive that our responsibility to the American Jewish community is confined alone to combatting that menace. We also have an obligation to strengthen the Jewish community from within and to further the adjustment of Jews to the American scene. A feature of the Executive Committee meeting a year ago was the address of your Executive Vice-President, who urged us to take leadership along these lines. Your Executive Committee gave its enthusiastic endorsement and thereby in effect authorized the addition of a new dimension to the Committee's domestic program.

As an initial step, a Conference on Jewish Adjustment in the United States, the first of its kind ever held here, was arranged with the cooperation of Professors Salo W. Baron of Columbia University, Louis Wirth of the University of Chicago, I. L. Kandel of Teachers College, and Dr. Abraham A. Neuman, President of Dropsie College. The thirty participants in the conference con-

curred in the belief that there are rich possibilities of affirmative Jewish life in this country, but that our cultural heritage requires reinterpretation and reinvigoration. A Jewish educator, long concerned with the problem of cultural integration, joined our staff last fall, and will help us evolve a program, for which no pattern currently exists. The lay committee assisting in the development of this program is under the chairmanship of Mr. Alan M. Stroock.

Your Committee is making a notable contribution to Jewish culture in America through its new monthly periodical *Commentary*, which has replaced the *Contemporary Jewish Record*. The first number appeared in November, 1945, and the enthusiastic reception accorded it demonstrates that it fills a genuine need. Mr. Ralph E. Samuel heads the new publication's advisory committee.

Foreign Affairs

The need of our European brethren for sympathy, encouragement, and assistance is greater perhaps than at any time in the history of man. The diabolical plan of the Nazis completely to exterminate the Jews of Europe was almost carried out. Earlier estimates of a death toll of four out of nine million, were increased to five and then to six million.

Of the survivors, several hundred thousand were far from their former homes, to which most of them were unable or understandably unwilling to return. Nor was the lot of those who managed to remain in, or to return to, the countries of which they were citizens, lacking in most serious complications. The situation of the Jewish survivors in Europe presented and continues to present a complex of economic, social, political and spiritual problems of staggering difficulty, imposing on the Jewish community of the United States tasks of unprecedented magnitude.

Measures for succoring the victims of the Nazi terror were quickly undertaken by the relief agencies. To the American Jewish Committee, whose responsibility it is to protect the civil, political, and religious rights of Jews, fell the task of working for restoration of these rights. How the American Jewish Committee discharged its responsibilities in behalf of our brethren abroad is told in detail in the report of the Foreign Affairs Department. In view, however, of the unusual importance of many of these activities and, since the

present report is the only one to be presented at this meeting, your Committee deems it both proper and useful briefly to summarize them.

Direct contact with Europe was resumed several months before V-E Day, when the Director of our Department of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Max Gottschalk, went first to London and then to France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, where he conferred both with Jewish leaders and government officials, and was successful in promoting a better understanding of the needs and problems of the Jews in those countries with resultant benefit to them. An office of the Committee has been established in London, and correspondents secured in a number of countries who are keeping our Foreign Affairs Department currently informed of the situation in their respective lands.

In July of 1945, the Chairman of your Executive Committee and Judge George Z. Medalie, then Chairman of your Foreign Affairs Committee, had interviews with the Hon. Joseph C. Grew, at that time Acting Secretary of State, and with Mr. A. Feller, then general counsel of UNRRA. We requested that Jewish organizations be permitted to designate experts to be accredited by UNRRA to visit Germany and to work in behalf of the displaced Jews there. This request was approved, and among others, a team of four representatives of the American Jewish Committee spent several months in Germany.

At the same interview with Mr. Grew, your representatives suggested the appointment of a Jewish layman to advise army headquarters in the American zone in Germany regarding problems arising in connection with the displaced Jews in that zone. This suggestion eventuated in the designation of Federal District Judge Simon H. Rifkind to serve in that capacity. Representatives of your Committee met with Judge Rifkind before his departure and informed him of the steps taken and contemplated by us in behalf of the displaced Jews.

A number of other steps were also taken in behalf of the displaced, especially the most unfortunate groups among them—the stateless and non-repatriable. Before President Truman left for Potsdam, your Committee sent him a memorandum, a feature of which was the request that he urge at the Potsdam Conference substantial liberalization of the policy affecting immigration into

Palestine. Last September, Judge Proskauer, your President, and Mr. Blaustein, the Chairman of your Executive Committee, had a conference with President Truman. We reiterated the request that Great Britain permit large immigration into Palestine and importuned particularly that he persevere in his efforts for 100,000 emergency visas. Your officers pointed out that, irrespective of the ultimate political solution for Palestine, this was a stark matter of saving the lives of certain of the remnants of European Jewry.

Several weeks later, the Chairman of your Executive Committee and Dr. Slawson, your Executive Vice-President, called on the Hon. Dean C. Acheson, Under-Secretary of State, upon whom they urged the following suggestions: (1) that the United States maintain its position, at the forthcoming meeting of the UNRRA Council, that aid be continued to all displaced persons including those "who have suffered because of racial discrimination and who have refused to return to their countries of origin"; (2) that the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees be given the necessary means and authority to promote immediate emigration plans for displaced and stateless Jews; (3) that the refugees without visas at Oswego not be sent back to Europe; and (4) that the State Department immediately establish American consulates in Germany to facilitate the emigration of displaced persons to the United States. Your representatives were assured earnest consideration of each of these suggestions and, as you know, some have since been effectuated.

In October, in a letter to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, the Chairman of your Executive Committee suggested that a certain percentage of the reparations exacted from Germany should be set aside for the partial compensation of damages suffered by stateless, non-repatriable, and German Jews, and others who have been expropriated on grounds of racial discrimination. It was proposed that a United Nations Trusteeship on Indemnification be set up to handle the claims of the persons in these special categories, just as the claims of other victims will be filed with, and handled by, their own governments.

Early in November, prior to Prime Minister Attlee's visit to Washington, your Committee deemed it necessary to press again for our Government's zealous furtherance of President Truman's proposal for the immediate entry of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. In a letter to Secretary Byrnes, your officers stated that this request expressed the will of substantially all American Jews, however they may differ otherwise on the Palestine question.

On November 13, it was announced that an Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry would soon be appointed to study and report on the Palestine question and the situation of Jews in Europe. On November 23, the Chairman of your Executive Committee and your Executive Vice-President conferred with Secretary Byrnes and vigorously urged that the appointment of the Committee "should in no way preclude or delay the granting of President Truman's request for the admission of 100,000 displaced Jews into Palestine." In addition, your representatives expressed satisfaction with the broad directives given to the Anglo-American Committee. We particularly commended the instruction that it consider the possibilities of immigration to countries outside of Europe, and expressed the hope that the United States would share the responsibility for providing immigration opportunities for the stateless and non-repatriable.

Mr. Byrnes invited your representatives to submit additional information on the subject. This was done in a letter calling attention to the fact that during the war years only a small fraction of the established quotas for immigration into the United States from the countries involved has been used, and urging that steps be taken to facilitate the early issuance and use of visas available under existing law. Directives to that effect were issued by President Truman a few weeks later.

Your Committee's emergency activities in overseas affairs were not restricted to the Old World. Since August there have been reports, growing in frequency and gravity, that leaves no doubt but that the followers of Col. Peron in Argentina are emulating their Nazi models by fomenting anti-Semitic agitation and attacking the persons and property of Jews. In letters dated November 27 to Secretary of State Byrnes and to Hon. Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, your President urged that, in concert with other American republics or with the United Nations, the government of the United States take vigorous action to bring about the cessation of such outrages.

We are in constant and frequent touch with correspondents in Argentina, who keep your Committee fully informed of events and trends of special interest to us. The staff of our Foreign Affairs Department now includes an expert on Latin America, who until recently was a resident of Buenos Aires. Moreover, a field representative has also been engaged. At present in Mexico, he is expected to go to South America later.

San Francisco Conference

In 1944, foreseeing the probability of Allied victory some time in 1945, we appointed a Committee on Peace Problems, composed of recognized authorities in social science and international relations, as well as outstanding jurists and other men of affairs. The task of this Committee on Peace Problems was to work out specific suggestions in anticipation of a Peace Conference, which was then expected to be convened shortly after the cessation of hostilities. Basing its deliberations largely on the painstaking factual studies made by our Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems, established as long ago as 1940, the Peace Problems Committee submitted a report to your Executive Committee just a year ago, which was adopted. These recommendations on the problems of repatriation, migration, reparation, Palestine, etc., were reflected in the steps taken by us to meet the many emergency situations which arose last year, as already reported to you, and were embodied in a brief, *To the Counsellors of Peace*, which was submitted to the delegates at the San Francisco Conference and to other interested parties, including yourselves.

Transcending all of these steps in ultimate importance was our successful advocacy in San Francisco last spring of another recommendation of our Peace Problems Committee; namely, inclusion in the United Nations Charter of provision for a Commission on Human Rights within the United Nations Organization. Respect for the dignity of every human being and the protection of basic human rights, regardless of race, language, religion, or sex, are absolute prerequisites to a better world. That is basic and fundamental. Our conviction as to this was shared by the late President Roosevelt, with whom your President and the Chairman of your Executive Committee had an extended conference on March 24 last, when we submitted to and discussed with him the proposals of our Peace Problems Committee. Expressing a warm interest in our program, President Roosevelt particularly emphasized that in the creation and implementation of a Commission on Human Rights lay the real hope of future security for *all* people, including Jews. The President told us to go to San Francisco and work for that proposal.

A formal invitation to send representatives there to serve as consultants to the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference was received from the State Department shortly there-

after. For the first time in the history of international relations, there was seen at San Francisco an expression of democracy in action where the representatives of the people really collaborated with the governmental delegation of their country.

The purpose of the Conference was to establish a permanent world organization, within the framework of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement. The international protection of human rights was accordingly the only item on your Committee's program falling strictly within the Conference's scope. Your representatives, Judge Proskauer and Mr. Blaustein, therefore concentrated their main effort with their fellow-consultants and with the American and other delegations toward ensuring that the world organization being created in San Francisco would include adequate machinery for this purpose, in the form of a permanent Commission to draft an International Bill of Human Rights and to make provision for its implementation and enforcement.

Although this proposal was also sponsored by consultants representing other important American organizations, it appeared for a time that the official Conference delegates were indisposed to go, or did not see how they practically could go, beyond the abstract, inadequate formulation on the subject of human rights adopted at Dumbarton Oaks. To translate it into a concrete provision in the Charter of the United Nations, vigorous action at the eleventh hour became necessary. On the initiative of your representatives, a group of consultants met with members of the American delegation, including its chairman, the Hon. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., then Secretary of State, and his principal adviser on the subject, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University. Responding to the brilliant presentation of your President and to certain practical suggestions offered by the Chairman of your Executive Committee, in which other consultants concurred, Mr. Stettinius and Dr. Bowman pledged support of the proposal with the American delegation and undertook to urge it upon the other delegations. As a result, the United Nations Charter establishes the international protection of human rights as a cardinal objective of the United Nations Organization, and provides specific means for achieving this all-important end.

Also at San Francisco, your representatives successfully supported the efforts of the Zionist organizations to prevent action being taken under the trusteeship system set up there which would prejudice the existing rights of Jews concerning Palestine.

Testimony Before Anglo-American Committee

As already indicated, the San Francisco Conference was concerned exclusively with permanent international machinery for the solution of the world's problems, and not with actually solving these problems there. Many of the situations in which Jews are particularly involved, come within the purview of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry before which Judge Proskauer appeared in Washington on January 9. He there submitted our comprehensive program for dealing with the Jewish situation in Europe as well as in Palestine. There is being mailed to you a copy of his testimony, newspaper accounts of which provoked excellent reactions from both the Jewish and the general public, and the particulars are therefore not being included in this report.

Suffice it to say here that the many questions with which the members of the Committee plied your President at the conclusion of his argument, not only demonstrated how sympathetically they had followed his masterly presentation of this difficult and complex subject, but afforded him an opportunity to reenforce the strong impression already made. We trust that our recommendations will be favorably acted on.

Conclusion

No review of the year could be complete that did not take note of the irreparable loss suffered by your Committee in the passing of your Honorary Vice-President, Judge Irving Lehman. It was to him that your officers turned, particularly in times of crisis, for the sage counsel which, with his profound feeling for his fellow-Jews and his wide knowledge of men and affairs, was uniquely his to give.

Few of our members have given themselves more unstintingly to our work than Judge George Z. Medalie, recently appointed to the New York State Court of Appeals. The well-merited honor that has come to him is also an honor to the Committee. By accepting the Honorary Vice-Presidency to which you have elected him today, he has signified that he will continue to be identified with us.

After seventeen years of service to the American Jewish Committee, Mr. Morris D. Waldman, Vice-Chairman of your Executive Committee and former Executive Vice-President, requested retire-

ment for reasons of health. This was granted as of October 1, 1945. Your Executive Committee takes this occasion to pay tribute to the fine contributions made by Mr. Waldman to the cause of Jewry the world over both before and during his association with your Committee. He will continue to be a member of our Executive and Administrative Committees, where we trust that we may have the benefit of his wisdom and counsel for a long time to come.

In the year now beginning, we shall round out the fourth decade of our corporate existence. This new year is almost certain to confront us with problems as numerous and as serious as those with which we have latterly been faced. The world has still far to go before the aftermath of war, so gravely affecting our surviving fellow-Jews abroad, subsides into true peace. We must also be prepared to cope with a substantial increase in anti-Semitic agitation, now that war-time restraints are being lifted.

To these sacred duties, your Committee solemnly re-dedicates itself. Given the seasoned judgment of our old members, the fresh thinking of those newly joining our ranks, and the devotion of both, we may hope to meet successfully the problems that face us.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REPORT
OF THE
FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR
OF
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION
SOCIETY OF AMERICA
1945



THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

(as of March 31, 1946)

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J. SOLIS-COHEN, Jr., Philadelphia

VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. HORACE STERN, Philadelphia

TREASURER

LESTER HANO, Philadelphia

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT-SECRETARY

MAURICE JACOBS, Philadelphia

EDITOR

DR. SOLOMON GRAYZEL, Philadelphia

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JAMES MARSHALL.....	New York
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J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR. ³	Philadelphia
HON. HORACE STERN ³	Philadelphia
EDWIN WOLF, 2ND ³	Philadelphia
HOWARD A. WOLF ³	Philadelphia

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REV. DR. LOUIS FINKELSTEIN.....	New York

¹ Term expires in 1947.² Term expires in 1948.³ Term expires in 1949.

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DR. SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN.....	Philadelphia
DR. SHALOM SPIEGEL.....	New York
REV. DR. SIDNEY S. TEDESCHÉ.....	Brooklyn
EDWIN WOLF, 2ND.....	Philadelphia
DR. HARRY A. WOLFSON.....	Cambridge

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of The Jewish Publication Society of America was held at the Dropsie College, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, March 31, 1946.

The President, Mr. J. Solis-Cohen, Jr., called the meeting to order at 8:30 P.M. He welcomed the members to the meeting and stated that, due to restrictions on travel during the war, this was the first Annual Meeting of The Society in a number of years. He informed the audience that the Publication Committee and the Board of Trustees had held an all-day meeting.

The President appointed Messrs. Howard S. Levy, Edwin Wolf 2nd and Al Paul Lefton as the Nominating Committee.

The President called on the Treasurer, Mr. Howard A. Wolf, to give his report.

Mr. Wolf noted that copies of the Treasurer's report had been distributed. He stated that he was retiring after fifteen years as Treasurer. He felt that the Treasurer's work had been that of scorekeeper—that Mr. Solis-Cohen and Mr. Jacobs wrote the reports—and that it had been very nice working with such a team. He wished the officers continued success and said he would always retain his interest in The Jewish Publication Society.

The Treasurer's report was adopted and ordered printed in the current *Year Book* (see pages 682-683).

The President read his annual report, which was accepted and ordered printed in the current *Year Book* (see pages 645-653).

The President then asked the Executive Vice-President to give his report, which was accepted and ordered printed in the current *Year Book* (see pages 654-671).

The President called on Dr. Mortimer J. Cohen, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Dr. Cohen read a resolution in memory of Felix N. Gerson which was adopted and ordered printed in the current *Year Book* (see page 687).

Dr. Cohen then presented resolutions in honor of Mr. Howard A. Wolf's completion of fifteen years as Treasurer of The Society and Mr. Maurice Jacobs' completion of ten years of service. These resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered printed in the current *Year Book* (see pages 684-686).

The President called on Mr. Frank J. Rubenstein to report for the Nominating Committee. The following report was unanimously adopted:

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Constitution calls for fifteen *Honorary Vice-Presidents*. We recommend the re-election of the following:

SAMUEL BRONFMAN, Montreal
REV. DR. HENRY COHEN, Galveston
HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS, New York
JAMES MARSHALL, New York
HENRY MONSKY, Omaha
HON. MURRAY SEASONGOOD, Cincinnati

We recommend the election of the following as *Honorary Vice-Presidents* by virtue of their positions as heads of their respective organizations:

MARK EISNER, President of the American Association
for Jewish Education
JUDGE JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, President of the American
Jewish Committee
DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH, President of the American
Jewish Historical Society
FRANK L. WEIL, President of the National Jewish Wel-
fare Board
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE, President of the American Jew-
ish Congress
MRS. MOSES P. EPSTEIN, President of Hadassah
MRS. HUGO HARTMANN, President of the National Fed-
eration of Temple Sisterhoods

MRS. BARNETT E. KOPELMAN, President of the Women's
League of the United Synagogue

MRS. JOSEPH M. WELT, President of the National Council
of Jewish Women

The terms of all *Trustees* expired during the war, but were continued during the emergency.

We recommend the re-election of the following *Trustees* for the term expiring 1947:

LIONEL FRIEDMANN, Philadelphia

REV. DR. SOLOMON GOLDMAN, Chicago

REV. DR. LOUIS L. MANN, Chicago

We recommend the election of the following *Trustees* for a one-year term expiring in 1947:

WALTER H. ANNENBERG, Philadelphia

LEE M. FRIEDMAN, Boston

LESTER HANO, Philadelphia

We recommend the re-election of the following *Trustees* for the term expiring 1948:

PHILIP W. AMRAM, Washington

FRED M. BUTZEL, Detroit

BERNARD L. FRANKEL, Philadelphia

AL PAUL LEFTON, Philadelphia

WILLIAM S. LOUCHHEIM, Los Angeles

EDWARD A. NORMAN, New York

FRANK J. RUBENSTEIN, Baltimore

We recommend the re-election of the following *Trustees* for the term expiring 1949:

J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR., Philadelphia

HON. LOUIS E. LEVINthal, Philadelphia

HOWARD S. LEVY, Philadelphia

REV. DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, Cleveland

HON. HORACE STERN, Philadelphia

EDWIN WOLF, 2ND, Philadelphia

HOWARD A. WOLF, Philadelphia

We recommend the re-election of all the members of the *Publication Committee*, and the election of the following:

DR. ALEXANDER M. DUSHKIN, New York
DR. ISRAEL EFROS, New York
REV. DR. ABRAHAM J. FELDMAN, Hartford
MARVIN LOWENTHAL, New York
SH. NIGER (S. CHARNEY), New York

The Nominating Committee respectfully asks that this meeting draft Mr. J. SOLIS-COHEN, Jr., for his fourteenth term as *President*.

The Nominating Committee is honored in presenting the name of Justice HORACE STERN for re-election to his thirty-fifth term as *Vice-President*.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD S. LEVY
EDWIN WOLF, 2ND
AL PAUL LEFTON

The President, on behalf of his colleagues, thanked the members for the confidence they had placed in the officers and members of the Board of Trustees and Publication Committee.

The President presented Dr. Felix A. Levy, a member of the Publication Committee since 1939, who gave an address on the subject of "The Jewish Book in Palestine."

The President expressed the appreciation of the entire audience to Dr. Levy for his fine interpretation of the cultural work in Palestine and, by acclamation, it was voted to print Dr. Levy's address in the current *Year Book* (see pages 672-680).

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

MAURICE JACOBS
Secretary

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, called immediately after the Annual Meeting, the following officers were unanimously elected by the Board for the year 1946:

Treasurer: MR. LESTER HANO, to replace Mr. Howard A. Wolf, who requested that he be permitted to step aside after having completed fifteen years as Treasurer.

Executive Vice-President and Secretary: MR. MAURICE JACOBS (eleventh term).

Editor: DR. SOLOMON GRAYZEL (eighth term).

Respectfully submitted,

MAURICE JACOBS

Secretary

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THE YEAR 1945

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Our annual meeting which was a war casualty is now resumed for the first time since 1941. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I present my report on the activities of The Jewish Publication Society covering its 58th year, and my "Bar Mitzvah," or 13th, report as your President.

There is another anniversary that we are commemorating tonight, the completion of ten years' of service of our Executive Vice-President, Maurice Jacobs. We all feel that the remarkable growth and sound financial condition of the Society are in a large measure due to his wise and enthusiastic efforts. The Board has therefore invited Mr. Jacobs to summarize the work of the Society for this decade. Hence, I merely will review briefly the current items that transpired during the year 1945.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL FAMILY: It was my privilege to welcome during 1945 the following additional members of the Publication Committee:

Dr. Judah I. Goldin, of Champaign, Illinois

Dr. Simon Halkin, of New York City

Dr. Isaac Rabinowitz, of Philadelphia and Washington

Judge Harry A. Hollzer was elected to the Board of Trustees last April but, unfortunately, was called to The Publication Society on High on January 15th, 1946.

NECROLOGY: In 1945, The Society was saddened by the loss of several members of the "official family." On February 13th, 1945, Miss Henrietta Szold, one-time Editor and Secretary of the Publication Committee, and an Honorary Vice-President of The Society at the time of her death, passed away. Resolutions on her passing were published as part of Volume 47 of *The Year Book*, as well as an excellent biographical sketch.

Mr. Simon Miller, my predecessor, who was your President for 20 years and who served in an official capacity with The Society almost from its very beginning, was called to his reward. Resolutions on his death were printed in Volume 47 of *The Year Book*, and a tribute to Mr. Miller was a feature of *The Year Book*.

Mr. Isaac W. Bernheim, an Honorary Vice-President of The Society, died on April 1st, 1945, and resolutions on his death were also printed in Volume 47 of *The Year Book*.

We have been saddened by two additional deaths since the publication of *The Year Book*: Mr. Felix N. Gerson, a member of the Publication Committee since 1902, who died on December 13th, 1945, and Judge Harry A. Hollzer, who was elected to the Board of Trustees last April, and who died January 15th, 1946. With your approval the resolutions to be adopted will be printed in Volume 48 of *The Year Book*.

PENSION PLAN: It is with a great deal of pride that I can report to you that on August 25th, 1945, our Pension and Insurance Plan was put into effect for all employees who had been with The Society five years or more. In this Plan, The Society has made provision for the past service of employees, assuming the full cost of this, while the costs of future service are being equally divided between the employees and The Society.

Retirement will be at the age of 65 and most of the pensions will be at the rate of 35 per cent of the monthly salary. The Plan also carries with it an insurance policy of \$1,000.00 for each \$10.00 of monthly pension. At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Frank J. Rubenstein, a member of our Board, for his work in bringing the Pension Plan to fruition. Not alone did Mr. Rubenstein devote a great deal of his time to developing this Plan, but he very generously gave The Society \$1,400.00 as a gift. This is a very forward move and I know that our staff is deeply appreciative of The Society's action.

TREASURER'S REPORT: May I direct your attention to the Treasurer's condensed report, printed copies of which have been distributed? Under Mr. Howard A. Wolf's able guidance for the past 15 years, The Society has handled its finances in a most business-like manner. We owe Mr. Wolf

a vote of thanks for his 15 years of devoted service to the cause of Jewish literature.

Incidentally, may I add that Justice Horace Stern, our Vice-President, has completed 34 years of service as Vice-President of The Society and that the Nominating Committee has told me in confidence that it has recommended his election for a 35th term?

FEDERATION SUBVENTIONS: During 1945 we have had a slight increase in sums allocated to us by federations and welfare funds on the *quid pro quo* basis we instituted when we made our first appeals to federations. Because of the demand for large sums for overseas relief and for Palestine building, your Society has hesitated to make an intensive drive for federation allocations throughout the country. Our appeal has been a modest one, primarily so that Jewish communities throughout America will know of The Society's work and become cognizant of the necessity of including another cultural organization in their program. I am sure you will all agree that it is to the credit of The Jewish Publication Society that it can finance itself on its dues, its book sales, and the sales of the Press, and that it is one Jewish communal organization in America which combines the efficient business management with the community service of a philanthropic organization. For each \$10.00 allocated to us by a federation, we insist that the federation or welfare fund select six books to be distributed to libraries or individuals in their respective cities. In fact many of our books have through this plan been placed in non-sectarian libraries.

PUBLICITY: No organization in Jewish life has received fairer treatment from the Anglo-Jewish and Yiddish press than has our organization. Graciously the columns of the Jewish papers in America have carried reviews of our books, editorials on the work of The Society and interesting news items. We, in turn, have been generous in our distribution of free books for review purposes.

JEWISH BOOK WEEK AND RELIGIOUS BOOK WEEK: More and more these two Book Weeks are becoming factors in the promotion of the reading of good books, and your Society is taking an important part in this work. Our Editor, Dr.

Solomon Grayzel, is serving as President of the Jewish Book Council of America, which is sponsored by the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Your Executive Vice-President serves as a member of the Executive Committee. We feel quite proud of what we have done in helping to stimulate the growth of the Jewish Book Council, and we are partly responsible for the transition from the old Jewish Book Week celebration to the new highly organized Jewish Book Month and Jewish Book Week.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, the sponsors of Religious Book Week, continued to select a large number of The Society's books in their annual selection of 40 Jewish book titles, and no other single Jewish publisher has as many books on the approved list as does The Society.

PUBLICATION DISTRIBUTION: The best test of the efficacy of our work is how well we are carrying out The Society's slogan of "Jewish Books in Every Jewish Home." The records show that each year we are increasing the number of books which are going out on membership and through sales. Each year we study new methods of distribution, discarding those that we find are not profitable and keeping those which make it easier for The Society to place its books in homes, on library shelves, and made available for easy purchase in all types of book stores. The plan we started a year ago to have our distribution overseas handled by an export agency has been very satisfactory, and The Society has been relieved of the burden of shipping, billing, and collection in foreign lands. Our experience with a national distributor who has access to the book sections of department stores and to larger book shops is proving satisfactory and this business has grown during 1945. Wherever possible, we try to have joint publications of our popular books with recognized general publishers. And these methods all contributed to an increased number of books distributed.

During 1945 we distributed 112,780 books, of which 39,370 were on membership and the balance on sales. Our Bible sales continue to grow each year and such standard books as Graetz's *History of the Jews*, the Marx-Margolis *A History of the Jewish People*, and others are what might be termed "good bread-and-butter publications."

REPRINTS: It has often been said that the successful publisher is one who has the longest list of titles which need printing periodically. Each year, our list of reprints has increased, and last year The Society reprinted 39 books as follows:

	<i>Copies</i>	
<i>The Holy Scriptures</i>	12,750 —	19th printing
<i>The Holy Scriptures</i> (small size)	11,500 —	2nd printing
<i>Abridged Bible</i>	3,000	
Margolis-Marx, <i>A History of the Jewish People</i>	7,000	
Graetz's <i>History of the Jews</i>	1,500	
<i>A Century of Jewish Life</i>	3,000 —	2nd printing
<i>Menasseh ben Israel</i>	4,000 —	2nd printing
Strack's <i>Introduction to the Talmud and Midrash</i>	4,000 —	2nd printing
<i>Ma'aseh Book</i> , 2 volumes	4,000 sets	2nd printing
<i>Candles in the Night</i>	2,000 —	3rd printing
<i>David the Giant Killer</i>	1,000 —	4th printing
<i>Hanukkah</i>	1,000 —	3rd printing
<i>Harvest in the Desert</i>	3,500 —	4th printing
<i>Theodore Herzl</i>	3,400 —	4th printing
<i>I Have Considered the Days</i>	1,000 —	2nd printing
<i>Jewish Contributions to Civilization</i>	1,500	
<i>The Jewish Community</i> , 3 volumes	1,000 sets	2nd printing
<i>Jewish Pioneers and Patriots</i>	1,250 —	3rd printing
<i>Let Laughter Ring</i>	1,000 —	4th printing
<i>Outlines of Jewish History</i>	1,000	
<i>Stars and Sand</i>	1,250 —	3rd printing
<i>Studies in Judaism</i> , Vol. I	2,000	
<i>Studies in Judaism</i> , Vol. II	1,500	
<i>Studies in Judaism</i> , Vol. III	3,000 —	2nd printing
<i>Selected Poems of Moses Ibn Ezra</i>	4,400 —	2nd printing
<i>Sabbath</i>	2,000 —	2nd printing
<i>Yiddish Tales</i>	2,000 —	4th printing
<i>Josephus</i>	1,000	
<i>Dreamers of the Ghetto</i>	1,000	
<i>The Fire Eater</i>	2,000 —	3rd printing
<i>Rashi</i>	1,000	
<i>Students, Scholars and Saints</i>	1,000	

As soon as paper becomes freer, we hope to increase the size of our reprint editions so that economies will be effected and the problems of manufacture reduced.

During the past year, arrangements were made with Rinehart & Company for the future joint publication of two excellent titles by Leo. W. Schwarz, *A Golden Treasury* and *The Jewish Caravan*. These two titles will make excellent additions to our section of belles-lettres and all of Leo W. Schwarz's publications will be under the joint imprint of The Society and a trade publisher.

All of the plates of the works of the late Israel Zangwill are now owned by The Society and, as soon as publication will be possible, these old favorites will be made available to our members in reprint editions at \$1.25 per copy, or as half-books under the membership plan.

1945 PUBLICATION PROGRAM: The past year was the most difficult year for the production of books and, of the seven books planned for publication in 1945, only two were actually delivered to members during the calendar year; but we are rapidly catching up on the completion of this program. At this date, four of the books have been distributed, a fifth is in the bindery, and the other two will be completed within the next four or six weeks. We are promising ourselves and our members that the 1946 program must be completed in 1946, and hereafter books sent to members on specified dates.

The first book of the 1945 list was *The Nightingale's Song*, by Dorothy Alofsin, a juvenile novelette of 306 pages, of which 4,000 copies were printed. This was followed by *The Year Book*, Volume 47, containing 790 pages, of which 4,300 copies were printed. *The Son of the Lost Son*, by Soma Morgenstern, was the third book of the year and one which is destined, I believe, to make publishing history for our Society. This book of 272 pages had a first run of 12,000 copies, of which 5,100 copies were purchased for a trade edition by Rinehart & Company. Most of their edition was sold prior to publication date and as this report is being given, Rinehart is preparing a second run of a minimum of 5,000 more copies. This book is the first volume of a trilogy. The second volume is in the hands of our Editor, and, if found satisfactory, can

be published as one of our 1947 publications. *The Aleph-Bet Story Book*, by Deborah Pessin, a beautiful juvenile of 176 pages, will become an excellent companion for *What the Moon Brought* and *The Breakfast of the Birds*. The first edition of 7,200 copies should be exhausted by the end of this calendar year. *Rembrandt, the Jews and the Bible*, by Franz Landsberger, a book of 190 pages, is in the bindery, and distribution will start in about two weeks. Of the 5,000 copies printed for the first edition, we have an advance order of 1,500 copies from a wholesaler and the chances are that a second edition will have to go on press as soon as paper will be available. *Pathways Through the Bible*, by Mortimer J. Cohen, has been delayed awaiting completion of the illustrations in two colors and a five-color frontispiece. The first edition of 10,000 copies should be entirely exhausted and we hope that this book will be adopted as a standard textbook in most Jewish religious schools throughout the country. The final book, Cecil Roth's *History of the Jews of Italy*, a book of approximately 600 pages, will have 5,000 copies in the first edition.

PUBLICATION PLANS FOR 1946: For 1946, we are again planning seven volumes, which we feel will interest all of our members. The seven books are:

The Spirit Returneth, by Selma Stern
The River Jordan, by Nelson Glueck
The American Jewish Year Book, Volume 48
Through the Ages, by Solomon Grayzel
Jacob's Dream, by Richard Beer-Hofmann
Judah Touro, A Biography, by Leon Huhner
Little New Angel, by Sadie Rose Weilerstein

The River Jordan has already been printed and is being bound. The type for *Judah Touro* has been completely set up. We are setting the type for *The Spirit Returneth* and *Jacob's Dream*. The artist for *Little New Angel* has already been engaged and is making her preliminary sketches. Some copy of *The Year Book* has already been received and one-quarter of Dr. Grayzel's book has been put into our hands for typesetting. We have started out with a determination to complete the 1946 program on time and we are refusing

contracts at the Press in order to expedite the completion of our own books.

THE PRESS: Each year the Press is becoming a very important part of The Society's work. More and more scholarly organizations are calling on us to do their publishing, and where we cannot take on additional work, we guide them in their publication program. We carried on during the war period under severe handicaps, with only nine full-time men and one part-time man, and the men at the Press showed their loyalty to The Society by working 60 to 70 hours per week in order to help us complete our contracts. Two men have returned from war service and two additional men are in training—making it a little easier for us to carry on.

During the year 1945, the Press completed the following contracts:

Four issues of the *Journal of Biblical Literature*; four issues of *The Jewish Quarterly Review*; two issues of the *Westminster Theological Journal*; Volume 4 of the *Jewish Book Annual*; Sabbath Prayer Book for the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation; *Harishon*, I, II, III, IV, for the Joint Commission on Jewish Education; *Songsters and Elements of Hebrew*, Volumes 1 and 2, for the Jewish Education Committee of New York; Dr. Solomon L. Skoss's Arabic Dictionary, Vol. II, for the Yale University Press; Hebrew voweled composition for Rabbi M. M. Kasher's *Torah Shelemah*; Dr. Julius H. Greenstone's *Jewish Feasts and Fasts*; Dr. William Chomsky's *Jewish Festivals and Holidays* and Dr. Israel Efros's *Anahnu ha-Dor* for the Histadruth Ivrit of America; Dr. Julian Morgenstern's *The Ark, The Ephod and "The Tent of Meeting"*; Carlson's *Beginner's Hebrew Grammar* for the Central Baptist Theological Seminary.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD WORK: The National Jewish Welfare Board was again The Society's largest customer, and in 1945 we delivered to them 241,700 copies of their regular Prayer Book, 111,400 copies of the Haggadah, 216,827 copies of the High Holy Days Prayer Book.

APPRECIATION: This report would not be complete, without expressing my own appreciation for the assistance and cooperation of the officers, the Chairman and members of

the Publication Committee, the Board members and our entire staff.

We have had regular and frequent meetings during these war years. There have been many special committees working on individual problems—the Junior Bible, a Hebrew-English Bible, revision of Graetz, and other projects.

Judge Levinthal as Chairman of the Publication Committee has skillfully and judiciously guided these projects. Many manuscripts have been carefully read by volunteer readers. Authors have been encouraged. We have had closer cooperation in our activities with other Jewish organizations as well as general publishers. Much of this work has been initiated and carried out by Mr. Jacobs, who has also directed the Press, secured new contracts, and spoken about our activities before many audiences both in and outside of Philadelphia. His enthusiasm is contagious and the growth of The Society outstanding. Dr. Grayzel's editorial duties have so expanded as to take his full time, and many letters of appreciation of his efforts from our actual as well as prospective authors indicate the good will for The Society that he has created. Mr. Skaraton, the superintendent of the Press, has carried on during the war with a depleted staff in a most admirable manner.

To all of these men, as well as our field workers; the men at the press, our office staff, may I again express the appreciation of the Board for their efforts and cooperation. We have worked in crowded quarters under difficulties which I hope will be lessened in 1946.

After you have heard Mr. Jacobs' report I know that all here will agree with me that The Publication Society is doing its share to carry out the ideals and ideas of its founders and is a vital factor in the development and encouragement of Jewish literature and culture in America.

Respectfully submitted,

J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR.

President

March 31, 1946

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. President, Members of the "Official Family," and Friends of The Jewish Publication Society of America:

Five years ago, our President extended to me the privilege of making the Annual Report for the year, plus a review of my first five years as an executive of The Society. Much water has gone over the dam since 1941. The greatest war in history has been fought. Your Society has gone through these war years with the greatest activity in its history and has come out of this strenuous period stronger in every way and better prepared to carry on its responsibility to the cause of Jewish literature. America is now the largest, the freest and the wealthiest Jewish community the world has ever seen, and, with the exception of the Jewish community in Palestine, we in America must now assume the full responsibility for carrying the torch of Jewish culture and Jewish literature.

Let us look at the record of the past ten years and, based on our accomplishments, let us jointly plan a program for tomorrow which will add to the prestige The Society has earned during the past fifty-eight years.

Necrology

During the past ten years, The Society has lost twenty of those who had contributed so much to The Society's early years. With reverence, we mention their names:

Judge Simon W. Rosendale, who presided at the founding meeting in 1888 (1937)
Frank I. Schechter (1937)
Felix M. Warburg (1937)
S. W. Jacobs (1938)
A. Leo Weil (1938)
Judge William M. Lewis (1939)
Dr. Isaac Husik (1939)
Dr. Israel Davidson (1939)
Dr. Cyrus Adler (1940)

Hart Blumenthal (1941)
Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz (1941)
Samuel C. Lamport (1941)
Dr. Jacob Z. Lauterbach (1942)
Louis E. Kirstein (1942)
Judge Julian W. Mack (1943)
Henrietta Szold (1945)
Isaac W. Bernheim (1944)
Simon Miller (1945)
Felix N. Gerson (1945)
Judge Harry A. Hollzer (1946)

Additions to the "Official Family"

In the past ten years, the following have been added as Honorary Vice-Presidents:

Samuel Bronfman (1940)
James Marshall (1940)
Henry Monsky (1940)

The following were added as members of the Board of Trustees:

Fred M. Butzel (1938)
Edward A. Norman (1940)
Al Paul Lefton (1941)
Judge Harry A. Hollzer (1945)

Publication Committee

The Publication Committee is now the largest, and, I might dare to say, the best Publication Committee in the history of The Society. It consists of forty members, twenty-four of those now serving having been added in the past ten years:

Rev. Dr. Mortimer J. Cohen (1937)
Rev. Dr. William H. Fineshriber (1937)
Dr. Abram L. Sachar (1937)
Edwin Wolf, 2nd (1937)
Dr. Abraham A. Neuman (1937)
Rev. Dr. Louis Finkelstein (1939)
Rev. Dr. Felix A. Levy (1939)

Dr. Jacob R. Marcus (1939)
 Mr. Albert Mordell (1939)
 Dr. Shalom Spiegel (1939)
 Dr. Harry A. Wolfson (1939)
 Rev. Dr. Bernard J. Bamberger (1940)
 Rev. Dr. Julian B. Feibelman (1940)
 Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool (1940)
 Mr. Harry Schneiderman (1940)
 Dr. Salo W. Baron (1941)
 Rev. Dr. Samuel Belkin (1941)
 Dr. Joshua Bloch (1941)
 Dr. Louis L. Kaplan (1941)
 Rev. Dr. Joshua L. Liebman (1944)
 Rev. Dr. Solomon B. Freehof (1944)
 Dr. Judah I. Goldin (1945)
 Dr. Simon Halkin (1945)
 Dr. Isaac Rabinowitz (1945)

Judge Louis E. Levinthal was elected to the chairmanship of the Publication Committee in 1939, succeeding Mr. J. Solis-Cohen, Jr., who had served as Acting Chairman from 1934 to 1939.

Volume of Business

I am sure you will be interested in seeing the progress The Society has made in its income. The following figures speak for themselves. I am starting with the year 1935, the year before I was asked to join The Society:

Year	Dues	Donations	Book Sales	Press Sales	Welfare Funds	Miscellaneous	From Funds	Total
1935	\$19,795	\$ 570	\$14,725	\$ 24,717	—	\$ 612	—	\$60,419
1936	23,593	229	19,224	22,296	—	612	\$ 5,249	71,203
1937	29,924	923	22,560	24,099	—	581	2,500	80,587
1938	37,264	337	22,672	24,713	—	499	12,706	98,191
1939	36,838	449	22,455	32,723	—	208	—	92,673
1940	37,027	601	28,993	38,997	—	1,178	—	106,796
1941	37,039	931	36,960	60,605	—	1,772	—	131,307
1942	39,823	297	29,149	87,203	\$1,483	1,642	—	159,597
1943	56,069	393	43,748	154,039	2,222	4,163	—	260,634
1944	61,918	285	75,683	148,302	2,891	7,154	—	296,233
1945	71,387	2,686	83,278	131,537	3,281	5,597	—	297,866

Total for ten years.....\$1,595,087

Summary: The total income in 1935 was \$60,419 and it has grown from this figure to \$297,866 almost five times as much business as we did ten years ago. The figures of the Press of the past few years reflect "war work" which is almost completed, but we hope to maintain and increase our total business with peace-time Press contracts, an enlarged membership and large sales of our books.

We are now the largest publishers of Jewish books in English in the world.

Membership

On January 1, 1936, The Society had 2,900 members, most of whom paid \$5.00 per year, for which they received (during good years) three books, but some years, when finances were "tight," two books, one of which was the *Year Book*. Regardless of the amount of dues paid, no member received more than three books and, consequently, there was no inducement for most members to pay more than \$5.00.

At the end of 1945, The Society had a total membership of 9,775, divided as follows: 6,228 paid \$5.00 per year, 3,280 paid \$10.00 per year, 240 paid \$20.00 per year, and the balance paid \$50.00 or \$100.00. We also had four new Life Members in 1945, making a total of fifty-five Life Members. For every two members who now pay \$5.00 per year, we have one member who pays \$10.00 or more. In 1938, we decided to give \$10.00 members and those in the higher brackets six books per year, and the results speak for themselves. Better books, better in content and format, a larger list from which to select and more books for the higher-priced members have been the answer. During 1945, we added 3,378 new members. This is the largest number of new members in any year during my administration. However, the total increase in membership during the year was only 963, due to the purging of our lists of many members who had not paid dues for the past two years. Most of these members had been enrolled by one paid field agent who is no longer connected with The Society. It has been demonstrated quite conclusively to us that high-pressure member-

ship campaigns are not practical. Granted that we receive many new enrollments, but based on our experience, seventy-five per cent of these memberships become one-year memberships, and either cancel or are removed from the lists after two years of non-payment of dues. We feel that the turnover in members will be much less from now on, since most of our members are being enrolled on a different basis. We have only one full-time representative in the field and two part-time representatives. Their work is not high-pressure work and their members remain with The Society. The members who join through the full-page advertisements in *The New Palestine* and B'nai B'rith's *National Jewish Monthly* are continuing their membership, as these members chose to join by virtue of the value of The Jewish Publication Society membership plan. These members, plus the members enrolled through the recommendations of our present members, now form the backbone of The Society's membership list. Only the lack of sufficient help and the scarcity of paper prevent us from entering a mail campaign for more members. We feel that we now know the techniques of enrolling members and it should be a simple matter in the very near future to add 5,000 or more new members each year until The Society reaches an enrollment of many additional thousands. We are very grateful to the South African Jewish Board of Deputies which has acted as our agents in securing many new members in South Africa. When funds are unrestricted, we are optimistic that the number of our members in all English-speaking countries, as well as in other countries, will multiply many times.

Fund Accounts

I know that our Treasurer is very proud of what has happened to the Fund Accounts during the past ten years. Every fund has been carefully watched and its investments guarded. Each fund contains the full amount of money in cash or investments that it should have. The Eisenman Fund of \$2,500.00, added recently, is being kept available to be used for some publication. The Freudenthal Fund is being kept intact and the income used to defray books sent to Denver, Colorado. The Gitterman Fund has already

helped pay the cost of two books—*The Jews of Germany* and *The Jew in the Literature of England*—and has \$3,200.00 still available to be used to help subsidize books approved by the family of the donors. The Hofheimer Fund of \$503.75 and the Levy Fund of \$2,100.80 are kept intact and the income used for general purposes. The Life Membership Fund has been reconstituted and for every Life Membership on our records, \$250.00 has been set aside, the principle to be kept intact and the income to be used to defray the cost of books sent to Life Members. This fund of \$14,500.00 did not appear on our records ten years ago. The original gift of \$10,000.00 for the Loeb Fund has paid for the publication of *Saadia Gaon: His Life and Works*, the three volumes of *The Jewish Community*, the two volumes of *The Jews in Spain*, and the two volumes of *The Pharisees*. By the end of 1946 this fund will have repaid its loan to The Society, will have its principal intact, and will own the plates and inventory of the above eight books. This is a perfect example of what a small fund of \$10,000.00 can do to help The Society's program and perpetuate a good name. The Marshall Fund of \$10,000.00 was used to pay the cost of the *Zangwill Omnibus Book*, but by careful management, we have been able to repay to the fund the entire amount used, and this fund again has \$10,816.00 available for use at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. The Scherman Fund, given to us recently by Mr. Harry Scherman, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Katherine Scherman, one of our first employees, now contains \$10,582.00, which, with Mr. Scherman's approval, has been earmarked to be used for the resetting of Graetz's *History of the Jews*.

Mr. Sidney Neumann, of Philadelphia, in memory of his parents, has made The Society a gift of \$4,000.00, which is being used to help finance the publication of *Pathways Through the Bible*.

During the past year, Mr. Frank J. Rubenstein, a member of our Board of Trustees, made a gift of \$1,400.00 to The Society to be used for general purposes.

The Schiff Classics Fund, which was \$50,000.00 originally, has paid for the publishing of seventeen volumes in this series. At the present time, the fund has an overdraft of \$2,396.00, but, within a year or two, this overdraft can be

liquidated from funds accumulated by the sales of Classics books, so that publication can again start in this important series. At the request of our beloved Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, the Classics Committee has been reconstituted and will resume activity.

Besides the above, we have set aside reserves of \$22,000.00 for new machinery for the Press, and \$15,000.00 to start the Hebrew-English Bible project. A reserve has also been set up to repay in books to the Hebrew Sunday School Society the amount advanced to pay for our Abridged Bible.

Mr. Howard A. Wolf deserves credit for his very able financial direction.

Publications

I was most fortunate when I came to The Society that younger members of the Publication Committee and the Board of Trustees had been urging a new type of book, and the first of these new books was Marvin Lowenthal's *The Jews of Germany*, which not alone has gone into six printings, but started our present vogue of having, when possible, a trade publisher who simultaneously prints an edition for the general market. This first trade edition, reminiscent of the days when the Macmillan Company issued Zangwill's *Children of the Ghetto*, was printed with Longmans, Green and Company. It was followed the same year with a trade edition of Isaac Goldberg's *Major Noah*, with Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., as trade publisher.

1936 was a full year of publications because, for the first time in several years, we issued three books, plus a volume in the Classics Series, the *Mesillat Yesharim*. We also started a reprint program of putting back into stock those titles which had permanent value and which could be sold, and eight of the older books were restored to the active list that year. This was the beginning of our reprint series, uniformly bound and retailing in the dollar bracket, a most successful program.

In 1937, we stepped the program up to six books. One of these was Volume VII of *The Legends of the Jews*, the index

volume, the completion of which had been discouraged, but in the opinion of the new administration absolutely necessary to complete this great work. The best proof of the pudding is in the eating, and I can report to you that Volume VII is being reprinted this year. Because of this index volume, *The Legends of the Jews* is really usable and the sales have increased manifold. 1937 also saw the publication of the Edwin Wolf Prize Novel. Twenty-five hundred dollars had been given by the Wolf family in memory of their father, Edwin Wolf, the second President of The Society. The winner of this novel contest, in which 150 manuscripts had been submitted, was Beatrice Bisno's *Tomorrow's Bread*, a trade edition of which was published by Liveright. We have not had a prize novel contest since. That year, we also started our Holiday Series and issued *Hanukkah: The Feast of Lights*. We also resumed the publication of the *Bible Commentaries*, the first of which, *Micah*, by Max L. Margolis, had appeared in 1908. The Commentary on *Deuteronomy*, by Joseph Reider, was printed in 1937. Six older books were reprinted.

In 1938, as part of our Golden Jubilee celebration, we dared to print eight books. As a special book for our members, we published what we called the *Zangwill Omnibus Book*, a book of 1,600 pages, containing the immortal *Children of the Ghetto*, *Grandchildren of the Ghetto*, *Ghetto Comedies* and *Ghetto Tragedies*. We recreated such an interest in Zangwill that the whole edition of 10,000 books was sold out in short order. The two volumes of *The Pharisees* were printed under the Loeb Fund, which, until that time, had printed only one book, *Saadia Gaon*. A biography of *Solomon Schechter* was published in 1938, with a British edition by the Cambridge University Press. Eight older titles were reprinted. It is interesting to note that in 1938, we sold 46,000 books, 10,000 of which were Bibles, and in our annual report, we expressed the hope that eventually The Society would distribute 100,000 books a year. Our distribution record will speak for itself.

In 1939, we printed six new books and reprinted fourteen old books.

In 1940, we had a trade edition of *Candles in the Night* with Farrar & Rinehart, the beginning of an excellent arrangement

with this firm. Six new books were printed and eighteen reprinted.

In 1941, seven new books were printed and eleven reprinted. The children's book issued that year, *What the Moon Brought*, has developed into the fastest selling Jewish children's book on the market. This book is already in its fourth edition and paper has been ordered for its fifth edition. The fourth printing in January was for 8,000 copies, which will not last one year.

In 1942, we printed eight new books and reprinted twelve. Ludwig Lewisohn's *Renegade* was published jointly with the Dial Press, and Lee M. Friedman's *Jewish Pioneers and Patriots* jointly with the Macmillan Company. We distributed 55,736 books that year, already a step towards the 100,000.

In 1943, we printed six new books, three of which deserve special mention. One of them, Leo W. Schwarz's *Memoirs of My People*, was a joint publication with Farrar & Rinehart. I think it is opportune to mention that we have just added Leo W. Schwarz's two additional volumes, *The Jewish Caravan* and *A Golden Treasury of Jewish Literature* to our list by arranging with Farrar & Rinehart to act as co-publishers, thus making Schwarz's three excellent books part of our program. Ismar Elbogen's *A Century of Jewish Life* was planned to bring Graetz up-to-date, and is being reprinted this year for the third time. *Sabbath: The Day of Delight*, the second book in the Holiday Series, is being reprinted this year for the third time. We distributed 107,000 books in 1943.

In 1944, we published seven new books and twenty-two reprints. One hundred ten thousand, six hundred seventy-three (110,673) books were distributed. It was in this year that we started our joint publishing arrangement with the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, with Maurice Samuel's *Harvest in the Desert* as the first of these books. A trade edition of this book was published simultaneously by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. The fourth printing of this book, making a total of 28,000 copies, will be off press within a few weeks.

In 1945, we printed seven new books and reprinted thirty-nine, with a greater distribution than the previous year. Soma Morgenstern's *The Son of the Lost Son* has a trade

edition with Rinehart & Company. The Bible is being reprinted every year, with the distribution well over 20,000 copies each year against 5,000 ten years ago. Graetz is being printed over and over again, and the Marx and Margolis *A History of the Jewish People* is on the reprint program every spring.

We are now selling more books to members and others than we are distributing to members on the membership basis, showing a fine healthy demand for our publications.

We now have more titles in print than at any time in our history, with sixty-eight new titles in the past ten years, most of which have been reprinted with regularity.

During the past ten years, we have distributed over 750,000 copies of our books.

Publication Program

<i>Year</i>	<i>New Books</i>	<i>Reprints</i>
1935	3	0
1936	4	8
1937	6	6
1938	8	8
1939	6	14
1940	6	18
1941	7	11
1942	8	12
1943	6	24
1944	7	22
1945	7	39
	65	162

War Work

In World War I, we prepared a small Prayer Book for the Jewish Welfare Board, of which 200,000 copies were distributed. At the opening of World War II, 48,000 copies were printed for the National Jewish Welfare Board while they were preparing a new enlarged Prayer Book. During World War II, we printed 1,392,025 copies of this new

Prayer Book, 620,302 copies of a High Holy Days Prayer Book, 248,400 copies of the J.W.B. Haggadah, and 11,550 copies of a French-Hebrew Prayer Book which was used by the Jews in the French army in North Africa.

During 1946, we are to deliver to the Jewish Welfare Board the balance of 119,698 Prayer Books still on contract, making a total printing of this new Prayer Book of 1,511,723.

During World War I, we printed 172,000 copies of *Readings from The Holy Scriptures* and 105,110 copies were ordered at the beginning of World War II, prior to the preparation of a new volume. Unfortunately, we were not prepared to undertake the production of this volume, both for the Government or for the Welfare Board, but free use was given to them for the use of our translation.

The total printings of Prayer Books and Haggadahs for the National Jewish Welfare Board in World War II reached the astonishing figure of 2,545,085, with the J.W.B. a satisfied customer on service and price.

Besides this work, we were also subcontractors on government work in setting books in Russian, Bulgarian, Greek, Croatian, Serbian, German and other languages. We feel that the Society made its contribution in the war effort, all of this done with twenty per cent of our Press staff in service.

Hebrew Press

The Press has developed into the finest foreign-language press in the country. At the beginning of 1936, we had a staff of six people, with two keyboards and two casting machines. We now have a staff of fifteen, eight keyboards and five casting machines. From an assortment of two faces of Hebrew type and one face of English type, we now have the largest selection of Hebrew monotype faces in the world and five excellent modern English faces, plus Russian and Greek. We are now able to keyboard in Russian and in Greek and are working with the Lanston Monotype Company on keyboarding Arabic. The expansion of the Press has been done from the Press's own funds and we have set aside a reserve of \$22,000.00 for future expansion. We have

started to train new men and hope to continue this informal school of ours as long as desirable men come to our attention.

The Press of The Society now is equipped to set type in all of the Latin languages, all of the Cyrillic languages (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Syriac, Arabic, Babylonian, Judeo-Arabic and Yiddish.

Among the regular customers of our Press are: *The Jewish Quarterly Review*, *The Journal of Biblical Literature*, *The Westminster Theological Journal*, The Hebrew Union College, The Jewish Theological Seminary of America, The American Academy for Jewish Research, The Jewish Education Committee of New York, Yale University Press, Harvard University Press, Johns Hopkins University Press, The United Synagogue of America, Union of Sephardic Congregations, The College of Jewish Studies in Chicago, the Baltimore Hebrew College and the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The first contract in Russian was to set the type for the Old and New Testaments, a \$15,000.00 contract which we are completing to the excellent satisfaction of the American Bible Society. We have already set several textbooks in Russian and see a steady volume of Russian work, easily handled by our capable staff of craftsmen.

Federation Subventions

We have been approaching federations and welfare funds in a most modest manner and asking them to allocate sums to our Society, for which we, in turn, working on a *quid pro quo* basis, send the welfare fund or federation six books for each \$10.00 allocated. These books, in turn, find their way into communal, university and city libraries. The amount of money we receive from this source is not as important as the fact that we help make fund-raising organizations cognizant of the fact that there is a Jewish Publication Society, that it is owned by the Jews of America, and that it deserves their recognition.

Golden Jubilee

In 1938, we celebrated our Golden Jubilee in a most modest manner. There was a historical meeting at Dropsie College in the afternoon, at which Dr. David Philipson presided,

and papers were presented by Dr. Mortimer J. Cohen, Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, Dr. Solomon Grayzel, Dr. Isaac Husik and Mr. Simon Miller.

At the evening dinner at the Y.M.H.A., at which Mr. Morris Wolf acted as toastmaster, the speakers were Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. Felix N. Gerson, who read an original poem, and Professor Max Lerner as the guest speaker. Present at this dinner were the six who were present at the initial meeting in 1888: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, Mr. Simon Miller, Dr. Ludwig Loeb, Mr. Felix N. Gerson and Dr. David Philipson. Of these six, only three remain with us: Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, Dr. Ludwig Loeb and Dr. David Philipson.

It is not too early to start thinking ahead of a celebration to commemorate our sixtieth anniversary in 1948, at which time it might be wise to inaugurate an Endowment Fund campaign for capital funds. We ought to publish a special booklet commemorating the event, including the papers delivered in 1938 and the congratulatory messages received from friends all over the world.

Jewish Book Week and Religious Book Week

In his yearly reports, our President has commented in full on our participation in the celebration of Jewish Book Week and Religious Book Week and on the part we have played in stimulating this activity. Both of these Weeks are now part of our regular calendar. Dr. Grayzel has made an excellent record as President of the Jewish Book Council of America, which is under the auspices of the National Jewish Welfare Board. No publisher of Jewish books has consistently had as many books selected for emphasis during Religious Book Week as has our Society. We ought to be proud of our record and accept it as demonstrating the care with which our Publication Committee chooses its manuscripts.

Public Relations

We have endeavored during the past ten years to cultivate the friendship of the Jewish press of America, Anglo-Jewish, Yiddish and Hebrew. We have enlarged our list of review

books and the record of cooperation by the Jewish press is most gratifying. Without their help, the progress of this Society would not have been as rapid. I know that you join with me in saying "thank you" to Jewish journalism for a task well done.

Personnel

Ten years ago, we occupied two small rooms in a dirty loft building uptown and had an office staff consisting of a part-time executive, a part-time editor, a part-time shipper, two full-time girls and one on part-time, plus a young man breaking in on promotion work. Nine years ago we moved to what we thought would be adequate quarters, in a central-city building. The staff has grown to seventeen full-time employees, plus the fifteen at the Press.

Post-War Plans

This is the record of the past. What can we do to continue the same healthy growth and build our Society to the point where it will do approximately a million dollars' worth of business a year? This is not a figure just taken out of the air. It can be done, provided we are willing to expand our publication program, develop the Press, and promote our work in line with modern methods.

We ought to print at least twelve new books a year and become a real Jewish Book-of-the-Month Club. The manuscripts can be found. Our Editor handles a hundred and fifty manuscripts a year now, and if the Board makes its decision to increase our publication program, we can find the additional manuscripts, either through the subventioning of authors to do the work or through other methods.

Many of our plans are still incomplete. The Holiday Series should be carried to completion, and we already have authors working on books for Purim and Pesah. The American Jewish Historical Series should be started. The Movement Series ought to be completed. The Biographical Series deserves further expansion. The field of juveniles is a wonderful field for sales promotion. I hope that in the very near future we will authorize the republication of our old children's books in a new format instead of the style of

forty and fifty years ago. Our reprint series ought to be jacketed and made more attractive. The Hebrew-English Bible must be published as soon as practical as this will be an excellent source of sales for The Society. We ought to explore the possibility of entering the textbook field, the most fertile and profitable field in Jewish publishing. Our Graetz's *History of the Jews* ought to be revised and republished. One is not inclined to promote a set of books published from plates fifty years old, and those plates not in very good condition. We might even be bold enough to think of the publication of a *Schass* under the editorship of the most capable scholars of America. We have the manpower, and the financing is not impossible. As soon as paper is available, we ought to reprint the old Zangwill books, the plates for which recently became our property. Zangwill is still a name to conjure with, as evidenced by the sale of 10,000 copies of the *Zangwill Omnibus Book*. Wherever possible, we ought to make other worth-while Jewish books available in reprint form for our members through the purchase of publishing rights or plates. Paper-bound pocket-books, to retail at 25 cents, ought to fit into our program. We know how to manufacture these books and they can be published and marketed at the 25-cent price when we can be assured of an initial distribution of 100,000 copies of each title. These books are almost a "must" for mass Jewish education.

The field of translations from the Hebrew and Yiddish is still untouched and the best of this literature should be republished in English.

The Press ought to be enlarged, particularly with the addition of linotypes, so that we can do The Society's own books on linotype and take on unvoweled Hebrew work, which we cannot handle now because of the differential in price. Our field for expansion of the Press is almost unlimited.

Contact should be made with every English-speaking country, perhaps through a personal visit, establishing contacts for memberships and sales, which cannot be done except in a personal manner. The work we are doing with a book wholesaler and an exporter ought to be continued and expanded so that The Society's books will be available both here and abroad in every store which calls itself a good book

store. "Jewish Books in Every Jewish Home" can be supplemented by "Jewish books on sale at every good book shop."

The work we have been doing with the Jewish Chautauqua Society, with the Zionist Organization of America, with Hillel and Hadassah, and with other organizations ought to be continued and expanded so that large quantities of our books can be sold or distributed through these organizations to their members at moderate prices. We must take the lead in all such enterprises.

Of course, the crying need now is for a building of our own, and I am hoping that our President will be able to make a dramatic announcement about that this evening.

The personnel must be expanded so that the expected increased volume of business will be handled properly. We need a promotion manager, a production manager, and an increased staff in all departments.

The possibilities of working with the Jewish community of South America need exploration, and it is very possible that arrangements can be made to help establish a Jewish Publication Society of Latin America or that we can arrange for printings in Spanish and Portuguese for our South American brethren. Discussions are already under way with two national Jewish organizations and we hope to have something definite to present to our Board of Trustees within the very near future.

As I look through the old minutes of The Society, I find that each year there has been agitation for The Society to print a magazine or some sort of literary pamphlet. If we can send our members periodically something like the *Book-of-the-Month Club News* or the *Literary Guild Wings*, it will help to retain the interest of the members in the work of The Society as well as increase their purchases of The Society's books.

Appreciation and Thanks

No one person is responsible for the success of The Society during the past ten years. Ours has been a very happy organization—the officers, the Board of Trustees, the Publication Committee, the staff at the office, the staff at the

Press, and the executives. It has been more than an organization; it has been a family of co-workers.

Mr. Solis-Cohen has been a most understanding President. I owe him personal thanks for the invitation he extended to me ten years ago to join the staff of The Society. It has been the greatest experience in my life and it was he who first broached the idea to me and showed me the possibility of service to the Jewish community. For thirteen years he has guided the destinies of this organization. We have learned to plan together, to work together and to share the joys and the sorrows of a year's accomplishments. I do hope that Mr. Solis-Cohen will be drafted by the Nominating Committee and will continue to serve The Society for many years to come. He has ably carried on the tradition of his predecessors, of blessed memory, Morris Newburger, Edwin Wolf and Simon Miller.

No executive could have a finer relation with his chief fiscal officer than I have had with our Treasurer, Mr. Howard A. Wolf, during my ten-year incumbency with The Society. He has been a counselor, an encourager and a real friend. His careful and conservative management of The Society's finances is reflected in our excellent current position.

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, the Chairman of our Publication Committee for the past five years, has been a worthy successor to Judge Mayer Sulzberger and Dr. Cyrus Adler and has carried on their work with distinction. Dr. Grayzel and I are most grateful to the "official family" for having elected such an outstanding person to the position of Chairman of the Publication Committee. We owe him much. Mr. Bernard L. Frankel has served us well as volunteer legal counsel. The entire Board of Trustees and Publication Committee have been most cooperative. No assignments which we asked of them were too great. Over 1,500 manuscripts have been read in the past ten years by these volunteer readers who made it possible for The Society to select its excellent program of books.

Dr. Solomon Grayzel, who assumed a full-time position as Editor last year, has lived up to all of our expectations. He has carried on ably in the tradition of Miss Henrietta Szold, Dr. Benzion Halper and Dr. Isaac Husik. It is a

privilege and an education to be associated with him and to call him a co-worker.

The staff at the office, headed by Miss Leonore R. Wohlfeld, has been as loyal and as cooperative as any executive could hope for. Considering the over-crowded conditions under which they work, I am amazed at the volume of work produced. I would like to single out two members of the office staff who have been with us during my entire incumbency: Mr. Leon Frey, who handles our shipping department so efficiently, and Miss Ray Barnett, who handles new members with great devotion.

I have often said that without Mr. David Skaraton as my right arm, I could not manage the work of the Press. My lack of knowledge of the intricacies of typesetting is balanced by his wide knowledge and experience. He has helped build the Press Division of The Society of which we are so proud and which has brought us encomiums from far and wide. The oldest members of The Jewish Publication Society staff are those who are at the Press, and I mention with appreciation Messrs. Weitzel, Rodman, Babitsky, Horowitz, Van Os and Eisman, who, with Mr. Skaraton, were at the Press when I came ten years ago and around whom we have built our enlarged organization. Their loyalty is gratifying.

Mrs. Pearl Foster Roseman returned to our field staff early in my administration and has done outstanding work in New York.

The past ten years have been the happiest in my life. The sense of satisfaction of doing a worth-while task and of being a servant of my people means a great deal, and I am deeply appreciative of the opportunities and privileges given to me to serve The Jewish Publication Society of America.

Respectfully submitted,

MAURICE JACOBS

Executive Vice-President

THE JEWISH BOOK IN PALESTINE

Address by

Dr. FELIX A. LEVY*

When I was invited, just ten days ago, to deliver this address, I did not know what the nature of this particular occasion was going to be. I happened to be in the East at the time, and Mr. Jacobs reached me at Providence and asked me to speak to you. I should otherwise have prepared a written paper, but I am sure you will be relieved to hear me informally. I will therefore give you what the French call a *causerie*.

I do not know particularly what prompted me to choose the subject, "The Jewish Book in Palestine," but it happens to be a theme in which I am very much interested. I feel that every one of us, especially the members of The Jewish Publication Society, ought to have some knowledge of what is going on in Palestine's literary world at the present moment. If we have suddenly been stimulated to the production of a great number of volumes and look forward with some anticipation to increasing our output and to encouraging Jewish readers and authors in English, you can understand that the same attitude and psychology are present in Palestine. You have there a Jewish population of half a million or more. They have been there for a quarter of a century—not of course in that number, for the population has increased since the Balfour Declaration was promulgated. From the very beginning, Palestine had to provide some kind of medium, a common language, which was to be the vernacular for its people and the instrument for their instruction. Everything that had to do with literature had, of course, to be expressed either orally or in print in the

* Delivered at the Annual Meeting of The Jewish Publication Society of America, Sunday, March 31, 1946.

language of our ancestors. Not that Palestine has suddenly caused Hebrew to be reborn (Hebrew was reborn a century or two ago), but Palestine fostered it and brought it to a high degree of plasticity.

Since the Jews stepped out of the mediaeval ghetto, there has been a renaissance of the Jewish spirit that has expressed itself in diverse ways. First, religiously, the Hasidic movement stirred the soul of the Jews of Eastern Europe and left its imprint on the literature and even the religion of the Jew of Western Europe. Then Reform Judaism arose, making Jewish life stronger, Jewish idealism more firm, more tenable in the world in which the Jew lives. (I feel that the two movements, Hasidism and Reform, are connected.) In the broader field of general culture or in the narrower field of Jewish culture, you had the rebirth of the Hebrew language or, rather, its rebirth in the *Haskalah* movement and what is called *Wissenschaft des Judentums*, the science of Judaism. On the other hand, the revival of the nationalist spirit of the Jew was brought about because of certain political currents of thought and situations in Jewish life, so that when Herzl appeared you had the Zionist movement. This renaissance of the Jewish spirit, this rekindling of the something that had lain dormant for centuries, found an opportunity in modern Palestine for an outlet and the Hebrew book in Palestine is the result. Actually this renaissance began some two centuries ago—if I had time I would discuss it—but the Hebrew language has grown even in my lifetime. I want to talk on a number of phases of this more limited subject.

In Palestine they are publishing a book a day—mind you, a book a day!—over 300 or 350 volumes a year, for a population of little over half a million. You cannot match that anywhere in the world. Even during the War, even at the present time, when paper is so scarce, some of the products that come out of the Palestinian presses are magnificent. Though their external format is poor, the binding and paper poor—handicaps that we ourselves face in this country—Palestine has been doing a tremendous job.

There are a number of publishing houses in Palestine. Some are of recent growth, or recent origin. For example, there is the Kook Foundation, in honor of the rabbi who

left such a deep impression upon Palestine. I do not remember the exact total of books—around 100—that have been published by this diligent press. Some of its products are of tremendous value, largely of interest to the rabbi, the scholar, as anything done in honor of Rabbi Kook would be. Talmud, Midrash, Haggadah, Kabbalah—all these subjects have found their way into print and a veritable library has been produced by that one foundation alone.

Then the labor movement, the *Histadruth*, which as you know is strong, has produced a number of volumes. These books reflect the political and the economic points of view of their writers, with a variety of thought largely socialistic in character.

The Hebrew University has done remarkable work, perhaps the most remarkable in modern times, not only in the field of Judaism but in all the disciplines that a university teaches or represents through its faculty. In that realm, the *opera* that have come from the University and from its scholars represent a signal achievement.

I think that the present age, in which we live, is not only the most prolific period in all our history in the production of books—due not simply to the facility with which books can be produced—but is a reflection of the spirit of Israel. When you take stock of what has occurred in the general field of letters, in culture, among the Jews at the present time, there is nothing for which we have to apologize; there is a great deal of which we can be proud. There is pride in what the German Jews did—this is not the time to talk of what the Germans did for the *Wissenschaft des Judentums*—but Palestine at the present time has already surpassed German-Jewish achievements during the nineteenth century.

A number of periodicals, almost a dozen, come out of Palestine. I do not refer to the newspapers or even to the weekly journals. I am thinking of scientific journals—not only in the physical sciences, but in the field of the “humanities”; for example, *Tarbiz*, *Kirjath Sepher*, *Zion*, *Ba’ayot*, a new journal of which only four or five numbers have appeared thus far, which deals with problems of the Jewish religion, of Jewish adjustment. A new journal of philosophy, of which the first number appeared a month or two ago, has just seen

the light of day. A new journal of folklore is going to be published in Palestine. They are up to date. There is no phase of Jewish life in which they do not have interest. Besides, the study of Jewish bibliography has been stimulated in Palestine—Abraham Yaari and others have made large contributions to this subject.

The Schocken Institute of Poetry—their books are beautiful to look at—has published a whole series of volumes that have recovered for us the great poets of the mediaeval period and, in addition, has printed essays and all sorts of articles and papers on what these men did and what they tried to say. There is nothing that they have left undone in Palestine by way of contributions to general Jewish culture.

Literature itself, the history of Hebrew literature has finally been written by a Palestinian, Joseph Klausner. It is not complete, although it is in four or five volumes. This again is the first time that such an attempt has been made in Hebrew. Klausner's has a number of features which other histories have not. You know him best for his life of Jesus and his life of Paul, but I do not think that these compare to his account of Hebrew literature. He is one of the foremost living authorities on the Hebrew language. He has written a grammar. He serves on the Committee of the language. They have a committee, like that of the Spanish Academy, that actually tells you what words to use, that discovers new terms when these are necessary, that tells what idioms are proper, and thus provides a guide for the growing and expanding language. Its publications are accessible to anyone who wants to know what it is doing. Any student of the language must of course consult the publications of this particular group. Not that they are always correct—they sometimes make mistakes too.

Now to come down to the specific with respect to books in Palestine. My own field is the rabbinic field; the history of Judaism from biblical times, the problems and thought and everything else that pertains to that discipline. Let us begin with archaeology, which has become a very important subject: At the present time we are issuing a book by Nelson Glueck on *The River Jordan*. Jews have done magnificent work in the field of archaeology. Dr. Sukenik and

Professor Mayer found an old wall which they identified as the Third Wall of Jerusalem. Jews have recovered, discovered, the old Synagogue and likewise have dug up, Sukenik particularly, the Synagogue at Beth Alpha, from which we learned a number of things about the ancient Synagogue. These synagogues were not bare of ornament, as the Jews interpreted the law not to make any pictures or images more liberally than the Jews of the Middle Ages. The floors have beautiful figures and the walls are painted. Their use of ornamentation is interesting. Sometimes pictures were also used on the Ark. The Ras Shamra and the Lachish texts have been deciphered very largely by Jewish scholars, men like Torczyner and others. Benjamin Maisler and his colleagues have dug down to pre-history at Bet Shearim and have rewritten for us Early Palestinian history and even geography. We know more about our ancestors than we ever did, thanks to the work of the Palestinian scholars, chiefly under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

There is a distinct trend in Jewish archaeology and in the allied fields. Those of you who have a knowledge of the Bible know that a number of opinions were more or less accepted, largely by Gentiles—I should say entirely by Gentiles, and largely by Jews. Among them was the late date of the Jewish religion. Other ideas were that the Jews were not original—that they were always peddlers—and that everything came from Egypt or Babylon; that the Jewish religion was taken from one or another of the peoples among whom we lived. If we had fine Proverbs, they had Imhotep. If the Jews taught monotheism, they had monotheism in Egypt even before the Jews were a people, because Ikhnaton penned a hymn to his sun-god. If we had prophets, their source is to be found in Mesopotamia. Our ancestors were not even original in their creation of the Bible. Such scholars had no scientific basis for their breaking up of the Bible into the present divisions. It was a product of their imagination, edited by the use of paste and scissors. Our whole effort in writing Scripture was said to have been to garble texts and to interweave sentences and paragraphs. That was what I was taught when I went to school. Now, it is the work of men like Cassuto and Yehezkiel Kaufmann which has completely changed that conception and has given the death

blow to all of these ideas: the theories of the lateness of everything in Judaism; the theory that a nation knows nothing about its childhood except infantile myths. Archaeology has confirmed the Bible. From the time that we were consciously Israelites, from the time that we went into Egypt, our records are unchallenged, due to the work of these Jewish scholars. The Germans tried to prove the superiority of Christianity, and therefore asserted that Judaism arose simply in order to produce the daughter religion, and since anything that grows, grows from small beginnings Christianity is an exalted Judaism. I have not time to discuss the subject of our beginnings. Yet, monotheism came to Israel full grown, as Buber and others who have gone to Palestine have shown. Similarly in the matter of Hebrew prophecy, we have to take our own (Jewish) idea of the prophet if we want to understand what prophetic Judaism is, and, instead of making prophecy contrast with Torah, we shall then see that these two features of Jewish religious life are but the obverse and reverse of the same coin. Yehezkiel Kaufmann has done a magnificent job in this field in his epoch-making *Goleh v' Nehar*, "Exile and Stranger." It will compel us to revise a great many of our previous judgments and some of our prejudices.

In the realm of philosophy they are beginning to wake up in Palestine. Professor Bergmann shows that he knows the field—particularly the German-Austrian philosophy. Leon Roth's forte lies in another branch—in mediaeval philosophy, in Spinoza. He has done a number of translations. The Palestinians cannot read the English and German texts and require translations of philosophical texts. They have done an excellent series of translations into Hebrew.

It is not only directly Jewish subjects that occupy the scholars there. They have contributed a number of things in the field of Arabic. Again I can only mention the very important studies. They have made Arabic an important department. They intend to make critical editions of texts. Meyer is an authority on Islamic art; Goitein knows Islam most thoroughly; and both men have published works in their field. The definitive edition, cut short by the death of Dr. Schloessinger, of *Baldahuri*, a famous Arabic classic,

is a magnificent job which perhaps will do more to bring us the respect and the esteem of the Arabs than all our politicians can do. Ignaz Goldziher, a Hungarian Jew, was the greatest living Arabic scholar. The Arabs had more respect for his knowledge of Arabic than they did for that of their own *imams*.

There are little books on almost every subject—the political development, the history of Palestine—dozens of titles, of 100–200 pages in Hebrew and for the most part magnificently done. I just received an introduction to the Bible in Hebrew, intended particularly for young people—it makes difficult things very simple. The author accepts the Bible as it is but he does a fine job of a literary introduction. I have another on biblical style. And may I say that it is this feeling for the Hebrew language, this recovery of the spirit of the language, that has made their contributions, particularly in the field of Bible, so outstanding. They have a feeling for Hebrew that nobody who does not live the language can get. When you read Cassuto, you get the fine distinctions, the slight shades of meaning that these men obtain from it—they live and breathe it—then you understand what the recovery of the language has meant, not only for Jewish culture in general but for the better understanding of so many things over the meaning of which we have quarreled for many years. I wish that they would take our quarreling groups, turn things inside out and make them think in Hebrew—this quarreling, for example, whether we are a religion or a nation.

There is another man by the name of Gershom (Gerhard) Scholem, whom you ought to know. He has written in English too, a book entitled *Major Trends in Jewish Mysticism*. He has reared a number of disciples who are following in his footsteps. He has uncovered manuscripts and he has given us the story of Mysticism, and of some of the great leaders in Mysticism, in a way in which we never dreamed it could be done. Despite some personal idiosyncrasies, his work is exceedingly sympathetic and he seems to be able to read the very soul of Mysticism and clear up the historic as well as the philosophic secrets of the Kabbalah.

Then history! I said today in the course of some remarks at the Board meeting that there were certain periods in Jew-

ish history, beginning in early times down to modern times, which were almost blank. Some of the pre-Israelitish periods had a number of lacunae, the Greek period was unsatisfactory, the gaonic period we knew little about, nor did we know much about the Jews in Egypt during certain periods of Roman domination. The *Genizah* was the first find that helped us understand some dark spots in Jewish history. But here you have men who have done even better in shedding illumination on these blank spaces in the pages of Jewish history than have any of their predecessors. Tscherikower, in his history of *The Jews in Egypt in the Hellenistic-Roman Age in the Light of the Papyri*, has done a magnificent job. Fritz Baer is perhaps the greatest living historian, and his work on Spanish history is already classic. He has done a lot of his work in Palestine. He has recently written a book on the history of the Jews in Christian Spain which our Society will publish in translation or in some revised form. Benjamin Lewin has done more for the gaonic period than any man living. Doctor Lewin has even corrected Professor Ginzberg's work. Walter Fischel has done the first complete history of the Jews of Persia. From Zion also came the story of the Jews in Turkey. The history of the Samaritans is now being done by a Jew who lives among them, collecting their legends, putting them down for us. A history of Hebrew coinage also has been done beautifully.

I want to say a word about general literature. That has not been neglected. There is a new poetry movement there as well as here. Most people know the names of Tchernichovsky and Bialik. Bialik more especially than any single individual gave Hebrew poetry the strongest impulse. Cohen, Schneiur and others have written exquisite verse. Do not always accept the report that the Jews of Palestine lack religious spirit. There are two hundred synagogues in Tel-Aviv alone, and some of the colonies have synagogues. This religious reawakening is reflected in the poetry, because the language and its spirit have entered these people—you cannot think in Hebrew without becoming religious. They are beginning to yearn for the very things that always distinguished the Jews, namely, religion. You find yearnings, dissatisfaction with old forms, attempts to create something new, something vital and modern at the same time.

Take the novels. Sholem Asch could have learned a great deal if he had gone to Kabak, who wrote a novel about Jesus in which he treats the psychology of the subject without making some of the bows to Christianity that Sholem Asch does. I received, for example, an anthology, two volumes of prose and poetry to introduce the newer writers to the general Palestinian public. The most remarkable thing about the books was that the fifty or sixty authors from whom selections are given all were East European Jews—Poles, Russians or Lithuanians. You may draw whatever conclusions you want to from this fact. Perhaps West Europeans or Americans have gotten too far away from Hebrew to know how to use it. The Yemenites are being saved—not only the people but their literature. Hazaz has written largely on the Yemenite in the novels that he writes. Occasionally novels appear in serial form. I ought not to close without mentioning Keneset Bialik, a foundation named after the great bard. Translations of Homer's *Odyssey* and other classics are being made in Palestine—all these are necessary for the general culture.

The future of the Jew in Palestine is exceedingly hopeful. It will create a finer man because he will think, not only in his own language, but in his own spiritual idiom, which is of tremendous importance. In view of what has already been accomplished, we can almost begin to see the first rays of light dawn in Palestine that will shoot their beams to various corners of the world. The light is again coming from the east and from Zion will go forth Torah and the word of the Lord will again go forth from Jerusalem.

MEMBERSHIP AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1946

	Life	Sustain- ing	Friend	Patron	Library	Annual
Alabama.....	3		2	2	36	53
Arizona.....				2	9	20
California.....	2			4	144	278
Colorado.....					14	49
Connecticut.....					48	161
Delaware.....				1	8	32
District of Columbia.....					32	112
Florida.....	2	1	1	1	25	69
Georgia.....					28	47
Illinois.....	1			3	183	470
Indiana.....				2	29	55
Iowa.....				1	9	42
Kentucky.....					5	32
Louisiana.....	1				13	27
Maine.....					19	34
Maryland.....				14	115	235
Massachusetts.....	2	2	1	18	152	483
Michigan.....	1		1		69	193
Minnesota.....		1			24	71
Missouri.....					33	106
Nebraska.....			1		13	39
New Jersey.....	2	1		10	273	497
New York.....	13	6	27	264	2,485	3,516
North Carolina.....				1	10	23
Ohio.....	4		1	1	127	265
Oklahoma.....					11	15
Oregon.....					6	17
Pennsylvania.....	19	3	5	24	502	1,192
Rhode Island.....				2	11	45
South Carolina.....					10	31
Tennessee.....					11	26
Texas.....		1		2	50	80
Virginia.....		1	1	1	23	87
Washington.....					6	29
West Virginia.....			1	1	8	8
Wisconsin.....				1	17	47
Other States & Territories.....					24 ¹	54 ²
Argentina.....				1	4	25
Australia & New Zealand..					8	19
Canada.....	2			1	94	230
Great Britain.....	4			3	125	121
Palestine.....					3	17
South Africa.....	1	1			222	91
Other Countries.....					10 ³	18 ⁴
	57	17	41	360	5,047	9,061

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.....14,583

¹ Arkansas 1, Kansas 2, Mississippi 6, Montana 1, Nevada 5, New Mexico 2, Utah 1, Vermont 5, Puerto Rico 1.

² Arkansas 4, Kansas 9, Mississippi 11, Montana 2, Nevada 4, New Mexico 1, North Dakota 4, South Dakota 1, Utah 6, Vermont 9, Wyoming 3.

³ Brazil 3, Mexico 4, P. I. 1, Turkey 1, Venezuela 1.

⁴ Brazil 2, B. W. I. 2, Mexico 7, Panama 1, P. I. 2, Portugal 1, Turkey 1, Venezuela 1, South Sea 1.

TREASURER'S REPORT

COMPARATIVE COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS

<i>Assets</i>	<i>Dec. 31, 1945</i>	<i>Dec. 31, 1944</i>
Cash.....	\$ 10,901.57	\$ 7,948.02
Accounts Receivable.....	19,626.56	21,859.21
Inventories.....	82,432.44	58,579.21
Loans to Funds.....	2,352.00	5,314.03
Plates, Copyrights, Plant and Equipment.....	2.00	2.00
Prepaid Publication Costs.....	1,606.00	5,030.51
Prepaid Insurance.....	1,936.33	2,242.66
Due from Employees (Pension Fund)...	2,397.23	
	<u>\$121,254.13</u>	<u>\$100,975.64</u>

<i>Liabilities</i>		
Loans Payable to Funds.....	\$ 18,845.19	\$ 19,437.91
Accounts Payable.....	9,419.46	15,248.31
Customers' Deposits.....	2,112.08	2,002.92
Accrued Expenses.....	3,036.87	2,687.82
Insurance Premiums Payable.....	952.84	1,497.32
Reserves for Uncompleted Contracts....	22,087.81	13,885.83
Reserve for New Equipment.....	22,000.00	18,000.00
Reserve for Hebrew-English Bible.....	15,000.00	
Surplus.....	27,799.88	28,215.53
	<u>\$121,254.13</u>	<u>\$100,975.64</u>

STATEMENT OF FUNDS

	<i>Dec. 31, 1945</i>	<i>Dec. 31, 1944</i>
Principal and accumulated income of Funds invested as follows:.....		\$ 51,378.87
Cash.....	\$ 678.46	
Investments, at cost.....	27,611.72	
Inventory of Loeb Fund Publications.	6,595.50	
Loans to the Society.....	18,845.19	
	<u>\$ 53,730.87</u>	
Less, Loans from the Society.....	2,352.00	<u>51,378.87</u>

CONDENSED COMPARATIVE COMBINED
PROFIT AND LOSS

	<i>Year Ended</i>	
	<i>Dec. 31, 1945</i>	<i>Dec. 31, 1944</i>
Income		
Dues.....	\$ 71,487.13	\$ 61,918.07
Contributions from Welfare Funds ...	3,281.25	2,890.50
Donations.....	2,685.83	284.92
Sales, Hebrew Press.....	131,536.63	148,301.55
Sales, Jewish Publication Society.....	83,278.32	75,682.81
Interest.....	782.61	512.23
Miscellaneous.....	4,814.83	6,641.57
	<u>\$297,866.60</u>	<u>\$296,231.65</u>
Expenses, publication costs and reserves.....	297,636.58	295,797.96
Profit to Surplus.....	<u>\$ 230.02</u>	<u>\$ 433.69</u>

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD A. WOLF

Treasurer

A Decade of Devoted Service

This Annual Meeting of The Jewish Publication Society of America cannot pass without appreciative recognition of the devoted services of Mr. Maurice Jacobs, our Executive Vice-President. Ten years ago, Mr. Jacobs joined The Society in the capacity of Secretary. He was later advanced to the newly created office of Executive Vice-President because of his assumption of increased responsibilities and in tribute to his capable management of the affairs of The Society.

During the decade Mr. Jacobs served The Society, he has won the confidence, the admiration and the affection of all who have worked with him. His inexhaustible energy, his success in the wider distribution of The Society's publications, his interest in the advancement of general Jewish causes and his participation in Jewish communal activities have helped to broaden the community's acquaintance with the work of The Society.

He has been a constant source of encouragement to Jewish authors. He has helped to design the format and appearance of The Society's books. He has initiated and fostered the circulation, within popular price range, of the older books of The Society, especially those that have become classics of modern Jewish literature.

He has succeeded in increasing the membership of The Society many times over what it was when he first entered

office. He has devised the selective system by which a member is enabled to choose from six books each year those he desires to possess. He has increased the usefulness of The Society through association with national organizations interested in Jewish education and culture.

During the critical years of World War II, he extended the facilities of the Hebrew Press, an integral part of our Society, to the Jewish Welfare Board, and printed Bibles, Prayer Books and Haggadahs for those who served in the Armed Forces of our country, thus enabling The Society to contribute its share to the moral and spiritual well-being of Jewish men and women all over the world.

In view of these and his other outstanding achievements during his ten years with The Society, the officers of The Jewish Publication Society of America, its Board of Trustees, and the members of the Publication Committee have

RESOLVED to felicitate Mr. Maurice Jacobs on this tenth anniversary of his devoted services to our Society, express our grateful appreciation of his tireless efforts to advance its purposes, and voice the hope that the years ahead will bring him happiness and personal satisfaction in his accomplishments for The Society and for the cultural life of the American Jewish community.

J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR.

President

March 31, 1946

Adar Sheni 28, 5706

A Faithful Friend

This year, Mr. Howard A. Wolf completes a decade and a half of faithful service to The Jewish Publication Society of America. These fifteen years, so fraught with human destiny and Jewish fate, have seen The Society greatly expand its influence in the English-reading Jewries of the world.

During this time, Mr. Wolf has been a zealous friend and servant of The Society. Quiet in manner and conscientious in his duties, he has attended meetings regularly and has faithfully fulfilled his important tasks as Treasurer of The Society. His helpful counsel has aided its financial stability and strengthened its soundness.

Mr. Wolf has made many admirers for himself among his fellow workers, and has won numerous friends for The Society. It is fitting and proper that we should recognize his faithful labors for the advancement, through our Society, of Jewish literary and cultural activities in American Israel.

We, officers of The Jewish Publication Society of America, members of its Board of Trustees, and members of the Publication Committee, have

RESOLVED, that we give public expression of our gratitude to Mr. Howard A. Wolf for his endeavors on behalf of The Society, and convey to him our appreciation of his generous services as Treasurer of The Society during the years of his association with us.

J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR.

President

March 31, 1946

Adar Sheni 28, 5706

In Memoriam

FELIX N. GERSON

It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst Felix N. Gerson who served on the Publication Committee of The Jewish Publication Society of America since 1902. During his years of service to our Society, he gave us wise counsel in the realm of Jewish literature, and helped to enrich the cultural and intellectual life of the Jewish community.

For many years he devoted his talents to the editorship of *The Jewish Exponent* of Philadelphia, making it one of the outstanding Anglo-Jewish weeklies in the United States. He translated into English some of the noteworthy volumes issued by The Society, among them the *History of the Jews in Regensburg and Augsburg*, *The Ship of Hope*, and *Rembrandt, the Jews and the Bible*.

In his death, The Society has lost a loyal friend, and the Jewish community an exemplary Jew and a gentleman of universal culture. His memory will long abide with us as an incentive and an inspiration.

The officers of The Jewish Publication Society of America, its Board of Trustees, and the members of the Publication Committee deeply mourn his loss, and in this spirit have

RESOLVED that The Jewish Publication Society of America extend to the family of Felix N. Gerson its heartfelt sympathy, and instruct that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of The Society, and that they be published in Volume 48 of *The American Jewish Year Book*.

J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR.

President

March 31, 1946

Adar Sheni 28, 5706

CHARTER

The terms of the charter are as follows:

The name of the corporation is THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The said Corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature.

The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

There is no capital stock, and there are no shares of stock.

The corporation is to be managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of fifteen members, and by the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION I.—The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, Sustaining Members, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of five dollars (\$5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10), or a patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars (\$20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars (\$50), or a Sustaining Member by the annual payment of one hundred dollars (\$100), or a Life Member by one payment of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

SEC. II.—Any Jewish Society may become a Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10).

SEC. III.—Any person may become a Subscriber by the annual payment of five dollars (\$5), which entitles him or her to all the publications of The Society to which members are entitled.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION I.—The annual meeting of The Society shall be held in the month of March, the day of such meeting to be fixed by the Directors at their meeting in the previous January.

SEC. II.—Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President, or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of fifty members of The Society.

ARTICLE III

Officers and Their Duties

SECTION I.—There shall be twenty-one Directors, to be elected by The Society by ballot.

At the annual meeting to be held in May, 1908, there shall be elected eleven directors, seven to serve for one year,

two to serve for two years, and two to serve for three years; and at every subsequent annual meeting, seven directors shall be elected for three years.

SEC. II.—Out of the said twenty-one, The Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, who shall hold their offices for one year.

SEC. III.—The Society shall also elect fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents, in the same manner and for the same terms of office as the Directors are chosen.

SEC. IV.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other officers as they may from time to time find necessary or expedient for the transaction of The Society's business.

SEC. V.—The Board of Directors shall appoint its own committees, including a Publication Committee, which Committee may consist in whole or in part of members of the Board.

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE IV

Quorum

SECTION I.—Forty members of The Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V

Vacancies

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE VI

Benefits

SECTION I.—Every member of The Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications approved by the Board of Directors for distribution among the members.

ARTICLE VII

Free Distribution

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute copies of The Society's publications among such

institutions as may be deemed proper, and wherever such distribution may be deemed productive of good for the cause of Israel.

ARTICLE VIII

Auxiliaries

SECTION I.—Other associations for a similar object may be made auxiliary to this Society, by such names and in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Directors, and shall have the privilege of representation at meetings. Agencies for the sale and distribution of The Society's publications shall be established by the Board of Directors in different sections of the country. The Society shall have the right to establish branches.

ARTICLE IX

Finances

SECTION I.—Moneys received for life memberships, and donations and bequests for such purpose, together with such other moneys as the Board of Directors may deem proper, shall constitute a permanent fund, but the interest of such fund may be used for the purposes of The Society.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of those entitled to vote at any meeting of The Society; *provided* that thirty days' notice be given by the Board of Directors, by publication, to the members of The Society.

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